LATIN GRAMMAR OF PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

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1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LATIN GRAMMAR OF PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

BY

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED, WITH ELABORATE VOCABULARIES

PHILADELPHIA

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.

No. 1012 Walnut Street

1895

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INTRODUCTION.

PROBABLY all Professors in our Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine, and especially those who aim at a broad education of their students, will agree that a knowledge of Latin is essential to a thorough comprehension of the language peculiar to their work. The student, however, who looks mainly to the practical side of his subject—seeing but a remote connection between the ordinary Latin text-book and the special knowledge he requires—throws aside any systematic study of this important language, deeming it a waste of valuable time. To meet this grave objection of the special student, and yet, in a moderate degree, at least, accomplish the purpose referred to, explains the appearance of this book.

The material in the following pages has been used *in manuscript form* by my classes of the past year, and I desire to state that, in spite of this disadvantage, its use has saved much time. The student has been able to accomplish twice the amount of work, and that more thoroughly than by the ordinary method. At the same time he has been interested in the work from the beginning.

L. E. SAYRE, PH.G.,
Dean of Department of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.

PREFACE.

THIS book is the outgrowth of experience. It was designed expressly to meet the needs of the first year pharmacy and medical students of this institution. Considerable experience in teaching such students had clearly shown that those who had not studied Latin were at great disadvantage compared with those who had acquired a fair knowledge of that language. They were found to be much slower in understanding the terminology and securing a firm grasp of the subjects presented; and, without a clear knowledge of terms, satisfactory progress was impossible. To remedy this difficulty, all pharmacy and first year medical students were required to study Latin, using the same text-books as do classical students. The result was a great improvement, but not as great as was anticipated. Something was found to be still lacking. For though the student made fair progress in learning the language, he of course made no progress in learning the peculiar terminology of his subject. Here was another difficulty. How should it be met? It was very clear that if the student, while learning his Latin, could learn, at the same time, the names of drugs and many of the formulæ for preparing medicines, a great gain would be made. This would make the study of the language practical, and bear directly upon his life-work. But how could this be done? Where could a suitable book be found? Who had published it? These were some of our inquiries. Looking diligently in all directions, and searching carefully everywhere, we found to our surprise that no such book had yet been made. What should we do? Give it up and go back to the old unsatisfactory way? In our perplexity a friend suggested that we make the desired book, or at least such a book as our experience in teaching showed that the pupil required; that if we thus supplied the needs of our own students, we should probably supply the needs of thousands of others. With no guide, therefore, but our own experience and observation, we have prepared this little book for the special use of pharmacy and medical students.

The aim has been to make it as practical for these students as the philosophical unfolding of the principles of Latin grammar would permit. Our motto has been, "The minimum of theory and the maximum of practice."

In writing the exercises we have tried to avoid stiffness and formality, and make them lively and interesting, often carrying a connected thought through an entire lesson.

The questions to be answered in Latin, carried through many lessons, will be found very useful in requiring the student to master a large vocabulary early in his course. To the same end the teacher will find it profitable to require the student to recite chiefly without a book.

The book contains for translation many Latin prescriptions, and formulæ for preparing medicines, partly taken from books written recently, and partly from the old Roman writers Cato and Celsus.

We trust our "Suggestive Derivations" will also prove a valuable feature of the work, and prompt the student to much earnest study of a similar nature in the line indicated.

Our acknowledgments are due to Professor L. E. Sayre, the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy in the University of

Kansas, for valuable suggestions and assistance in pharmacy; to Miss Adelaide Rudolph, Assistant Teacher of Latin in the same institution, for thoroughly testing the work in the class-room; also to Ginn & Co., for permission to follow, as far as might suit our convenience, the plan of Collar & Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book."

Conscious that the book may contain many imperfections, we ask those into whose hands it may fall, to note and kindly send us such suggestions of changes as they think ought to be made, to the end that, if we are ever fortunate enough to reach a second edition, such suggestions may be utilized in making a better and more useful work.

D. H. Robinson,

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

SINCE the publication of this book was largely an experiment in an untried field, those into whose hands it might fall were asked to note carefully its imperfections and report them to the author. With this request a number of scholarly physicians and pharmacists kindly complied. All the criticisms and suggestions offered have been carefully considered and given due weight in preparing the revised edition. The use of the book in the class-room has also suggested many desirable changes and necessary corrections.

As a result of the revision it is hoped that the work will be found greatly improved, and better fitted for the use intended, as a book of reference for the physician and druggist, and a practical Latin grammar especially adapted to the needs of students of pharmacy and medicine.

Due acknowledgments are hereby tendered to all who have kindly aided in the work by their criticisms and suggestions, and particularly to Dr. Charles Rice, of New York, who has given invaluable assistance, both in revising and in superintending the publication of this revision.

D. H. R.

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THE LATIN GRAMMAR

OF

PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ALPHABET.

1. THE Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

2. Letters are divided into two classes:

I. *Vowels* . . . . . *a, e, i, o, u, y.*
II. *Consonants,*—
1. Liquids . . . . . *l, m, n, r.*
2. Mutes,—
(*a*) P-mutes . . . . . *p, b, f, v.*
(*b*) T-mutes . . . . . *t, d.*
(*c*) K-mutes . . . . . *k, c, g, q* (*u*).
3. Sibilant . . . . . *s.*
4. Double consonants . . . . . *x, z.*

3. ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. *Vowels.*

ā is sounded like *a* in *father.*
ă " " *a* in *half.*
ē " " *e* in *they.*
ĕ " " *e* in *them.*
ī " " *i* in *pique.*
ĭ " " *i* in *pin.*

ō is sounded like *o* in *ore.*
ŏ " " *o* in *obey.*
ū " " *u* in *rude.*
ŭ " " *u* in *full.*

2. *Diphthongs.*

ae is sounded like *ai* in *aisle.*
au " " *ou* in *our.*
ei " " *ei* in *veil.*
oe " " *oi* in *toil.*
eu " " *eu* in *feud.*
ui " " *we.*

3. *Consonants.*

Most of the consonants have the same sounds as in English; but notice the following:

c is sounded like *c* in *cave.*
g " " *g* in *give.*
j " " *y* in *yes.*
t " " *t* in *time.*
s " " *s* in *sin.*
v " " *w* in *win.*
ch " " *k* in *kite.*

4. SYLLABLES

1. In dividing a word into syllables, make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs: *gen-ti-ā′-na, bry-o′-ni-a.*

2. A single consonant is joined with the vowel following: *hu′-me-rus, dĭ′-gi-tus.*

3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined to the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: *sac′-cha-rum, del-phī′-nĭ-um.*

4. In compound words the division must show the component parts: *ab′-est* (*ab*, away; *est*, he is).

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima;* the one next to the last, the *penult;* the one before the penult, the *antepenult.*

5. QUANTITY.

Syllables are in quantity either long, short or common.

1. A syllable is long in quantity,—

(*a*) If it contains a diphthong: or long vowel: *æ-ru′-go.*

(*b*) If its vowel is followed by *j, x, z,* or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r: nux, plum′-bum, quas′-si-a.*

2. A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong: *ŏlĕum.*

3. A syllable is common if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r: pĭ̆-gri, ă̆′-gri.*

The signs ¯, ˘, ˘̄, are used to mark quantity, the first indicating that the syllable over which it is placed is *long;* the second, that it is *short,* and the third that it is *common.*

6. ACCENT.

1. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first: *cro′-cus, crē̆′-ta.*

2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the *Penult* if that is long in quantity; otherwise, on the *Antepenult: cin-nă-mō̆′-mum, eu-phor′-bĭ-a.*

7. CASES.

1. In Latin there are six cases: *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative* and *ablative.*

2. These cases correspond to the following English equivalents:

The nominative, to the nominative.
The genitive, to the possessive, or objective with *of.*
The dative, to the objective with *to* or *for.*
The accusative, to the objective.
The vocative, to the nominative independent.
The ablative, to the objective with *from, by, in, with.*

8. GENDER.

The gender, in some nouns, is determined by the meaning; in others, by endings.

1. Names of males are masculine: ÆSCULAPIUS (a proper noun); MEDICUS, a *physician.*

2. Names of rivers, winds and mountains are masculine: DANUBIUS, *Danube;* NOTUS, *south-wind;* APENNINUS, *Apennines.*

3. Names of females are feminine: CORNELIA.

4. Names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine: AMERICA; ROMA, *Rome;* SICILIA, *Sicily;* PINUS, *pine-tree.*

5. Indeclinable nouns are neuter: KINO.

The learner is supposed to be familiar with the names and meanings of the ordinary grammatical terms, such as *subject, object, predicate, case, mood, tense, voice, declension, conjugation,* etc. No explanation of these terms will, therefore, be given.

CHAPTER II.

9. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. THERE are five declensions.

2. In declension each case is formed by combining two parts,—*stem* and *termination.*

3. The stem is the unchanged base to which the terminations are added. It is most readily found by dropping the termination of the genitive in each declension, viz.:

1—*æ.* 2—*i.* 3—*is.* 4—*us.* 5—*ei.*

4. The terminations consist of case-endings added to the final letter of the stem.

FIRST DECLENSION.

10. Nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender; but see general rules (8).

The nominative singular ends in *a* and *e.*

11. They are declined as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	pĭlŭlă, a *pill.*	pĭlŭlæ, *pills.*
G.	pĭlŭlæ, *of a pill.*	pĭlŭlārum, *of pills.*
D.	pĭlŭlæ, *to* or *for a pill.*	pĭlŭlīs, *to* or *for pills.*
Ac.	pĭlŭlam, *a pill.*	pĭlŭlās, *pills.*
V.	pĭlŭlă, *O pill.*	pĭlŭlæ, *O pills.*
Ab.	pĭlŭlā, *from, with* or *by a pill.*	pĭlŭlīs, *from, with* or *by pills.*

	SINGULAR.
N.	aloē . . . . . *the aloe.*
G.	aloēs . . . . . *of the aloe.*
D.	aloē . . . . . *to* or *for the aloe.*
Ac.	aloēn . . . . . *the aloe.*
V.	aloē . . . . . *O aloe.*
Ab.	aloē . . . . . *from, with* or *by the aloe.*

The plural has the same terminations as nouns in *a.*

12. *Table of Terminations.*

NOUNS IN A.		NOUNS IN E.		
Singular.		*Singular.*		*Plural.*
N.	ă	N.	ē	N. æ
G.	æ	G.	ēs	G. ārum
D.	æ	D.	ē	D. īs
Ac.	ăm	Ac.	ēn	Ac. ās
V.	ă	V.	ē	V. æ
Ab.	ā	Ab.	ē	Ab. īs

The pupil should commit to memory this table of terminations.

13. In Latin there is no article; *pilula* may mean either *the pill,* or *a pill,* according to circumstances; but when it is desired, in Latin, to express definiteness or indefiniteness, there are various ways of doing so, which will be understood later. In the exercises which follow, the pupil will use the definite or indefinite article, according as common sense will dictate.

14. *Rules of Syntax:*

The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case: Pilŭla est parva, the pill is small.

15. *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case: Puella hăbet crētam,* the girl has chalk.

16. *A noun in the predicate, referring to the same person or thing as the subject, is put in the same case: Quinīna est bŏna medicīna,* quinine is good medicine.

17. *The indirect object is put in the dative case: Nautae pilŭlam dat,* he gives a (or the) pill to the (or a) sailor.

18. VOCABULARY. 1.

Alŏe, es, F., *aloe.*
Aqua, ae, F., *water.*
Crēta, ae, F., *chalk.*
Amygdăla, ae, F., *almond.*
Massa, ae, F., *mass.*
Mistūra, ae, F., *mixture.*
Puella, ae, F., *girl.*

Amāra, *bitter.*
Alba, *white.*
Bŏna, *good.*
Fluĭda, *fluid.*
Lenta, *tough, sticky.*
Parva, *small.*
Pūra, *pure.*

Est, (he, she it) *is.*
Sunt, (they) *are.*

Hăbet, (he, she, it) *has.*

Hăbent, (they) *have.*

EXERCISES.

1. Pĭlŭla parva. 2. Pĭlŭlae parvae. 3. Pĭlŭlas parvas. 4. Aloe amāra. 5. Aloen amāram. 6. Aquae pūrae. 7. Aquas puras. 8. Aquam pūram. 9. Massae lentae. 10. Massam lentam. 11. Massa lenta. 12. Crēta alba. 13. Crētam albam. 14. Mistūrae fluĭdae. 15. Amygdălae parvae. 16. Puella bona. 17. Puellas bŏnas.

1. Pĭlŭlă est parvă. 2. Amără est pĭlŭlă. 3. Pĭlŭlae sunt parvae. 4. Puella aloen hăbet. 5. Puellae amygdălas hăbent. 6. Mistūra est lenta. 7. Massae sunt lentae. 8. Mistūrae sunt fluĭdae. 9. Crēta est alba. 10. Pĭlŭla parva est amāra. 11. Puella pĭlŭlam amāram hăbet. 12. Puellae mistūras fluĭdas hăbent. 13. Crēta alba est pūra. 14. Aloē pura est amāra. 15. Puella bŏna pĭlŭlas amāras hăbet. 16. Mistūra fluĭda est pūra. 17. Massa lenta est alba. 18. Puellae bŏnae amygdălas parvas hăbent.

Decline together *crēta pūra, bŏna puella* and *massa lenta.*

EXERCISE. 2.

1. The pills are small. 2. The aloe is bitter. 3. The water is pure. 4. The girl has an almond. 5. The mixtures are sticky. 6. The masses are tough. 7. The almonds are good. 8. The girls are small. 9. The bitter mixture is white. 10. The good girls have the chalk. 11. The little girl has the white pills. 12. The fluid mixture is bitter.

VOCABULARY. 2.

Chartă, ae, *paper.*
Belladonna, ae.

Medicāta, *medicated.*
Multa, *much,* (pl) *many.*

Tinctūra, ae, *a tincture.*
Cornēlia, ae, *Cornelia.*
Fīlia,[1] ae, *a daughter.*
Nauta, ae (*m*), *a sailor.*
Quinīna, æ, *quinine.*
Mĕdicīna, ae, *medicine.*
Dat, (*he, she, it*) *gives.*
Dant, (*they*) *give.*

Cērāta, *waxed.*
Rubra, *red.*
Flāva, *yellow.*
Fusca, *brown, dusk, blackish.*
Ægrōta, *sick.*
Et, *and.*
Non, *not.*

20. Observe that these adjectives are in the feminine gender to agree with the nouns. *Nauta* is the only masculine noun given.

21. The particle *ne* is appended to the first word in a sentence as a sign of a question, and is not to be translated by any separate word: *Est-ne aqua pūra?* Is the water pure? As a rule, that word of a sentence upon which the stress is to be laid, is placed at the beginning; frequently this is the verb.

22. The dative is often used with *est* or *sunt* to indicate possession (generally only of things), and, when thus used, is called the POSSESSIVE DATIVE.

23. EXERCISE. 3.

1. Chartāe medicātae. 2. Chartīs medicātīs. 3. Ăquārum medicatārum. 4. Fīlia nautae. 5. Fīliābus Corneliae. 6. Chartā cērātā. 7. Chartīs cērātīs. 8. Puella mĕdicīnam hăbet. 9. Puellāe (dative) est mĕdicīna. 10. Puellāe hăbent tinctūrās. 11. Puellīs sunt tinctūrae. 12. Cornelĭă fīliae tinctūram dat. 13. Fīlĭă nautāe tinctūram belladonnae hăbĕt. 14. Cornēlia quinīnam amāram fīliae aegrōtae dat. 15. Pĭlŭlae quinīnæ sunt parvae et amārae. 16. Mistūra multārum mĕdicīnārum non bŏna est. 17. Cornēlia fīliae pĭlŭlas flāvas dat. 18. Cornēliae ămāras pĭlŭlas dant.

Answer the following questions in Latin. Every answer should form a complete sentence, like this: *Est-ne pilŭla parva?* Pilŭla est parva: (Yes)—1. Est-ne quinīna amāra? 2. Est-ne tinctūra fusca? 3. Hăbet-ne puella tinctūram belladonnæ? 4. Filiæ-ne Cornelia pilulas quininæ dat? 5. Hăbent-ne multam mĕdicīnam? 6. Est-ne massa lenta?

[1] Filia has *ābus* in the dative and ablative plural.

24. EXERCISE. 4.

1. The medicated paper is red. 2. The tincture of belladonna is good medicine. 3. The girl has waxed paper. 4. They give pure water. 5. The girl gives bitter pills to the sailor. 6. Cornelia gives quinine pills (pills of quinine) to (her) sick daughter. 7. Are the red pills bitter? 8. The little girls have the brown tinctures. 9. The mass is sticky and bitter. 10. The good little (good and little) girls have the white pills and the red chalk. 11. They give bitter medicine to many little girls. 12. The fluid mixture is not pure.

CHAPTER III.

SECOND DECLENSION.

25. Nouns of the second declension end in *er, ir, us, os, masculine; um* and *on, neuter;* but see general rules for gender, 8: 3.

Syrŭpus, *syrup.* Puer, *boy.* Extractum, *extract.*

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.	*Masculine.*	*Neuter.*
N.	syrŭp*us.*	puĕr.	extract*um.*
G.	syrŭp*ī.*	puer*ī.*	extract*ī.*
D.	syrŭp*ō.*	puer*ō.*	extract*ō.*
Ac.	syrŭp*um.*	puer*um.*	extract*um.*
V.	syrŭp*ĕ.*	puer.	extract*um.*
Ab.	syrŭp*ō.*	puer*ō.*	extract*ō.*

PLURAL.

N.	syrŭp*ī.*	puer*ī.*	extract*ă.*
G.	syrŭp*ōrum.*	puer*ōrum.*	extract*ōrum.*
D.	syrŭp*īs.*	puer*īs.*	extract*īs.*
Ac.	syrŭp*ōs.*	puer*ōs.*	extract*ă.*
V.	syrŭp*ī.*	puer*ī.*	extract*ă.*
Ab	syrŭp*īs.*	puer*īs.*	extract*īs.*

26. Some nouns (and adjectives) ending in *-er* drop the *e* in all cases but nominative and vocative of the singular; others retain it: *ager*, gen. *agri*, the field; *puer*, gen. *pueri*, the boy.

27. The vocative singular of nouns in *us* of this declension ends in *ĕ;* all other nouns of this declension have the vocative the same as the nominative.

28. *Terminations.*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masc.	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Neut.*
N.	*us*	*um*	*ī*	*ă*
G.	*ī*	*ī*	*ōrum*	*ōrum*
D.	*ō*	*ō*	*īs*	*īs*
Ac.	*um*	*um*	*ōs*	*ă*
V.	*ĕ*	*um*	*ī*	*ă*
Ab.	*ō*	*ō*	*īs*	*īs*

VOCABULARY. 3.

NOUNS.

Feminine.	*Masculine.*	*Neuter.*
Rŏsa, ae, *rose.*	Mĕdĭcus, ī, doctor, physician.	Abstractum, ī, *abstract, dried extract.*
Scilla, ae, *squill.*	Puer, pueri, *boy.*	Acētum, ī, *vinegar.*
	Rŭbus, ī, *blackberry bush.*	Aconītum, ī, *aconite.*
	Syrŭpus, ī, *syrup.*	Rheum, ī, *rhubarb.*
		Vĕnēnum, ī, *poison.*
		Vīnum, ī, *wine.*

Adjectives.	*Verbs.*
Aromatĭcus, a, um, *aromatic.*	Miscet, (*he, she, it*) *mixes.*
Composĭtus, a, um, *compound.*	Miscent (*they mix, mingle*).
Doctus, a, um, *learned.*	Spissus, a, um, *thick, viscid.*
Exsiccātus, a, um, *dried out.*	Siccus, a, um, *dry.*
Grātus, a, um, *pleasing, acceptable.*	Fuscus, a, um, *brown.*

29. It will be observed that adjectives of the first and second declensions have three endings to mark the different genders; that the *feminine* is declined like a noun of the first declension, the *masculine* like a *masculine* noun of the second, and the *neuter* like a *neuter* noun of the second declension.

EXERCISE. 5.

1. Rhei aromatĭci. 2. Rheum aromatĭcum. 3. Extractum compositum. 4. Extracto composĭto. 5. Extractōrum compositōrum. 6. Extracta composĭta. 7. Mĕdĭci docti. 8. Mĕdĭcōrum doctōrum. 9. Abstractum exsiccātum. 10. Syrŭpus fuscus. 11. Syrŭpi spissi. 12. Syrŭpīs spissis. 13. Mĕdĭcus est doctus. 14. Mĕdĭcus doctus mĕdicīnam miscet. 15. Puer abstractum aconīti hăbet. 16. Hăbet-ne puer venēnum? 17. Scillae sȳrŭpus puĕro non est grātus. 18. Mĕdĭcus puero rhei syrŭpum aromatĭcum dat. 19. Acētum et vīnum mĕdĭco dant. 20. Puella rŏsae extractum habet. 21. Mĕdĭci docti venēna multa miscent. 22. Puero parvo rŭbi extractum fluĭdum dat.

EXERCISE. 6.

1. The boy has the medicine. 2. The abstracts are dry medicines. 3. The extracts are fluid. 4. The syrup of squills is a good medicine, but (sed) not pleasing to a boy. 5. The doctor is mixing medicine. 6. He is mixing the extracts of blackberry and rhubarb. 7. Is he giving the boy poison? 8. He is. 9. Is the extract of rose a poison? 10. No. 11. The roses are pleasing to the girls. 12. The girls give the good doctor roses, but the boys give him syrup of squills.

Questions to be answered in Latin: 1. Est-ne extractum grātum? 2. Est-ne quinia medicīna bŏna? 3. Dat-ne mĕdĭcus puĕro vĕnēnum? 4. Est-ne mĕdĭcus doctus? 5. Doctus est. 6. Dat-ne mĕdĭcus puellis sȳrŭpum scillae? 7. Hăbet-ne pŭer ăcŏnīti abstractum? 8. Est-ne rŭbi extractum puero grātum? 9. Miscet-ne doctus mĕdĭcus mĕdĭcīnas?

Second Declension—continued.

30. *Rule of Syntax:* An appositive agrees with its subject in case: Anna, filia mĕdĭci, *Anna, the daughter of the physician.*

EXERCISE. 7.

2. *Vocabulary.*

Antĭdŏtum, ī *n.*, ... *antidote.*
Ăcĭdum, ī *n.*, ... *an acid.*

Conīum, ī *n.*, ... *poison hemlock.*
Podophyllum, ī *n.*, ... *mandrake, may-apple.*
Aurantium, ī *n.*, ... *orange-peel.*
Mōrus, ī *f.*, ... *mulberry-tree.*
Maltum, ī *n.*, ... *malt.*
Fīlĭus, ī *m.*, ... *son.*
Pōcŭlum, ī *n.*, ... *cup.*
Claudus, a, um. . . . . *lame.*
Æger, ægra, ægrum. . . . . *sick.*

1. Vĕnēni antĭdŏtum. 2. Puer pōcŭlum ăcĭdi hăbet. 3. Conīi abstractum exsiccātum est vĕnēnum. 4. Pŭeri mĕdĭco docto multa abstracta et extracta dant. 5. Anna, fīlia mĕdĭci, podophylli abstractum et aurantii syrŭpum hăbet. 6. Mōri syrŭpum puĕro ægro dat. 7. Est-ne mōri syrŭpus puĕro grātus? 8. Puer claudus extractum malti hăbet. 9. Puer æger, mĕdĭci bŏni fīlius, est claudus. 10. Dat-ne mĕdĭcus doctus fīlio ægro malti extractum? 11. Mōri syrŭpum et aurantii fīlio dăt.

EXERCISE. 8.

1. Anna, the daughter of the physician, is lame. 2. He is mixing the extracts. 3. The boy is mixing the medicine for (his) sick father. 4. The doctor gives the sick boy abstract of mandrake and mulberry syrup. 5. The extract of malt is acceptable to the good doctor. 6. The abstract of hemlock is a dry poison. 7. The syrup of mulberry is a good medicine. 8. The physician has an antidote for poison. 9. The little boy gives the lame girl a cup of vinegar. 10. The learned doctor gives the sick boy a small cup of orange syrup. 11. Mulberry syrup is not pleasing to the sick boy. 12. The little boy is mixing the extract of malt and vinegar *in the cup.* (*In* with the ablative.)

NOTE.—English *in*, with verbs expressing motion, in the sense of *into*, is, in Latin, *in* with the accusative.

English *in*, with verbs expressing rest, is, in Latin, *in* with the ablative.

"For," in the sense of "for the use or benefit of" is *pro* with the ablative.

"With," in the sense of "in company with," or "together with," is *cum* with the ablative.

"With," in the sense of "by means of," (f. i. "wash with water") is translated by the bare ablative.

CHAPTER IV.

31. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Rule of Syntax:* Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. Nauta clārus, *famous sailor*. Nautarum clarōrum, *of famous sailors*.

2. VOCABULARY. 4.

Ăsăfœtĭda, æ, ... *asafœtida.*
Ægrotus, a, -um, ... *sick.*
Ăcācia, æ, ... *acacia.*
Æscŭlāpius, ī. . . . . (*the god of the healing art*).
Cinchōna, æ, ... *cinchona.*
Cinnamōmum, ī, ... *cinnamon.*
Clārus, a, -um, ... *clear, bright; famous.*
Căpit, ... (*he, she, it*) *takes.*
Căpiunt, ... (*they*) *take.*
Limpĭdus, a, -um, ... *limpid, clear, transparent.*
Piger, pigra, pigrum . . . . . *lazy*
Erăt, ... (*he, she, it*) *was.*
Mălus, a, -um, ... *bad, evil, wicked.*
Magnus, a, -um, ... *large, great.*
Quis (masc.), ... *who?*
Quid (neut.), ... *what?*
Quod (neut.), ... *what, which?*
Tolu, indecl., ... *Tolu.*
Tolutānus, a, -um, ... *made of Tolu, pertaining to Tolu.*

EXERCISE. 9.

1. Æsculāpius, mĕdĭcus clārus. 2. Nauta æger. 3. Nautæ ægrōto. 4. Cum (with) nautā ægrō. 5. Nautārum ægrōrum. 6. Mĕdĭcus clārus nautæ ægro tolutānum syrŭpum dat. 7. Quis cinchōnæ tinctūram puellæ bŏnæ dat? 8. Bŏnus mĕdĭcus dat tinctūram puellæ. 9. Quis cinnamōmī tinctūram hăbet? 10. Pŭer mălus hăbet, sed (but) bŏnō vĭrō dat. 11. Quis erat Æsculāpius? 12. Æsculāpius ĕrat clārus mĕdĭcus. 13. Vir ægrōtus asafœtĭdæ tinctūram căpit. 14. Quis acāciæ syrŭpum căpit? 15. Mălus vir căpit. 16. Est-ne ægrōtus? 17. Aqua limpĭda est in pōcŭlo. 18. Quis tolu in pōcŭlo hăbet? 19. Mĕdĭcus clārus pŭero ægro sacchărum dat. 20. O medĭce, vĕnēnum est in ăquā. 21. Medĭce bŏne, scillæ syrŭpus est in pōcŭlo.

EXERCISE. 10.

1. Æsculapius, the physician, was famous. 2. The sick man likes (amat) the doctor's wine. 3. He does not like syrup of squills. 4. The syrup of tolu is a good medicine. 5. The tincture of cinnamon is pleasing to the good little girl. 6. The girl gives a cup of pure water to the sick boy. 7. What is the doctor giving the sick man? 8. He is giving the extract of malt. 9. Is the extract of malt, beer (cervisia)? 10. What does he give the sailor? 11. He has a cup of the tincture of cinchona for the sick sailor. 12. The sailor likes quinine and cinchona. 13. O doctor, the little girl has a cup of water for the sick man. 14. He likes water in the tincture. 15. In the cup is good medicine for the sick man.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis extractum malti ămat? 2. Quis asafœtĭdæ tinctūram ămat? 3. Căpit-ne mălus puer acāciæ syrŭpum? 4. Ămant-ne pueri parvi scillæ syrŭpum? 5. Quis pilŭlas parvas aconīti capit? 6. Hăbet-ne mĕdĭcus podophylli pilŭlas pro vĭro ægrōto? 7. Quod extractum hăbĕt mĕdĭcus?

32. *First and Second Declension—continued.*

1. *Rule of Syntax:* The agent is expressed by the ablative with *a* or *ab:* mĕdĭcus ā pŭellā laudātur, *the physician is praised by the girl.*

2. VOCABULARY. 5.

Ămātur, (*he, she it*) *is loved.*
Ămantur, (*they*) *are loved.*
Vŏcat, (*he, she, it*) *calls.*
Vŏcātur, (*he, she, it*) *is called.*
Ămīcus, ī, *friend.*
Americānus, a, -um, *American.*
Pĕrītus, a, -um, *skilled, experienced.*
Allium, ī, *garlic.*
Arnĭca. æ, *arnica.*
Cerevisia, æ, *beer.*
Capsĭcum, ī, *Cayenne pepper.*
Collum, ī, *neck.*
Emplastrum, ī, *plaster.*
Ĭpĕcăcŭānha, -æ, *ipecac.*
Germānus, -a, -um, *German*
Nāsus, ī, *nose.*
Officīna, -æ, *office, shop.*
Rĕmēdium, ī, *remedy.*
Ŭbĭ, adv., *where, when.*
Sătis, adv., *enough.*

EXERCISE. 11.

1. Ŭbĭ est mĕdĭcus? 2. In officīnā est. 3. Quis mĕdĭcum vocat? 4. A fīliā nautæ vocātur. 5. Medicīnam in officīnā miscet pro vĭro ægrōto. 6. Hăbet-ne in officīnā rĕmĕdia multa? 7. Hăbet-ne syrŭpum? 8. Multos syrŭpos hăbet: syrŭpos rosæ et rhei et rubi et sarsaparillæ et scillæ et ipecacuānhæ et allii et acāciæ et amygdălæ et aurantii et,—"sătis, sătis, amīce bŏne; syrŭpos habet." 9. Pĕrītus-ne est mĕdĭcus? 10. Pĕrītus et bŏnus est, et ab amīcīs amātur et laudātur. 11. Habet-ne arnĭcæ emplastrum in ōfficīnā? 12. Hăbet. 13. Nautæ puer mălus capsĭci emplastrum in collo hăbet. 14. Mĕdĭcus Germānus hăbet filium malum et pigrum. 15. Cerevisiam ămat. 16. Quid Americānus mĕdĭcus ămat? 17. Vīnum ab Americāno ămātur. 18. Quid est in nāso pŭellæ? 19. Mĕdĭci pŭella arnĭcæ emplastrum in nāso hăbet.

EXERCISE. 12.

1. The skilful doctor is loved and praised by his friends. 2. He is called by the son of the sick man. 3. Who is sick? 4. The son of the lame sailor is sick. 5. Where is the doctor? 6. He is in his office. 7. Has he many remedies in his office? 8. He has abstracts of aconite, hemlock, belladonna and extracts of arnica, bitter orange, capsicum, cinchona, podophyllum and syrups of acacia, rhubarb, almonds, garlic and—"enough, good friend." 9. Has he an arnica plaster for the lame neck of (my) friend? 10. The good man has many plasters. 11. Is the syrup of ipecac a good remedy for a bad boy? 12. It is a good, but not a pleasing remedy. 13. What is on (our) friend's nose? 14. A capsicum plaster! 15. Is it pleasant?

3. *Questions to be Answered in Latin.*

1. Ŭbĭ est mĕdĭcus? 2. Ŭbĭ est pŭer mĕdĭci? 3. Est-ne amīci pŭella in ōfficīnā? Quis æger est? 4. Sunt-ne medici filiæ ægrotæ? 5. Dat-ne fīlius mĕdĭci quinīnæ pĭlŭlas nautæ ægrōto? 6. Hăbet-ne mĕdĭcus aloes exsiccātum extractum? 7. Dat-ne pŭero ægrōto scillæ syrŭpum? 8. Est-ne sennæ extractum puero grātum? 9. Quis allii syrŭpum puero mălo dat?

CHAPTER V.

33. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Fluĭdus, Fluid.

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
N.	fluĭd*us.*	fluĭdă.	fluĭd*um.*
G.	fluĭdī.	fluĭdæ.	fluĭdī
D.	fluĭdō.	fluĭdæ.	fluĭdō.
Ac.	fluĭd*um.*	fluĭd*am.*	fluĭd*um.*
V.	fluĭdĕ.	fluĭdă.	fluĭd*um.*
Ab.	fluĭdō.	fluĭdā.	fluĭdō

PLURAL.

N.	fluĭdī.	fluĭdæ.	fluĭdă.
G.	fluĭdŏ*rum.*	fluĭdā*rum*	fluĭdō*rum.*
D.	fluĭdī*s.*	fluĭdī*s.*	fluĭdī*s.*
Ac.	fluĭdō*s.*	fluĭdā*s.*	fluĭdă.
V.	fluĭdī.	fluĭdæ	fluĭdă.
Ab.	fluĭdī*s.*	fluĭdī*s.*	fluĭdī*s.*

Tĕnĕr, tender.

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
N.	tĕnĕr	tĕnĕră	tĕnĕr*um.*
G	tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ	tĕnĕrī
D	tĕnĕrō	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕrō
Ac.	tĕnĕr*um.*	tĕnĕr*am.*	tĕnĕr*um.*
V.	tĕnĕr.	tĕnĕră	tĕnĕr*um.*
Ab	tĕnĕrō.	tĕnĕrā.	tĕnĕrō.

PLURAL

N.	tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕră
G	tĕnĕrō*rum.*	tĕnĕrā*rum.*	tĕnĕrō*rum.*
D	tĕnĕrī*s.*	tĕnĕrī*s.*	tĕnĕrī*s.*
Ac.	tĕnĕrō*s.*	tĕnĕrā*s.*	tĕnĕră
V.	tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕră
Ab.	tĕnĕrī*s.*	tĕnĕrī*s.*	tĕnĕrī*s.*

Æger, sick.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
N. ægĕr.	ægră.	ægrum.
G. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrī.
D. ægrō.	ægræ.	ægrō.
Ac. ægrum.	ægram.	ægrum.
V. æger.	ægră.	ægrum.
Ab. ægrō.	ægrā.	ægrō.

PLURAL.

N. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægră.
G. ægrōrum.	ægrārum.	ægrōrum.
D. ægrīs.	ægrīs.	ægrīs.
Ac. ægros.	ægrās.	ægră.
V. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægră.
Ab. ægrīs.	ægrīs.	ægrīs.

34. The following adjectives have the genitive singular in *īŭs*, and the dative in *ī*, in all genders, but in other respects are regular: ălius (*neut.* aliud), *other;* totus, *whole;* alter, *other* (of two); nullus, *none;* ullus, *any;* neuter, neutrīus, *neither;* sōlus, *alone;* ūnus, *one;* uter, utrīus, *which* (of two). *Alterius*, the genitive of *alter*, is usually accented on the antepenult.

35. *Duo, two*, is declined as follows:

Masculine.	*Feminine.*	*Neuter.*
N. duŏ	duæ	duŏ
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Ac. duōs	duās	duŏ
V. duo	duæ	duŏ
Ab. duōbus	duābus	duōbus

Decline together *sōlus vir, ălius vīnum, nullă puellă, duŏ puĕrī.*

VOCABULARY. 6.

Liquĭdus, a, -um . . . . . *liquid.*
Pallĭdus, a, -um . . . . . *pale, pallid.*
Alĭus, a, -ud, ... *other.*
Præpărātus, a, -um . . . . . *prepared, ready beforehand.*

Præscriptum, ī . . . . . *prescription.*
Oxalĭcus, a, -um . . . . . *oxalic.*
Mŭrĭātĭcus, a, -um . . . . . *muriatic.*
Mĭsĕr, misĕra, misĕrum . . . . . *poor, wretched.*
Tĕnĕr, tenĕra, tenĕrum . . . . . *tender.*
Tartarĭcus, a, -um . . . . . *tartaric.*
Destillātus, a, -um . . . . . *distilled.*
Dŭŏ, æ, o . . . . . *two.*
Quātŭor, indecl. (or quattuor) . . . . *four.*
Quot, indecl. . . . . *how many.*
Huc, adv. . . . . *hither.*
Lobelia, æ, ... *lobelia.*
Sanguĭnāria, æ . . . . . *blood-root.*
Vĕnit . . . . . (*he, she, it*) *comes.*
Vĕniunt . . . . . (*they*) *come.*

EXERCISE. 13.

1. Pŭer mĭser est pallĭdus. 2. Ŭbi est mĕdicus, pŭerōrum ægrōrum ămīcus? 3. Huc vĕnĭt. 4. Hăbet-ne præscriptum præpărātum? 5. Mĕdicus pĕrītus pro pŭeris tĕnĕris multas mĕdicīnas præpărātas hăbet. 6. Quot ăcēta mĕdĭco sunt? 7. Quatŭor ăcēta sunt mĕdĭco,—lobeliæ ăcētum, opii ăcētum, sanguīnāriæ ăcētum, scillæ ăcētum. 8. Scillæ ăcētum pŭellæ tĕnĕræ non grātum est. 9. Quot ăcida liquida in ōfficīnā ămīci sunt? 10. Multa ăcĭda sunt,—ăcĭdum oxalĭcum, et ăcĭdum mŭrĭāticum, et ăcĭdum tartaricum, et,—et,—ăcētum dēstillātum, et,—"sătis." 11. Quid est ăcētum dēstillātum? 12. Quinīna et cinchōna et aliæ mĕdicīnæ ămāræ a pŭeris tĕnĕris non ămantur. 13. Rŏsæ rŭbræ a pŭellis parvis amantur. 14. Quid mĕdĭcus fīliæ ægræ et mĭsĕræ ămīci bŏni dat? 15. Mistūram syrŭpi scillæ et sacchări dat. 16. Mistūra a pŭellā mĭsĕrā non ămātur.

EXERCISE. 14.

1. The doctor is not in his office. 2. He is mixing pleasant medicine for the sick daughter of his friend. 3. The poor girl is pale. 4. Is the prescription prepared? 5. Yes. 6. He has many other prescriptions prepared for (his) sick friends. 7. Where is the medicine, the distilled water and tartaric acid? 8. Who likes

bitter medicines? 9. Beer and wine are liked by the lame sailor. 10. The lame sailor has a capsicum plaster on his neck. 11. Here comes the learned doctor. 12. Doctor, where are the tinctures of cinchona and tolu, and the syrups of orange and blackberry, and the medicated waters of bitter almonds and ammonia? 13. Medicine is given by the doctor to two sick boys.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid mĕdĭcus in pōcŭlo hăbet? 2. Quid mĕdĭcus pŭero ægrō dăt? 3. Quis quinīnæ pĭlŭlas ămat? 4. Amanturne a pŭeris parvis? 5. Mĕdice bŏne, quot ăcŏnīti pilulas pŭer hăbet? 6. Ubi est Cornēliæ fīlia? 7. Est-ne in ōfficīnā mĕdĭci clāri? 8. Quot pōcŭla rheī syrŭpī pŭer hăbet? 9. Quis allii syrŭpum hăbet?

CHAPTER VI.

36. Irregular Verb, *sum, I am.*

1. Stems *es* and *fu.*

2. The present, imperfect and future tenses of the indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. sum, *I am.*	sumus, *we are*
2. es, *thou art* or *you are.*	estis, *you are.*
3. est, *he is.*	sunt, *they are.*

IMPERFECT.

1. eram, *I was.*	eramus, *we were.*
2. eras, *thou wast.*	eratis, *you were.*
3. erat, *he was.*	erant, *they were.*

FUTURE.

1. ero, *I shall be.*	erimus, *we shall be.*
2. eris, *thou wilt be.*	eritis, *you will be.*
3. erit, *he will be.*	erunt, *they will be.*

VOCABULARY. 7.

Dŏmĭnus, ī	*master (of a household, etc.).*
Discĭpŭlus, ī	*pupil, scholar.*
Gutta, æ	*a drop.*
Hĕri, adv.	*yesterday.*
Lavandŭla, ae	*lavender.*
Măgister, magistri	*master, teacher.*
Mĕdĭcāmentum, ī	*drug, medicine.*
Mĕdicāmentārius, ī	*druggist.*
Magnesia, æ	*magnesia.*
Mentha, æ	*mint.*
Laetus, a, um	*glad, joyful.*
Nĭger, nigra, nigrum	*black.*
Ŏlĕum, ī	*oil.*
Pĭpĕrītus, a, um	*peppery, of pepper.*
Prīmus, a, um	*first.*
Părat	*(he, she, it) prepares.*
Părant	*they prepare.*
Schŏla, æ,	*school.*
Servus, ī,	*a slave, servant.*
Sĕcundus, a, um,	*second.*
Stramonium, ī,	*stramonium.*
Sānat	*(he, she, it) heals, cures.*
Sānant	*they heal, cure.*
Trochiscus, ī	*a troche.*
Unguentum, ī	*ointment.*
Vălĭdus, a, um	*strong, sturdy.*

1. Nouns in *ius* and *ium* often contract the genitive ending *ii* to ī.

2. *Filius* (son), and proper nouns in *ĭus*, drop the *e* of the vocative: *fili, Corneli. Meus*, mine (masculine form) has *mī.*

EXERCISE. 15.

1. Sunt, erant, erunt. 2. Est, erit, erat. 3. Ero, sum, eram. 4. Sumus, eramus, erimus. 5. Eritis, eratis, estis. 6. Servus ŏleum menthæ piperītæ hăbet. 7. Servus niger dŏmino mĕdicāmenta părat. 8. Lavandulæ ŏlĕum erat in pōcŭlo parvo. 9. Măgister bŏno discipŭlo ipecacuanhæ trŏchiscum dat. 10. Est-ne discipŭlus lætus?

11. Non lætus est. 12. Măgistri pŭeris bŏnis trŏchiscos magnesiæ dat. 13. Quis in schŏlā erit prīmus discipŭlus? 14. Mĕdicāmentārii fīlius vălidus erit prīmus. 15. Quis sĕcundus erit? 16. Măgistri fīlius erit sĕcundus. 17. Quis discipŭlorum hĕri æger erat? 18. Sĕcundus fīlius mĕdicāmentārī hĕri æger erat. 19. Quod rĕmĕdium căpit? 20. Stramonī extracti flŭidi guttas dŭas căpit. 21. Est-ne stramonium bŏna mĕdicīna? 22. Mĕdicāmentārīi pĕrīti stramoniī extractum, et stramonī flŭidum extractum, et stramonī tinctūram, et stramonī unguentum părant. 23. Mĕdicīna vălida servum misĕrum et ægrum sānat. 24. Rĕmĕdia mĕdicōrum pĕrītōrum multos morbos sānant.

EXERCISE. 16.

1. I am, he is, thou art. 2. I was, you were, we were. 3. Thou wilt be, you will be, they will be. 4. Oil of lavender. 5. The master gives oil of lavender to his black servant. 6. The strong son of the master was not in school yesterday. 7. The druggist's little boy is in the doctor's office. 8. Is he sick? 9. Yes. 10. Is he taking medicine? 11. He is taking oils of peppermint and lavender. 12. Has he the troches and other medicines of the druggist? 13. Is the doctor curing the sick girl? 14. He has the presciption ready (*præparatum*). 15. The poor girl will be glad. 16. The skillful druggist prepares many medicines,—extracts, compound extracts, tinctures, syrups, plasters, troches, oils, pills large and small, and many other medicines.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi eras hĕri? 2. Eras-ne in schŏlā? 3. Ubi est fīlius mĕdicāmentārī? 4. Quid servus mĕdici in ŏfficīnā părat? 5. Părat-ne pŭero măgistri quinīnæ pillulas? 6. Quot menthæ piperītæ trŏchiscos pŭella hăbet? 7. Dat-ne pŭella pŭero ægro ŏlĕum lavandulæ? 8. Ubi discipŭlus vălĭdus erat hĕri? 9. Quot guttas stramōniī flŭĭdi extracti mĕdĭcus viro ægro dat? 10. Est-ne ămārum mĕdicāmentum pŭero parvo grātum?

Irregular Verb, Sum—Continued.

1. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses of the indicative mood.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. fuī, *I have been, was.*	fuimus, *we have been, were.*
2. fuistī, *thou hast been, wast.*	fuistis, *you have been, were.*
3. fuit, *he has been, was.*	fuērunt, or fuēre, *they have been, were.*

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. fueram, *I had been.*	fuerāmus, *we had been.*
2. fueras, *thou hadst been.*	fuerātis, *you had been.*
3. fuerat, *he had been.*	fuerant, *they had been.*

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. fuero, *I shall have been.*	fuerĭmus, *we shall have been.*
2. fueris, *thou wilt have been.*	fuerĭtis, *you will have been.*
3. fuerit, *he will have been.*	fuerĭnt, *they will have been.*

VOCABULARY. 8.

Ăger, ăgrī . . . . . *field.*
Agrĭcŏla, æ . . . . . *farmer.*
Brachĭum, ī . . . . . *arm, upper arm.*
Căpiat . . . . . *(he, she, it) may take.*
Dīcit . . . . . *(he, she, it) says.*
Dīlūtus, a, um . . . . . *diluted, weakened.*
Drachma, æ . . . . . *drachm.*
Fascĭa, æ . . . . . *bandage.*
Fractus, a, um . . . . . *broken.*
Fīat . . . . . *shall be made (let be made).*
Gĕnĕr, genĕri . . . . . *son-in-law.*
Hyoscyămus, ī . . . . . *henbane.*
Herba, æ . . . . . *herb, grass, plant.*
Indus, a, um . . . . . *Indian (East Indian).*
Indiānus, a, um . . . . . *Indian.*
Frustum, ī . . . . . *a piece, a bit.*
Sānātur . . . . . *(he, she, it) is cured, healed.*
Sānantur . . . . . *(they) are cured, healed.*
Sŏcĕr, socĕri . . . . . *father-in-law.*
Uncĭa, æ . . . . . *ounce.*

37. *Rule of Syntax: Means and instrument are expressed by the ablative without a preposition: Puer æger medicinā sanātur,* the sick boy is cured by medicine; *miles gladio interficitur,* the soldier is killed with the sword. (See note on page 19.)

EXERCISE. 17.

1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuisti, fuistis, fuērunt. 3. Fueram, fuero, fui. 4. Fuerāmus, fueritis, fuerant. 5. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 6. In ŏfficīnā sunt multa mĕdicāmenta. 7. Gĕnĕr agrĭcŏlæ mĕdicāmentārius est. 8. Agricŏlæ pŭer brachĭum fractum hăbet. 9. Fascia pŭĕro misĕro fīat. 10. Quid măgistri sŏcer căpit? 11. Ægrōtus ăcŏnīti extracti liquidi tres guttas căpiat. 12. Quid mĕdĭci servus hăbet? 13. Hyoscyămi uncĭam et strychnīnæ drachmam hăbet. 14. Fuit-ne mĕdicīna aquā purā dīlūta? 15. Ŭbi est Indus mĕdicus clārus? 16. Huc vĕnit doctus vir. 17. Sānat-ne pŭeros ægros? 18. Fīlium ægricŏlæ vălĭdi herbis sānat. 19. Mĕdici pŭer mălus tabācum fīlio măgistri dăt. 20. Pŭĕri măgistri quīnīnæ pilŭlis sānantur. 21. Quid mĕdĭcus Indus dīcit? 22. "Ægrōtus tabāci frustum, uncĭas quinque cerevisĭæ, et magnum pōcŭlum vīni căpĭat." 23. Est-ne Indi mĕdĭci præscriptum bōnum? 24. Quis tabāco, cerevisĭā, vīno sānatur? Măla mistūra.[1]

EXERCISE. 18.

1. Where had the boy been? 2. He had been in school. 3. They will have been. 4. Where has the strong farmer been? 5. He was sick in the field yesterday. 6. Who was his doctor? 7. He has a prescription from (of) the famous Indian doctor. 8. What is the prescription? 9. "Let the strong farmer take four large cups of beer and a bit of tobacco." 10. Was the beer diluted with water? 11. No. 12. Is a sick man cured by beer and tobacco? 13. Does the Indian doctor give his patients (*ægrotis*) little white quinine pills and syrups of squills, rhubarb and ipecac? 14. No; he gives (them) fluid extract of malt and other pleasant extracts. 15. He cures boys and girls with herbs. 16. Where is the Indian doctor's office? 17. In the woods and fields. 18. Who has a broken arm? 19. The wicked (*malus*) sailor's broken arm is healed. 20. Let a bandage be made for the broken arm of the farmer's son-in-law. 21. The medicine had been di-

[1] What word is to be supplied?

luted with water. 22. There (omit) had been in the cup a mixture of the fluid extract of may-apple and the oil of roses. 23. The little girl does not like the mixture.

38. *Irregular Verb Sum—Continued.*

The subjunctive, imperative and infinitive moods and participle.

39. *Subjunctive.*

PRESENT TENSE.		IMPERFECT TENSE.	
Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
1. *sim*	*sīmus*	1. *essem*	*essēmus*
2. *sīs*	*sītis*	2. *esses*	*essētis*
3. *sit*	*sint*	3. *esset*	*essent*
PERFECT TENSE.		**PLUPERFECT TENSE.**	
Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*	*Plural.*
1. *fuĕrim*	*fuerĭmus*	1. *fuissem*	*fuissēmus*
2. *fuĕris*	*fuerĭtis*	2. *fuisses*	*fuissētis*
3. *fuĕrit*	*fuerint*	3. *fuisset*	*fuissent*

40. *Imperative.*

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
2. Es, *be thou.*	Este, *be ye.*

FUTURE TENSE.

2. Esto, *thou shalt be.*	Estōte, *ye shall be.*
3. Esto, *he shall be.*	Sunto, *they shall be.*

41. *Infinitive.*

Present, esse . . . . . *to be.*
Perfect, fuisse . . . . . *to have been.*
Future, *futurum* esse . . . . . *to be about to be.*

42. *Participle.*

Futurus, a, um . . . . . *about to be, future.*

43. *Interrogative Words.*—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles,—*ne, nonne, num:*

1. *Ne* (attached to the first word) is used in questions asking for information, as in the illustrations already given. When *-ne* is attached to a word, the accent is always on the syllable preceding it.

2. *Nonne* expects the answer *Yes: Nonne medicīnam emit?* Is he not buying the medicine?

3. *Num* expects the answer, *No: Num medicīnam emit?* Is he buying the medicine? or, He is not buying the medicine, is he?

VOCABULARY. 9.

Balnĕum, ī	*bath.*
Călĭdus, a, um	*hot.*
Cērātum, ī	*cerate, a waxed dressing.*
Cērātus, a, um	*waxed.*
Camphŏra, æ	*camphor.*
Capsŭla, æ	*capsule.*
Cetaceum, ī	*spermaceti, sperm.*
Cetraria, æ	*cetraria, Iceland moss.*
Decoctum, ī	*a decoction.*
Frīgĭdus, a, um	*cold.*
Ignatia, æ	*ignatia, plant giving St. Ignatius bean, containing strychnine.*
Jalăpa, æ	*jalap.*
Plumbum, ī	*lead.*
Resīna, æ	*resin.*
Sabīna, æ	*savin.*
Senĕga, æ	*senega, rattlesnake-root.*
Tepĭdus, a, um	*tepid, warm.*
Dicĭtur	*(he, she, it) is said.*
Ĕmit	*(he, she, it) buys.*
Ĕmunt	*(they) buy.*
Vendit	*(he, she, it) sells.*
Vendunt	*(they) sell.*

EXERCISE. 19.

8. Pŭer æger in balnĕo fuisse dīcitur. 9. Nauta in balnĕo frīgĭdo fuĕrit. 10. Agricŏla æger dīcĭtur in balnĕo călĭdo fuisse. 11. Quis est in balnĕo frīgĭdo? 12. Pŭer parvus măgistri dīcĭtur in balnĕo frīgĭdo esse. 13. Pŭer, bŏnus es. 14. Pŭer bŏne, bŏnus ēsto. 15. Ămīci cāri, vălĭdi ēste. 16. Quid mĕdicāmentārius ĕmit et vēndit? 17. Mĕdicāmenta multa in ōfficīnā ĕmit et vendit.

18. Quot cērāta hăbet in ōfficīnā? 19. Mĕdicāmentārius pĕrītus, mĕdĭci clāri gĕner, cērāta quinque in ōfficīnā parvā părat et vēndit. 20. Cāmphŏræ cērātum, et cetacei cērātum, et multa emplastra cērāta, ægrotis (to the sick) vendit. 21. Părāt-ne mĕdicāmentārius multa mĕdicāmenta? 22. Cetrariæ dēcoctum, et sarsaparillæ dēcoctum compŏsĭtum, et abstracta ignatiæ ămāræ, jalăpæ, senĕgæ, vălĕriānæ, et ălia multa. 23. Nōnne est doctus vir, et clārus? 24. Quis plumbi et rēsīnæ et săbīnæ cērāta ĕmit? 25. Mĕdicāmentārii părant, et ægrōti multa rĕmĕdia ĕmunt. 26. Discipŭle bŏne, eris doctus mĕdicāmentārius.

EXERCISE. 20.

1. Be thou learned; thou shalt be learned. 2. Boys be good; boy, you shall be good. 3. Let the boys be good. 4. To be, to have been, to be about to be.

5. The druggist prepares cerates of camphor and spermaceti, and decoctions of cetraria and sarsaparilla. 6. Is the druggist the physician's son-in-law? 7. The strong farmer's second son is said to be a skillful physician. 8. He cures the sick with pleasant medicines. 9. The good man is loved by the boys and girls. 10. The good physician's black servant gives medicine to the sick boy. 11. He gives the poor boy four grains of valerian abstract in a capsule. 12. Is not valerian abstract a dry medicine? 13. Is not the servant liked by the boy? 14. Is a bad servant liked by a good boy? 15. Is the physician preparing cerate of lead for the farmer's son? 16. Do not skillful druggists buy and sell many drugs? 17. Is not the sailor's son said to be a good physician?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ŭbi est mĕdĭcus? 2. Nōnne in ōfficīnā parvā est? 3. Părāt-ne misturam pŭĕro ægro? 4. Quot uncias camphŏræ in ōfficīnā mĕdĭcus hăbet? 5. Quot grāna quīnīnæ ægrōto dat? 6. Hăbĕt-ne mĕdĭcus ăquam călĭdam in balnĕo? 7. Ēst-ne ægra pŭella in ăquā tĕpĭdā? 8. Quid vendit fīlius mĕdicāmentāri? 9. Nōnne jalăpæ et senĕgæ abstracta vendit? 10. Quis resīnæ ceratum emit? 11. Nonne est filius medici doctus?

CHAPTER VII.

44. FIRST CONJUGATION.

VERBS IN ā.

Verb Stem and Present Stem, amā.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.[1]

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Supine.*
amŏ̄.	amāre.	amāvī.	amātum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
amŏ̄, *I love, am loving, do love.*	amāmus, *we love.*
amās, *you love.*	amātis, *you love.*
amat, *he loves.*	amant, *they love.*

IMPERFECT.

amābam, *I was loving.*	amābāmus, *we were loving.*
amābās, *you were loving.*	amābātis, *you were loving.*
amābat, *he was loving.*	amābant, *they were loving.*

FUTURE.

amābŏ̄, *I shall love.*	amābimus, *we shall love.*
amābis, *you will love.*	amābitis, *you will love.*
amābit, *he will love.*	amābunt, *they will love.*

PERFECT.

amāvī, *I have loved.*	amāvimus, *we have loved.*
amāvīstī, *you have loved.*	amāvīstis, *you have loved.*
amāvit, *he has loved.*	amāvērunt, ēre, *they have loved.*

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, *I had loved.*	amāverāmus, *we had loved.*
amāverās, *you had loved.*	amāverātis, *you had loved.*
amāverat, *he had loved.*	amāverant, *they had loved.*

[1] The present indicative shows the form of the *present stem;* the present infinitive shows the *conjugation;* the perfect indicative shows the *perfect stem;* and the supine, or perfect participle, shows the *participle stem.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverŏ̄, *I shall have loved.*	amāverĭmus, *we shall have loved.*
amāverĭs, *you will have loved.*	amāverĭtis, *you will have loved.*
amāverit, *he will have loved.*	amāverint, *they will have loved.*

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Singular.	*Plural.*
amem,	amēmus,
amēs,	amētis,
amet,	ament.

IMPERFECT.

amārem,	amārēmus,
amārēs,	amārētis,
amāret,	amārent.

PERFECT.

Singular.	*Plural.*
amāverim,	amāverĭmus,
amāveris,	amāverĭtis,
amāverit.	amāverint.

PLUPERFECT.

amāvissem,	amāvissēmus,
amāvissēs,	amāvissētis,
amāvisset.	amāvissent.

Imperative.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Present, amā, *love thou.*	amāte, *love ye.*
Future, amātŏ̄, *thou shalt love.*	amātōte, *ye shall love.*
amātŏ̄, *he shall love.*	amantŏ̄, *they shall love.*

Infinitive.

Pres., amāre, *to love.* *Perf.,* amāvisse, *to have loved.*
Fut., amātūrum esse, *to be about to love.*

Participle.

Pres., amāns, *loving.* *Fut.,* amātūrus, *about to love.*

Gerund.

Gen., amandī, *of loving.* *Acc.,* amandum, *loving.*
Dat., amandō, *for loving.* *Abl.,* amandō, *by loving.*

Supine.

Acc., amātum, *to love.* *Abl.,* amātū, *to love, be loved.*

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, I am loved.—Stem, ămа.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*
ămŏr,	ămārī,	ămātŭs sŭm.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I am loved.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ămŏr,	ămāmŭr,
ămārĭs or *amāre*,	ămāmĭnī,
ămātŭr.	ămantŭr.

Imperfect.

I was loved.

ămābăr,	ămābāmŭr,
ămābārĭs or *amabāre*,	ămābāmĭnī,
ămābātŭr.	ămābantŭr.

Future.

I shall or *will be loved.*

ămābŏr,	ămābĭmŭr,
ămābĕrĭs, *amabĕre*,	ămābĭmĭnī,
ămābĭtŭr.	ămābuntŭr.

Perfect.

I have been or *was loved.*

ămātŭs *sŭm*,[1]	ămātī *sŭmŭs*,
ămātŭs *ĕs*,	ămātī *estĭs*,
ămātŭs *est*.	ămātī *sunt*.

Pluperfect.

I had been loved.

ămātŭs *ĕrăm*,[1]	ămātī *ĕrāmŭs*,
ămātŭs *ĕrās*,	ămātī *ĕrātĭs*,
ămātŭs *ĕrăt*.	ămātī *ĕrant*.

Future Perfect.

I shall or *will have been loved.*

ămātŭs *ĕrŏ*,[1]	ămātī *ĕrĭmŭs*
ămātŭs *ĕrĭs*,	ămātī *ĕrĭtĭs*,
ămātŭs *ĕrĭt*.	ămātī *ĕrunt*.

[1] *Fui, fuisti*, etc., are sometimes used for *sum, es*, etc.; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuĕram, fuĕras*, etc., for *ĕram, ĕras*, etc.; also *fuĕro, fuĕris*, etc, for *ĕro, ĕris*, etc.

Subjunctive.

Present.

I may be loved.

ămĕr,	ămēmŭr,
ămērĭs or *amēre*,	ămēmĭnī,
ămētur.	ămentŭr.

Imperfect.

I might, would or *should be loved.*

ămārĕr,	ămārēmŭr,
ămārērĭs or *amarēre*,	ămārēmĭnī,
ămārētŭr.	ămārentŭr,

Perfect.

I may have been loved.

ămātŭs *sĭm*,[1]	ămātī *sīmŭs*,
ămātŭs *sīs*,	ămātī *sītĭs*,
ămātŭs *sĭt*.	ămātī *sint*.

Pluperfect.

I might, would or *should have been loved.*

ămātŭs *essĕm*,[1]	ămātī *essēmŭs*,
ămātŭs *essēs*,	ămātī *essētĭs*,
ămātŭs *essĕt*.	ămātĭ *essent*.

Imperative.

Pres., ămārĕ, *be thou loved*.	ămāmĭnī, *be ye loved*.
Fut., ămātŏr, *thou shalt be loved*.	
ămātŏr, *he shall be loved*.	ămantŏr, *they shall be loved*.

Infinitive.

Pres., ămārī, *to be loved*.	Fut., ămātŭm īrī, *to be about to be loved*.
Perf., ămātŭm essĕ, *to have been loved*.	

Participle.

Perf.,[2] ămātŭs, *having been loved*.	Ger.,[3] ămandŭs, *to be loved, deserving to be loved*.

[1] *Fuĕrim, fuĕris*, etc., are sometimes used for *sim, sis*, etc. So also *fuissem, fuisses*, etc., for *essem, esses*, etc.

[2] The Latin has no present passive nor perfect active participle.

[3] Ger.=Gerundive.

First Conjugation.

1. Learn the present, imperfect and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

VOCABULARY. 10.

Ămo, 1, āvi, ātum	*love.*
Dŭm, adv.	*while, as long as, until.*
Ergŏta, æ	*ergot.*
Euonymus, ī	*burning bush.*
Fīdus, a, um	*faithful, trusty.*
Glycyrrhīza, æ	*liquorice.*
Hæmatoxylon, ī	*logwood.*
Krameria, æ	*krameria.*
Laudo, 1, āvi, ātum	*praise.*
Leptandra, æ	*leptandra.*
Lassus, a, um	*tired, weary.*
Nullus, a, um	*no, none, not any.*
Porto, 1, āvi, ātum	*carry.*
Pigĕr, pigra, pigrum	*lazy.*
Quassia, æ	*quassia.*
Recrĕo, 1, āvi, ātum	*refresh.*
Sāno, 1, āvi, ātum	*heal, cure.*
Somnus, ī	*sleep.*
Taraxăcum, ī	*dandelion.*
Vĭgĭlo, 1, āvi, ātum	*watch.*

EXERCISE. 21.

1. Sano, sanābam, sanābo, sanābor, sanābar, sanor. 2. Sanas, sanāris, sanat, sanātur, sanātis, sanamimi, sanantur. 3. Sanābor, sanābo, sanābis, sanaberis, sanabitis, sanabimini, sanabuntur. 4. Sanābat, sanabāris, sanabātur, sanabāmur, sanabamini, sanābant. 5. Sanāre, sanāri, sanavisse, sanātum esse. 6. Sana, sanāre, sanāte, sanamini.

7. Medici morbos multos medicīnis sanant. 8. Puer æger taraxaci extracto sanabātur. 9. Nullus puer extracta quassiæ et leptandræ amat. 10. Agricola lassus poculis magnis cerevisiæ recreabātur. 11. Malti extractum fluidum ab agricolā non amātur. 12. Quis hæmatoxyli extractum portābit? 13. Hæmatoxyli extractum, et extracta euonymī et ergŏtæ a servo medici portabuntur. 14. Glycyrrhīzæ extractum a pueris laudabātur et amabātur. 15. Est-ne krameriæ extractum bonum medicamentum? 16. A medico perīto laudabātur. 17. Puer æger agricolæ euonymi extracto sanabātur. 18. Servus fidus vigilābat dum somnus gratus dominum defessum recreabat. 19. Dominus noster nullo somno recreabitur. 20. Nonne nautæ claudi filius leptandræ et taraxaci extracta amat? 21. Extracta herbārum amārārum a pueris nunquam amabuntur.

N. B.—Beginning with *Exercise* 21, only the *long penults* which cannot be determined by the general rules of quantity will hereafter be marked. Penults *not* marked *long* are *short*, unless long by general rules, Sec. 5. Learn and apply these rules.

EXERCISE. 22.

1. He cures; he is cured; they cure; they are cured. 2. He will praise; he will be praised; they will praise; you will be praised. 3. They loved; they were being loved. 4. We shall heal; you will be healed. 5. You will carry; they will not be carried. 6. To be cured; to have been cured; cure thou; be ye cured.

7. The wearied farmer will be refreshed by a cup of cold water. 8. The faithful servant will bring water for the weary master. 9. The sick boy is watching while the skillful physician is mixing the medicine. 10. Extracts of leptandra and dandelion will not cure the sick pupil. 11. Will the syrup of squills refresh a lazy scholar? 12. The master will give syrup of ipecac to the bad boy, but extract of liquorice to the good little girl. 13. The lazy pupils will be refreshed by the bitter extracts of quassia and euonymus. 14. The extract of logwood was carried by the faithful servant. 15. The master's sick daughter will be refreshed by sleep, while the servant watches and prepares the medicine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est medicus perītus? 2. Nonne est in officīnā? 3. Quis æger est? 4. Quid remedium ægrōto das? 5. Nonne extractum taraxaci puerum sanābit? 6. Quot quinīnæ pilulas ægrōtus capit? 7. Quot grana cinchōnæ genero medicus dabat? 8. Num quinque grana ægrum sanābunt? 9. Num puellæ miseræ extractum quassiæ medicus dabat? 10. Amat-ne puella medicamentum amārum?

CHAPTER VIII.

45. FIRST CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

46. The compound tenses are formed by combining forms of the verb *sum* with the perfect passive participle. The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject: *puella sanāta est*, the girl has been healed; *pueri sanāti sunt*, the boys have been healed.

47. The equivalents for the possessive pronouns are sometimes omitted in Latin, but never when their absence would cause confusion.

EXERCISE. 23.

1. Sanāvi, sanaveram, sanavero, sanātus sum, sanātus eram, sanātus ero. 2. Sanavisti, sanātus est, sanavimus, sanāti estis, sanavērunt. 3. Amavero, amātus eris, amaverit, amāti erimus, amaverint. 4. Sanaveram, sanātus eras, sanaverat, sanāti erāmus, sanaverant. 5. Amatōte, amāto, amanto, sanātum esse, sanātum iri, sanāri.

6. Ager arātus erit, agricolă agrum araverat, ager ab agricolā arātus est. 7. Carolus, medici puer malus, vinum amābat. 8. Vina multa medicamentario in officinā erant,—antimonii vinum, colchici vinum, ipecacuanhæ vinum, opii vinum, rhei vinum, aromaticum vinum. 9. Carolus vina potāvit, et æger fuit. 10. Medicus doctus vocātus est, et puero dedit multa medicamenta amāra. 11. Nullum vinum a Carolo nunc amātur: vinum non gustābit. 12. Archagăthus Græcus erat primus chirurgus Romæ (at Rome). 13. Lanius a Romānis appellātus est, quia multa membra secābat. 14. Discipulus piger in scholā amābat non pensum recitāre, sed gummi masticāre. 15. Hora sexta fuit, et magister sevērus pueros defessos penso duro liberāvit. 16. Chirurgus perītus pueri miseri oculos teneros ferro acūto sanābit.

EXERCISE. 24.

1. He will have ploughed; he has been cured; he had been surpassed; he has recited. 2. He has been set free; he will have changed; they had been liberated. 3. The gum had been chewed; the pills had been swallowed. 4. The surgeon will have been surpassed by the physician. 5. The broken limb will have been amputated by the Greek surgeon. 6. The Greek surgeon was surpassed by the Roman. 7. The bad servant was drinking the wine, while his master was reading aloud. 8. What wine did he drink? 9. Did he drink aromatic wine? 10. No; he made a mistake and drank the wines of rhubarb and ipecac. 11. The master changed the medicine, and gave a drachm of antimony and some[1] syrup of squills and garlic. 12. The poor servant does not like wine now. 13. Swallow the quinine pills, my boy, and I will give you (tibi) an ounce of liquorice. 14. While the weary farmer was ploughing the field, the lazy servant was drinking wine. 15. He tasted the wine of antimony, but did not drink it. 16. He likes beer, but not medicated wines. 17. Wines of ipecac and colchicum are liked by no one. 18. The wines of ipecac and antimony are emetics. 19. Surgeon, cut off the broken arm of the poor sailor.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est Germanicus medicus? 2. Quod extractum in officinā parat? 3. Quot mistūras heri parābat? 4. Gustāvit-ne mistūras? 5. Quis amat extracta gentiānæ et quassiæ gustāre? 6. Nonne medicus quinīnæ et aconīti pilulas devorāre amat? 7. Num puella pulchra gummi masticat? 8. Est-ne gummi Arabicum an tolutānum?

NOTE.—The pupil will consult the glossaries at the end for words which have not been given on the preceding pages.

NOTE.—Paululum ("a little"), with genitive.

CHAPTER IX.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. To decline a noun of the third declension, it is necessary to know both the nominative and the genitive. By dropping the termination *-is* of the latter, that form of the word (stem) is obtained, to which all the other terminations are affixed.

The form of the nominative varies greatly.

50. MUTE STEMS.

Sulphās, *m.*,	calx, *m*,	lex, *f.*,	adeps, *m and f.*,	ĕnĕma, *n.*,
Sulphate,	*lime,*	*law,*	*fat,*	*injection.*
Stem, sulphat.	*st.*, calc.	*st.*, leg.	*st.*, adip.	*st.*, enĕmat.

Singular.

N. V., sulphās,	calx,	lex,	adeps,	enĕma.
G., sulphāt*is*,	calc*is*,	leg*is*,	adĭp*is*,	enemăt*is*.
D., sulphāt*i*,	calc*i*,	leg*i*,	adĭp*i*,	enemăt*i*.
Ac., sulphāt*em*,	calc*em*,	leg*em*,	adĭp*em*,	enĕma.
Ab., sulphāt*e*,	calc*e*,	leg*e*,	adĭp*e*,	enemăt*e*.

Plural.

N. V., sulphāt*es*,	leg*es*,	adĭp*es*,	enemăt*a*.
G., sulphāt*um*,	leg*um*,	adĭp*um*,	enemăt*um*.
D., sulphāt*ibus*,	leg*ibus*,	adĭp*ibus*,	enemat*ibus*.
Ac., sulphāt*es*,	leg*es*,	adĭp*es*,	enemăt*a*.
Ab., sulphāt*ibus*,	leg*ibus*,	adĭp*ibus*,	enemat*ibus*.

51. TERMINATIONS.

Masculine and Feminine.		*Neuter.*	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., (*s*, etc.)	*ēs*	—	*a* (*ia*)
G., *is*	*um* (*ium*)	*is*	*um* (*ium*)
D., *ī*	*ibus*	*ī*	*ibus*
Ac., *em* (*im*)	*ēs*	—	*a* (*ia*)
Ab., *e* (*i*)	*ibus*	*e* (*i*)	*ibus*

52. Consonant stems may usually be found by dropping the termination of the genitive singular. Decline *sināpis, cortex, nux, cataplasma.* Decline together *cortex asper, nux amāra, caput glabrum.*

VOCABULARY. 11.

Acētas, ātis, *m*	*acetate.*
Acerbus, a, um	*sour.*
Adeps, adĭpis, *m and f*	*fat, lard.*
Alcoholĭcus, a, um	*alcoholic.*
Applico 1, āvi, ātum	*apply, attach.*
Berbĕris, ĭdis, *f*	*barberry tree.*
Calx, cis, *f*	*lime.*
Canthăris, ĭdis, *f*	*cantharis, Spanish fly.*
Cortex, ĭcis, *m*	*bark, rind, cork.*
Cŏmes, ĭtis, *m and f*	*companion, comrade.*
Cataplasma, ătis, *n*	*poultice.*
Carbōnas, ātis, *m*	*carbonate.*
Căpŭt, ĭtis, *n*	*head.*
Ĕnĕma, ătis, *n*	*injection.*
Excĭto 1, āvi, ātum	*excite, call forth, raise up.*
Glăber, glabra, glabrum	*smooth, bare, bald.*
Lex, lĕgis, *f*	*law.*
Lăpis, ĭdis, *m*	*stone.*
Levo 1, āvi, ātum	*lighten, relieve.*
Fortis, e, 3	*brave, bold.*
Mīles, ĭtis 3, *m*	*soldier.*
Macero 1, āvi, ātum	*macerate, steep, soften in liquor.*
Līnum, ī, *n*	*flax.*
Si plăcet	*if it be agreeable* ("*if you please.*")
Pulvĕro 1, āvi, ātum	*pulverize, reduce to powder.*
Soda, æ, *f*	*soda.*
Sināpis, is, *f*	*mustard.*
Sŏcĭus, ī, *m*	*partner, associate.*
Virgŭla, æ	*whip, switch.*

EXERCISE. 25.

Medicamentarii socius militi claudo lini cataplasma vendit. 2. Medicus vesicatorium magnum in capite glabro militis cantharidis chartā excitaverat. 3. Caput militis miseri cataplasmatibus lini et ulmi levabātur. 4. In officinā medici tres chartæ medicātæ sunt,—cantharidis charta, potassii nitrātis charta, sināpis charta. 5. Vesicatoria duo in membris militis ægri duobus chartis medicā-

tis excitabantur. 6. Adeps carbonāte potassii medicātus militi a medico perīto parātus erat. 7. Quot acetātes a servo medici parāti erant? 8. Servus in officinā plumbi acetātem, potassii acetātem purum et impūrum, ammonii acetātem, zinci acetātem paraverat. 9. Miles fortis corticem Peruviānum pulverābit et comiti ægro dabit. 10. Cortex Peruviānus militi ægro a comite datus est. 11. Comes miser militis fortis cinchonīnæ pilulis sanātus est. 12. Cantharidis cerātum a medico parātum, et pueri ægri capiti applicātum erat. 13. Sināpis emplastrum pustulam, magnam excitāvit 14. Servus piger domini vinum acerbum cras non potābit. 15. Cerāta, et emplastra, et cataplasmata non grata sunt.

EXERCISE. 26.

1. Boy, is the doctor in his office? 2. No; but here (huc) he comes. 3. Doctor, have you prepared the poultices and plasters? 4. Prepare, if you please, a mustard poultice for the lame soldier, and a flaxseed poultice for his faithful comrade. 5. Will the mustard poultice raise a blister? 6. Will the Spanish-fly plaster raise a blister on the brave soldier's bald head? 7. Yes. 8. It will almost (fere) raise a blister on a stone. 9. Boy, where are the acetates of lead, zinc, potash and ammonia? 10. They were in the office yesterday. 11. Did you give the carbonate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia to the farmer's son? 12. Charles, have you pulverized the drugs and tasted the bitter mixture? 13. Yes, and it almost raised a blister on my tongue.

Questions to be answered in Latin.

1. Quid in officinā hodie paravisti, Carole? 2. Dedistine sināpis emplastrum militi? 3. Quis glucōsam in saccharo miscet? 4. Num medicamentarius aquam vino miscet? 5. Quid militem ægrum levābit? 6. Applicabō-ne brachio claudo militis ulmi cataplasma? 7. Quid pigro discipulo applicābo? 8. Applicabō-ne virgulam?

VOCABULARY. 12.

Abăcus, ī, M	*shelf, counter, table, bench.*
Cathartĭcus, a, um	*cathartic.*
Colocynthis, idis, F	*colocynthis, bitter apple.*
Digitālis, is, F	*digitalis, fox-glove.*
Diligenter, adv.	*diligently.*
Dūrus, a, um	*hardy, tough, rugged.*
Īris, ĭdis, F	*iris.*
Hydrastis, is, F	*hydrastis, golden seal.*
Laboro 1, āvi, ātum	*labor, work.*
Lētifer, letifĕra, letifĕrum	*deadly, death-bearing.*
Juglans, andis, F	*butternut.*
Nux, nucis, F	*nut.*
Nux-vomica, F.	*nux-vomica.*
Pars, partis, F	*part.*
Physostigma, ătis, N	*physostigma (Calabar bean).*
Percŏlo 1, āvi, ātum	*strain.*
Penĭtus, adv.	*internally, thoroughly.*
Rādix, īcis, F	*root.*
Stătim, adv.	*immediately, at once.*
Tracto 1, āvi, ātum,	*handle.*

EXERCISE. 27.

1. Medicamentarius et socius in officinā medicamenta inspectant. 2. Carolus et Joannes hodie appellabuntur. 3. Carole, ubi est colocynthidis extractum compositum, et alcoholicum berberidis extractum? 4. Nonne sunt in abăco? Colocynthidem heri macerāvi, et extractum parāvi. 5. Comes militis fuit æger, et dĕdi grāna decem. 6. Dedisti ægrōto decem grana! Quinque sunt satis! Purgavistis miserum penitus,—est-ne vivus? 7. Vivus est, et huc venit: "Medice, est-ne extractum colocynthidis cathartica medicīna? Decem grana non satis sunt." 8. Joanne, militi duro enema sulphātis magnesiæ, olei olīvæ da statim,—vir bonus levābitur. 9. Dedit-ne pecuniam? 10. Ubi sunt pilulæ digitālis, juglandis, iridis? Nonne parātæ sunt? 11. Puer piger non amat laborāre, sed cras diligenter laborābit. 12. Radīcis corticem macerābit et colocynthidem pulverābit, alcoholicum berberidis extractum et fluidum hydrastis extractum percolābit. 13. Joanne,

quot physostigmatis grana ægrōto dabo? 14. Quot *grana!* letiferum venēnum est! Octāva pars unīus grani satis est. Letifera venēna cum (with) magnā curā tracta. 15. Paravistine abstractum, extractum, fluidum extractum, tinctūram nucis-vomicæ? 16. Socius nucis-vomicæ pilulas parābat. 17. Nucis-vomicæ tinctūra medici a filio macerāta, et percolāta, et parāta est.

EXERCISE. 28.

1. The extract of physostigma is a deadly poison, Charles; handle (it) with great care. 2. Give the patient the eighth part of a grain. 3. The unlearned physician gave the patient five grains of the extract of digitalis. 4. The poor fellow (miser) was almost killed by the poison. 5. A skillful physician was immediately called. 6. The skillful physician relieved the sick man by means of an emetic. 7. Did not the friends of the patient kill the wretched doctor who (*qui*) gave the poison? 8. No; he lived in America, not in China. 9. How many grains of the extract of walnut shall I give? 10. Give a strong man fifteen grains, and a small boy three. 11. The iris pills are on the counter ready for the boy. 12. Pulverize the dry roots of colchicum and steep in four cups of pure water, and strain the extract carefully. 13. The boy was cured by the fluid extract of hydrastis. 14. A part of the compound extract of colocynthis had been steeped and strained. 15. The physician's servant had labored diligently. 16. The son of the hardy farmer had been relieved by a few white walnut pills. 17. Skillful druggists handle poisons with great care.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne medicus ægrōto pilulas iridis dabat? 2. Ubi est nucis vomicæ extractum? 3. Nonne in abăco alto est? 4. Quis colocynthidis extractum compositum percolāvit? 5. Nonne a servo medicamentarii percolātum est? 6. Num puer piger radīces iridis pulverābat? 7. Potabat-ne puer digitālis tincturam? 8. Nonne statim æger fuit? 9. Quis puerum levāvit? 10. Dabat-ne misero vomitorium? 11. Num venēnum cras potābit?

CHAPTER X.

53. SECOND CONJUGATION: *E* VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.—MONEO, I ADVISE.

Verb Stem, mon, moni; Present Stem, monē.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Supine.*
monĕō,	monēre,	monuī,	monitum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
monĕō,	monēmus,
monēs,	monētis,
monet.	monent.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, or *I advised.*

monēbam,	monēbāmus,
monēbas,	monēbātis
monēbat.	monēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or *will advise.*

monēbŏ,	monēbimus,
monēbis,	monēbitis,
monēbit.	monēbunt.

PERFECT.

I have advised, or *I advised.*

monuī,	monuimus,
monuīstī,	monuīstis,
monuit.	monuērunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

monueram,	monuerāmus,
monuerās,	monuerātis.
monuerat.	monuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have advised.*

monuerŏ,	monuerĭmus,
monueris,	monuerĭtis,
monuerit.	monuerint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneam,	moneāmus,
moneās,	moneātis,
moneat.	moneant.

IMPERFECT.

monērem,	monērēmus,
monērēs,	monērētis,
monēret.	monērent.

PERFECT.

monuerim,	monuerĭmus,
monuerĭs,	monuerĭtis.
monuerit.	monuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

monuissem,	monuissēmus,
monuissēs,	monuissētis,
monuisset.	monuissent.

Imperative.

PRES. monē. *advise thou;*	monēte, *advise ye.*
FUT. monētŏ, *thou shalt advise,*	monētōte, *ye shall advise,*
monētŏ, *he shall advise;*	monentŏ, *they shall advise.*

Infinitive.

PRES. monēre, ... *to advise.*
PERF. monuisse . . . . . *to have advised.*
FUT. monitūrum esse . . . . . *to be about to advise.*

Participle.

PRES. monēns . . . . . *advising.*
FUT. monitūrus . . . . . *about to advise.*

Gerund.

GEN. monendī . . . . . *of advising.*
DAT. monendō . . . . . *for advising.*

ACC. monendum . . . . . *advising.*
ABL. monendō . . . . . *by advising.*

Supine.

ACC. monitum . . . . . *to advise.*
ABL. monitū . . . . . *to advise, be advised.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised.*—STEM, *mŏne.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*
mŏneŏr,	mŏnērī,	mŏnĭtŭs *sŭm.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mŏneŏr,	mŏnēmŭr,
mŏnērĭs or *monēre,*	mŏnēmĭnī,
mŏnētŭr.	mŏnentŭr.

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

mŏnēbăr,	mŏnēbāmŭr,
mŏnēbārĭs, or *monebāre,*	mŏnēbāmĭnī,
mŏnēbātŭr.	mŏnēbantŭr.

FUTURE

I shall or *will be advised.*

mŏnēbŏr,	mŏnēbĭmŭr,
mŏnēbĕrĭs, or *monebĕre,*	mŏnēbĭmĭnī,
mŏnēbĭtŭr.	mŏnēbuntŭr.

PERFECT.

I have been or *was advised.*

mŏnĭtŭs *sŭm,*	mŏnĭtī *sŭmŭs,*
mŏnĭtŭs *ĕs,*	mŏnĭtī *estĭs,*
mŏnĭtŭs *est.*	mŏnĭtī *sunt.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised.

mŏnĭtŭs *ĕrăm,*	mŏnĭtī *ĕramus,*
mŏnĭtus *ĕrās,*	mŏnĭtī *ĕrātĭs,*
mŏnĭtŭs *erăt.*	mŏnĭtī *ĕrant.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have been advised.*

mŏnĭtŭs ĕrŏ̆,	mŏnĭtī ĕrĭmŭs,
mŏnĭtŭs ĕrĭs,	mŏnĭtī ĕrĭtĭs,
mŏnĭtŭs ĕrĭt.	mŏnĭtī ĕrunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mŏneăr,	mŏneāmŭr,
mŏneārĭs, or *moneāre*,	mŏneāmĭnī,
mŏneātŭr,	mŏneantŭr,

IMPERFECT.

mŏnērĕr,	mŏnērēmŭr
mŏnērērĭs, or *monerēre*,	mŏnērēmĭnī,
mŏnērētŭr.	mōnērentŭr.

PERFECT.

mŏnĭtŭs sĭm,	mŏnĭtī sīmŭs,
mŏnĭtŭs sīs,	mŏnĭtī sītĭs,
mŏnĭtŭs sĭt.	mŏnĭtī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

mŏnĭtŭs essĕm,	mŏnĭtī essēmŭs,
mŏnĭtŭs essēs.	mŏnĭtī essētĭs,
mŏnĭtŭs essĕt,	mŏnĭtī essent.

Imperative.

PRES. mŏnērĕ, *be thou advised;*	mŏnēmĭnī, *be ye advised.*
FUT. mŏnētŏr, *thou shalt be advised.*	
mŏnētŏr, *he shall be advised.*	mŏnentŏr, *they shall be advised.*

Infinitive.

PRES. mŏnērī . . . . . *to be advised.*
PERF. mŏnĭtŭm essĕ . . . . . *to have been advised.*
FUT. mŏnĭtŭm īrī . . . . . *to be about to be advised.*

Participle.

PERF. mŏnĭtŭs . . . . . *advised.*
GER. mŏnendŭs . . . *to be advised, deserving to be advised.*

CHAPTER XI.

54. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *moneo*.

VOCABULARY. 13.

Augeo, 2, auxī, auctum . . . . . *increase.*
Habeo, 2, -uī,-ĭtum . . . . . *have, hold.*
Exerceo, 2, -uī,-ĭtum . . . . . *exercise, train.*
Deleo, 2, delēvī, delētum . . . . . *destroy.*
Moneo, 2, -uī,-ĭtum . . . . . *advise.*
Teneo, 2, -uī, -tentum . . . . . *hold, keep.*
Doceo, 2, -uī, doctum . . . . . *teach.*

EXERCISE. 29.

1. Mones, monēris, monet, monemur, monētis, monentur. 2. Habent, habēbant, habētis, habebitis. 3. Exercēris, exercemini, exercentur. 4. Exercebātur, exercebitur, exercebimini, exerceberis, exercebuntur. 5. Delēbis, delebitur, delebuntur, delēris, delētur. 6. Monēre, monērī, mone, monēte, monemini. 7. Nonne tenēbit, exercebat-ne, habebo-ne? 8. Delebitur, exercebuntur, monebantur, habentur.

1. You are advising, you will advise, you were advised. 2. Advise thou, be thou advised, exercise ye, be ye exercised. 3. We are held, they hold, they were holding, you will be held. 4. They will destroy, they were destroying, I shall be destroyed, you will be destroyed. 5. Destroy thou, destroy ye, be ye destroyed, be thou destroyed. 6. Will he not be destroyed? will he advise? will you hold? 7. I was teaching, I was taught, you were teaching, you were being taught. 8. Increase thou, be ye increased, to increase, to be increased.

VOCABULARY. 14.

Bismuthum, ī N. . . . . *bismuth.*
Debeo, 2, -uī, -itum . . . . . *owe, be in debt, ought.*

Expressus, a, um . . . . . *expressed.*
Hydrargyrum, ī, N. . . . . *mercury.*
Febrifūga, æ, F. . . . . *febrifuge.*
Misceo, 2, -uī, mistum, mixtum . . . *mix, mingle.*
Memoria, æ, F. . . . . *memory.*
Macis, -idis, F. . . . . *mace.*
Myristica, æ, F. . . . . *nutmeg.*
Nitrum, ī, N. . . . . *nitre.*
Nitras, -ātis, M. . . . . *nitrate.*
Nitricus, a, um . . . . . *nitric.*
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . . *number.*
Si (conj.) . . . . . *if.*
Salix, -ĭcis, F. . . . . *willow.*
Salicīnum, ī, N. . . . . *salicin (febrifuge).*
Studium, ī, N. . . . . *study.*
Tot (adv.) . . . . . *so many.*
Videtur . . . . . *(he, she, it) seems.*

EXERCISE. 30.

1. Quid in medicamentarii officīna vidēbas? 2. Medicamenta multa vidēbam. 3. Habebat-ne nitrum et nitrātes multos? 4. Numerum nitrātum non memoriā teneo, quia non numerābam. 5. Videbas-ne nitrātem potassii, et plumbi nitrātem, et hydrargyri nitrātem, et bismuthi nitrātem, et ——? 6. Satis, satis; tot nitrātes nunquam vidēbam in ullā officinā. 7. Memoriam studio debes exercēre. 8. Medicus-ne myristicæ oleum expressum et macidis oleum et flores habēbat? 9. Febrifuga, salicīnum, ex salĭcis cortice paratur. 10. Si memoriam studio augēbis, nomina medicamentorum memoriā tenēbis. 11. Doctus medicamentarius hydrargyri nitrātem nomine signābat.

EXERCISE. 31.

1. Will a skillful druggist mix the nitrate of potassium and the nitrate of lead? 2. The oils of nutmeg and mace are both on the counter. If you ask[1] for oil of mace, the inexperienced druggist will often give (you) oil of nutmeg. 4. If you ask for nitre, he will give a nitrate. 5. He has never trained his memory by study. 6. He does not seem to remember the names of his

[1] The future tense must be used.

drugs. 7. Chloral, chloride, chlorine and chlorate are (badly) mixed in his memory. 8. He stays in the store, but he will never be a druggist. 9. Doctor, prepare, if you please, a few ounces of the extract of colocynthis. 10. Will he prepare the extract? No; he sells drugs; but he is no druggist.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid est in phialā, puer? 2. Delebit-ne aqua fortis phialam? 3. Nonne aqua fortis digitos pueri pigri mordēbit? 4. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit? 5. Habet-ne puer chloroformum in phialā parvā? 6. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ? 7. Sunt-ne chlorātes etiam in abaco? 8. Masticabat-ne puer piger tabācum? 9. Quid puella pulchra masticābat? 10. Num medicamentarius puellis gummi vendit?

VOCABULARY. 15.

Bicarbōnas, -ātis, M. . . . . *bicarbonate.*
Citras, -ātis, M. . . . . *citrate.*
Chloras, -ātis, M. . . . . *chlorate.*
Chloroformum, ī, N. . . . . *chloroform.*
Dulcis, e . . . . . *sweet.*
Dŏlor, -ōris, M. . . . . *pain.*
Etĭam, adv. and conjunc. (et + jam) . . *also, even.*
Incongrŭus, a, -um . . . . . *incongruous.*
Linimentum, ī, N. . . . . *liniment.*
Mulceo, 2, mulsī, mulsum . . . . . *soothe, allay, quiet.*
Medĭco, 1, -āvī, -ātum . . . . . *heal, cure.*
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum . . . . . *bite.*
Nitris, -ītis M. . . . . *nitrite.*
Ordo, -ĭnis, M . . . . . *row, line, order.*
Phĭăla, æ, F . . . . . *phial* or *vial.*
Sapo, -ōnis, M. . . . . *soap.*
Subacētas, ātis, M . . . . . *subacetate.*

EXERCISE. 32.

1. Medicus vetus medicamenta multa habēbat. 2. In abaco alto medicamenta nova vidēbam. 3. Citrātes tres, nitrātes duos, plumbi subacetātem, potassii chlorātem, in officinā hodie vidēbam. 4. Phialæ medicamentōrum nominibus signātæ erant. 5. Citrātem

ferri, citrātem sodii, citrātem quinīnæ in phialis habēbat. 6. In ordine longo nitrātes ferri, hydrargyri, potassii, plumbi, bismuthi, sodii bicarbonās et alia medicamenta multa erant. 7. Medici filius imperītus phialam tenēbat, et acidum nitricum digitos mordēbat. 8. Cataplasma lini dolōrem mulcēbat. 9. Num linimenta sināpis, cantharidis, camphoræ, vel ammoniæ dolōrem mulcēbunt? 10. Habet-ne medicus etiam linimenta sapōnis, calcis, chloroformi, belladonnæ?

EXERCISE. 33.

1. What have you in the vials on the shelf, doctor? 2. I have liniments of mustard, Spanish fly, camphor, ammonia, chloroform, belladonna, soap and lime. 3. Nitric acid bit the boy's third finger. 4. What will soothe the pain? 5. An inexperienced boy ought not to mix medicines. 6. He will destroy many costly medicines by his incongruous mixtures. 7. Ought he to mix the nitrates of potassium and mercury? 8. Will he mix the oil of sweet orange and the tincture of ipecac? 9. And will he drink the mixture? 10. Will peppermint essence soothe his stomach-ache? 11. Extracts, essences, tinctures, liniments, nitrates, citrates, carbonates, chlorates and many other medicines will be prepared by the skillful druggist. 12. The lazy son of the unskillful druggist will destroy many costly drugs. 13. He will burn his fingers with nitric acid, and try to allay the smart with Spanish-fly liniment.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid in phialā est? 2. Quod aliud nomen est acido nitrico? 3. Nonne est aqua fortis? 4. Habet-ne puer aquam fortem in phialā? 5. Nonne digitos pueri pigri mordēbit? 6. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit? 7. Habet-ne in phialā parvā remedium? 8. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnæ? 9. Sunt-ne chloras potassii et bicarbōnas sodii in abaco? 10. Masticat-ne puer piger immundum tabācum? 11. Quid puella pulchra masticābat? 12. Num medicamentarius vendit gummi puellis? Fere incredibile vidētur!

CHAPTER XII.

55. SECOND CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *moneo*.

2. *Rule of Syntax.*—Separation is expressed by the ablative with *a, ab, dē, ē, ex,* in connection with verbs compounded with these prepositions, or by the ablative alone with simple verbs meaning *to set free, deprive* or *want: Ab urbe abībat,* he departed from the city; *de provinciā decessit,* he withdrew from the province; *ex civitate excessit,* he departed from the state; *vir æger medicīna caret,* the sick man wants medicine; *vir æger cibo privātus est,* the sick man has been deprived of food; *nos curā liberābit,* he will free us from care.

VOCABULARY. 16.

Arceo, 2, -uī, -itum	*keep off.*
A (before consonants), Ab (before vowels) } w. abl.	*away from, by.*
Bitartras, -ātis, M.	*bitartrate.*
Careo, 2, -uī, -ĭtum	*want, lack*
Cĭbus, ī, M.	*food.*
Cascarilla, æ, F	*cascarilla.*
Mĕus, a, um	*my, mine.*
Moveo, 2, mōvī, mōtum	*move.*
Nunquam, adv.	*never.*
Præbeo, 2, -uī, -itum	*furnish, offer, hold forth.*
Privo, 1, -āvī, -ātum	*deprive.*
Pyrophosphas, -ātis, M.	*pyrophosphate.*
Rŭmex, -ĭcis, M. or F.	*yellow dock.*
Suus, -a, -um	*his, their.*
Sulphuricus, -a, -um	*sulphuric.*
Tonicus, -a, -um	*tonic.*
Tonicum, -ī, N.	*a tonic.*
Tuus, -a, -um	*your, thy.*
Tartras, -ātis, M.	*tartrate.*

EXERCISE. 34.

1. Monuī, monuĕram, monuĕro, monuĭmus, monuerāmus, monuerĭmus. 2. Monuisti, monuistis, monueras, monuerātis, monuĕris,

monuĕritis. 3. Monuērunt, monuēre, monuerint, monuerant. 4. Monitus est, moniti estis, moniti erātis, monĭti eritis. 5. Monuī, monitus es, monuit, moniti sumus, monuistis, moniti erant. 6. Monuisse, monitus esse, monēre, monērī.

7. Quinīna malariam a viro ægro arcuit. 8. Vir æger tonico caruerat. 9. Cibo et aquā privātus erat. 10 Cur medicus non ægro ferri phosphātis pilulas præbuerat? 11. Tonica medicamenta multa medico sunt. 12. Miser vir ægrōtus acido nitrico, acido sulphurico, argenti nitrāte, bismuthi subnitrāte, cascarillā, cinchonā, gentiānā, piperīnā, quassiā, quinīnā, salicīno et aliis tonicis multis a malo medico privātus est. 13. Agricola filio ægro rumicis extractum fluidum præbuit. 14. Citras ammonii et bismuthi ab abaco motus erat. 15. Mi puer, ægro viro quassiæ fluidi extracti poculum parvum præbe. 16. Quis potassiī bitartrātem a loco moverat?

Exercise. 35.

1. I was moved, I had moved, I shall have been moved. 2. You had moved, we had been moved, you will have been advised. 3. You had been offered, he had offered, they will have offered. 4. I had lacked food and medicine. 5. The sick man had wanted a cascarilla tonic. 6. The cream of tartar had been moved from its place. 7. The druggist had moved the tartrate of bismuth from the counter. 8. The patient had been deprived of food and medicine, and wanted water. 9. Quassia is a good tonic, and will keep off malaria. 10. My good friend, how many prescriptions have you? 11. Prepare three, if you please, for my sick friend, the surgeon. 12. What is the first prescription? 13. "Take (recipe) an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, ten drops of diluted sulphuric acid, a drachm of the syrup of rose and an ounce of the fluid extract of peppermint. Mix." 14. The second is: "Take an ounce of the fluid extract of quassia and a drachm of the tincture of gentian. Mix." 15. What is the third? "Take twenty ounces of the compound extract of sarsaparilla and a scruple of the iodide of potassium."

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est bismuthi tartras? 2. Num vir æger cibo privatus est? 3. Quis puellæ ægræ sarsaparillæ extractum fluidum præbuerat? 4. Quando hydrargyri pilulam ægro præbēbas? 5. Ubi est pyrophosphas ferri? 6. Quid malariam ab ægro arcēbit? 7. Nonne malaria quinīnæ pilulis arcebitur? 8. Quot pilulas cinchōnæ ægro præbēbo? 9. Num tonica multa morbum arcēbunt? 10. Est-ne rumicis extractum tonicum bonum? 11. Amaræ-ne pilulæ pigrum puerum sanābunt?

CHAPTER XIII.

56. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

LIQUID STEMS.

Singular.

Līquor, M.	Păter, M.	Lotion, F.	Sēmen, N.
liquor.	*father.*	*wash.*	*seed.*
St., liquor—.	St., patr—.	St., lotion—.	St., semin—.
N. V., liquor,	pater,	lotion,	semen,
G., liquōr*is*,	patr*is*,	lotiōn*is*,	semin*is*,
D., liquōrī,	patrī,	lotiōnī,	seminī,
Ac., liquōr*em*,	patr*em*,	lotiōn*em*,	semen,
Ab., liquōr*e*.	patr*e*.	lotiōn*e*.	semin*e*.

Plural.

N. V., liquōr*es*,	patr*es*,	lotiōn*es*,	semin*a*,
G., liquōr*um*,	patr*um*,	lotiōn*um*,	semin*um*,
D., liquor*ibus*,	patr*ibus*,	lotion*ibus*,	semin*ibus*,
Ac., liquōr*es*,	patr*es*,	lotiōn*es*,	semin*a*,
Ab., liquor*ibus*.	patr*ibus*.	lotion*ibus*.	semin*ibus*.

TERMINATIONS.

Masculine and Feminine.		*Neuter.*	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., —	ēs,	—	a.
G., is,	um,	is,	um.

D., ī,	ibus,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., em,	ēs,	—	a.
Ab., e.	ibus,	e,	ibus.

57. *Rule of Syntax.—Time when* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; *time within which*, by the ablative alone, or by the ablative with *in*.

EXERCISE. 36.

1. Puer impiger phialas centum æthere et alcohōle horis sex implēvit. 2. Pes claudi nautæ valde dolet. 3. Medicus benignus chloroformo et æthere dolōrem heri levavit. 4. Lenimenta dolōris multa in officinā habet. 5. Ægrōtus primā horā ulmī cataplasma tentābat; secundā, belladonnæ emplastrum applicābat; tertiā, glycerini lotiōne pedem lavābat; quartā, glycerini unguento carēbat; et tamen non valuit. 6. Dolor horā nonā chloroformo levātus est. 7. Cor et jecur ægri miseri valde dolent. 8. Medice bone, valebit-ne vir æger? Sēdes morbi in corde est,—nunquam valebit. 10. Fel et jecur etiam viri miseri ægrōtant. 11. Medicus bonus liquōres ferri et quinīnæ, ferri nitrātis, magnesii citrātis, pepsīni, sodii arsenatis, potassii arsenītis, et alios liquōres multos habet; sed nulla medicamenta ægrōtum sanābunt. 12. Magistri filius morbo hieme tentātus est. 13. Initio veris valēbat.

EXERCISE. 37.

1. Celsus was the name of a famous Roman physician. 2. The farmer's son became sick at the beginning of winter. 3. Many remedies were tried by his parents. 4. The violence of the disease was lightened by no lotions, emulsions or medicated liquors. 5. The cup was filled with alcohol by the physician's servant. 6. The servant's little black boy has the stomache-ache. 7. A few drops of the oil of peppermint will relieve the sharp pain. 8. Cerate of glycerine will not cure a pain in the heart. 9. The heart and liver of the wretched man were in great pain.[1] 10. The skillful physician relieved the poor patient at day-break with chloroform

[1] Valde dolebant.

11. Albumen is said to be a natural emulsion. 12. Glycerite of the yolk of egg will heal the boy's wounded arm.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Implevit-ne puer phialas alcōhole? 2. Ubi coriandri semina sunt? 3. Quis cinchonīnæ pilulas ab abaco remōvit? 4. Quo modo vales hodie, amīce? 5. Præbuisti-ne ægro viro albuminis emulsiōnem? 6. Rogavit-ne glycerinum? 7. Nonne medicamenta in abaco movisti? 8. Cur phialas lotiōne glycerini non implevisti? 9. Es-ne æger, an piger, mi puer?

CHAPTER XIV.

58. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

1. SIBILANT STEMS.

Flōs, M.	Tūs, N.	Ŏpŭs, N.	Corpŭs, N.
Flower,	*incense,*	*work,*	*body.*
St., flōs (flōr-),	*St.*, tūs (tūr-),	*St.*, opes (oper-)	*St.*, corpos (corpor-)
	Singular.		
N. V., flōs,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
G., flōr*is*,	tūr*is*,	oper*is*,	corpor*is*.
D., flōrī,	tūr*i*,	oper*i*,	corpor*i*.
Ac., flōr*em*,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
Ab., flōr*e*,	tūr*e*,	oper*e*,	corpor*e*.
	Plural.		
N. V., flōr*es*,	tūr*a*,	oper*a*,	corpor*a*.
G., flōr*um*,	tūr*um*,	oper*um*,	corpor*um*.
D., flōr*ibus*,	tūr*ibus*,	oper*ibus*,	corpor*ibus*.
Ac., flōr*es*,	tūr*a*,	oper*a*,	corpor*a*.
Ab., flōr*ibus*,	tur*ibus*,	operibus,	corpor*ibus*.

59. ADJECTIVE.

Vetus, Old.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. V., Vetus,	vetus,	veter*es*,	veter*a*.

G., veteris,	veteris,	veterum,	veterum.
D., veterī,	veterī,	veteribus,	veteribus.
Ac., veterem,	vetus,	veteres,	vetera.
Ab., vetere,	vetere,	veteribus,	veteribus.

60. These were originally sibilant stems; but the *s* was changed to *r* when standing between two vowels.

61. *Rule of Syntax.*—Manner is often expressed by the ablative with *cum;* but *cum* is usually omitted when the ablative is modified by an adjective, and sometimes when not thus modified: *Cum virtute vixit,* he lived virtuously; *Summā vi proelium commisērunt,* they joined battle with the greatest violence; *Injuriā agit,* he is acting unjustly.

VOCABULARY. 17.

Cŭm, prep. w. abl.	*with.*
Corpus, ŏris, N.	*body.*
Conjectūra, æ, F.	*guess, conjecture.*
Certus, a, um	*certain, fixed, definite.*
Contĭneo, 2, uī,-tentum	*contain.*
Dĭlĭgens, entis, adj.	*attentive, careful.*
Empīrĭcus, ī, M.	*empiric, quack.*
Flōs, ōris, M.	*flower.*
Formŭla, æ, F.	*formula, form, rule.*
Fleo, 2, flēvi, fletum (intr. and trans.)	*weep, bewail.*
Gĕnŭs, ĕris, N.	*kind, sort, race.*
Lībra, æ, F.	*pound, balance.*
Mĕrĕo, 2, uī, ĭtum (tr.)	*deserve, merit.*
Mensūra, æ, F.	*measure.*
Ŏpŭs, ĕris, N.	*work.*
Pensum, ī, N.	*lesson, task.*
Pĭpĕr, ĕris, N.	*pepper.*
Prūnus, ī, F.	*plum-tree.*
Prūnum, ī, N.	*plum, prune.*
Pĭpĕrīna, æ, F.	*piperine.*
Resĭnōsus, a, um	*resinous.*
Penso, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.,	*weigh.*
Scrupŭlum, ī, N.	*scruple.*
Trŭtĭna, æ, F.	*balance.*

EXERCISE. 38.

1. Medici perīti medicamenta cum curā magnā parant. 2. Empirici medicamenta conjĕcturā parant. 3. Nil cum curā pensant. 4. Medicamentarius diligens pulveris omne genus in officīna habuit. 5. In pharmacopœiā Americānā novem pulveres officināles sunt. Quot, mi discipule, memoriā tenes? 7. Omnes memoriā teneo,—antimoniālem pulverem, aromaticum pulverem, glycyrrhīzæ pulverem, —et—et,—rhei compositum pulverem,—et—in pulveribus hæreo. 8. Parvus puer memoriā tenēbit, quia quartā horā heri recitābat. 9. Pulveres ceteros nomina, mi puer parve. 10. Ceteri sunt cretæ compositus pulvis, pulvis effervescens compositus, ipecacuānhæ et opii pulvis, jalapæ compositus pulvis, morphīnæ compositus pulvis. 11. Bene! præmium magnum meres. 12. Flores aurantii dulcis, et pauca pruna exsiccāta, et glycyrrhīzæ extractum habēbis. 13. Piperīna ex pipere paranda est. 14. Puer piger flebat, quod magister pensum longum et durum dabat. 15. Pigro breve pensum visum est longum, quod studēre non amābat.

EXERCISE. 39.

1. The little boy deserves a reward, because he remembered all the officinal powders. 2. The American Pharmacopœia contains formulas for nine officinal powders.[1] 3. The careful druggist prepares all medicines by weight[2] and measure. 4. The quack prepares all doses by guess. 5. Medicines are never carefully mixed by the quack. 6. The careful student deserved the master's praise. 7. He labored with great diligence, and filled, in two hours, a hundred phials with chloroform. 8. He shall have (some) liquorice and half a pound of dried prunes and some gum. 9. The Pharmacopœia contains formulas for medicines of every kind. 10. The powder of liquorice is sweet. 11. The prescription calls for (postulat) a drachm of the powder of jalap, a scruple of the powder of scammonium, twenty grains of the chloride of mercury and some simple syrup. 12. Prepare the prescription quickly, doctor, the patient is very sick.

[1] Use the genitive. [2] Trutina.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis medicamenta pensat? 2. Quis medicamenta magna cum curā parat? 3. Laborat-ne empiricus cum curā? 4. Quod genus medicamenti in phialā habes? 5. Habes-ne taraxaci extractum fluidum in poculo? 6. Dedisti-ne vulnerāto viro chloroformum? 7. Dolorne ægri chloroformo levatus est? 8. Quot phialas scillæ syrupo horis duabis implēbas? 9. Cur alcohōlem ab abaco removisti? 10. Nonne in suo loco alcohol erat? 11. Ubi est phiala parva? 12. Num omnes phialas delevisti?

CHAPTER XV.

62. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

1. STEMS IN I.

Nubes, F.	Tussis, F.	Febris, F.	Ignis, M.	Urbs, F.
Cloud,	*cough,*	*fever,*	*fire,*	*city.*
St., nubi,	*St.*, tussi,	*St.*, febri,	*St.*, igni,	*St*, urbi.

Singular.

N. V., nub*es*,	tuss*is*,	febr*is*,	ign*is*,	urb*s*.
G., nub*is*,	tuss*is*,	febr*is*,	ign*is*,	urb*is*.
D., nubī,	tussī,	febrī,	ignī,	urbī.
Ac., nub*em*,	tuss*im*,	febr*im, em*,	ign*em*,	urb*em*.
Ab., nub*e*,	tussī,	febrī, *e*,	ignī, e,	urb*e*.

Plural.

N. V., nub*es*,	tussēs,	febrēs,	ign*es*,	urbēs.
G., nub*ium*,	tuss*ium*,	febr*ium*,	ign*ium*,	urb*ium*.
D., nub*ibus*,	tuss*ibus*,	febr*ibus*,	ign*ibus*,	urb*ibus*.
Ac., nub*es*,	tussēs, īs,	febrēs, īs,	ignēs, īs,	urbēs.
Ab., nub*ibus*,	tuss*ibus*,	febr*ibus*,	ign*ibus*,	urb*ibus*.

Mărе, N.	ănĭmal, N.	calcar, N.
Sea,	*animal,*	*spur.*
St., mari,	*St.*, animali,	*St.*, calcāri.

Singular.

N. V., mar*e*,	animal,	calcar,		

Terminations.

MASC.	FEM.
Sing.	*Plur.*
is, ēs,	*ēs.*

G., mar*is*,	animāl*is*,	calcār*is*,	is,	ium.
D., marī,	animālī,	calcārī,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., mar*e*,	animal,	calcar,	*em, im,*	ēs.
Ab., marī,	animāli,	calcārī,	e, ī,	ibus.

Plural.

NEUTER.

N. V., mar*ia*,	animāl*ia*,	calcār*ia*,	*e* or —	*ia*.
G., mar*ium*,	animāl*ium*,	calcār*ium*,	is,	ium.
D., mar*ibus*,	animāl*ibus*,	calcār*ibus*,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., mar*ia*,	animāl*ia*,	calcār*ia*,	*e* or —	ia.
Ab., mar*ibus*,	animāl*ibus*,	calcar*ibus*,	ī,	ibus.

63. ADJECTIVES.

Ācer, sharp, keen, sour. St., ācrī.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. V., ācer,	ācr*is*,	ācr*e*,	ācrēs,	ācrēs,	ācr*ia*.
G., ācr*is*,	ācr*is*,	ācr*is*,	ācr*ium*,	ācr*ium*,	ācr*ium*.
D., ācrī,	ācrī,	ācrī,	ācr*ibus*,	ācr*ibus*,	ācr*ibus*.
Ac., ācr*em*,	ācr*em*,	ācr*e*,	ācrēs,	ācrēs,	ācr*ia*.
Ab., ācrī,	ācrī,	ācrī,	ācr*ibus*,	ācr*ibus*,	ācr*ibus*.

Mitis,—mild, gentle. St., mitī.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc. and Fem.*	*Neut.*
N. V., mīt*is*,	mīt*e*,	mītēs,	mīt*ĭa*.
G., mīt*is*,	mīt*is*,	mīt*ium*,	mīt*ium*.
D., mītī,	mītī,	mīt*ĭbus*,	mīt*ĭbus*.
Ac., mīt*em*,	mīt*e*,	mītēs,	mīt*ĭa*.
Ab., mītī,	mītī,	mīt*ĭbus*,	mīt*ĭbus*.

Memor,—mindful. St., memorī.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Masc. and Fem.	*Neut.*	*Masc. and Fem.*
N. V., mĕmŏr,	mĕmŏr,	mĕmorēs.[1]
G., mĕmŏr*is*,	mĕmŏr*is*,	mĕmor*um*.
D., mĕmŏrī,	mĕmorī,	mĕmor*ibus*.
Ac., mĕmŏr*em*,	mĕmor,	mĕmorēs.
Ab., mĕmōrī,	mĕmorī,	mĕmor*ibus*.

[1] It has no neuter plural.

64. Observe,—

(1) That the *i* of the stem is sometimes lost, and sometimes changed to *e*. It appears in the terminations *im*, *īs* (ac. plur.), *ī* (abl. sing.), *ia* and *ium*.

(2) That the ablative singular has in some nouns *ī*, in some *e*, and in some *ī* or *e;* in adjectives, nearly always *ī*.

(3) That the genitive plural has *ium*, and the nominative and accusative plural neuter *ia*.

(4) That *memor* has *um* in the genitive plural, masculine and feminine.

65. To stems in *i* belong,—

(1) Nouns in *is* and *ēs* not increasing[1] in the genitive.

(2) Neuters in *e*, *al* and *ar*.

(3) Adjectives of two terminations.

(4) Adjectives of the third declension of three terminations.

66. Adjectives declined like *ācer* are called adjectives of three terminations; those declined like *mitis*, adjectives of two terminations; while those declined like *vetus* and *memor* are called adjectives of one termination.

67. *Rule of Syntax.*—Verbs of *making, choosing, calling, regarding, showing,* and the like, admit two accusatives of the same person or thing: *Hamilcarem imperātōrem fēcērunt,* they made Hamilcar commander; *Ancum rēgem populus creāvit,* the people elected Ancus king; *summum cōnsilium appellāvērunt senatum,* they called their highest council senate.

VOCABULARY. 18.

Āter, atra, atrum	*black, sad, gloomy.*
Ācer, acris, acre	*keen, sharp, eager.*
Ănĭmāl, -is, N.	*animal.*
Bīlis, -is, F.	*bile.*
De, prep. w. abl.	*concerning, about.*
Dosis, -is, F.	*dose.*
Existĭmo, 1, -avi, -atum (tr.)	*think, estimate.*
Febris, -is, F.	*fever.*

[1] A word is said to increase in the genitive when this case has more syllables than the nominative.

Frāter, fratris, M.	*brother.*
Foras, adv. (wĭth verbs of motion).	*out of doors, out.*
Ignis, -is, M.	*fire.*
Inter, prep., w. acc.	*among, between.*
Līs, -ītis, F.	*strife, contention.*
Lĕvis, e	*light, nimble.*
Morrhua, æ, F.	*cod-fish.*
Mītis, e	*mild, gentle.*
Nox, noctis, F.	*night.*
Nobĭlis, e	*noble.*
Pānis, is, M.	*bread.*
Pulmonālis, e	*pulmonary.*
Pulmo, -ōnis, M.	*lungs.*
Potens, -entis, adj.	*powerful, potent.*
Per, prep., w. acc.	*through, by means of.*
Sītis, -is, F.	*thirst.*
Soror, -ōris, F.	*sister.*
Subinde, adv.	*from time to time, now and then.*
Tussis, -is, F.	*cough.*
Tracheālis, e	*tracheal.*
Tristĭtĭa, æ, F	*sadness, melancholy.*
Torpeo, ēre, intr.	*to be torpid, inactive.*
Vĕhĕmens, -entis, adj.	*vehement, violent.*
Venter, -tris, M.	*belly, pouch, stomach.*

EXERCISE. 40.

1. Militis soror malā tussi laborabat. 2. De genere tussis erat magna lis inter medicos. 3. Vetus medicus tussim appellābat phthisim pulmonālem. 4. Juvenis medicus morbum appellābat tracheālem tussim. 5. Indus medicus tussim nominābat stomachālem. 6. Vetus medicus olei morrhuæ præscriptum dedit. 7. Dosis fuit duæ drachmæ fluidæ olei morrhuæ. 8. Juvenis medicus puellæ miseræ medicatum vapōrem dedit. 9. Indus medicus dedit præscriptum allii et scillæ syrupi. 10. Dosis Indi medici fuit "magnum cochleāre syrupi *subinde.*" 11. Jam misera puella fere mortua erat, quum sanus frater omnia medicamenta foras jactāvit, et mox soror valuit. 12. Puer levem febrem nocte habet. 13. Quum febris adest, magnam sitim habet, et acrem capitis dolōrem 14. Omnia membra in acri dolōre sunt. 15. Ignis febris

in omnibus ossibus esse vidētur. 16. Non leve et mite remedium ægrōtum nunc sanābit. 17. Nunc, o medici nobiles, acria remedia adhibēte. 18. Innumerabilia fere sunt genera febrium. 19. Diligens discipulus quinque sexve genera nominābit: *febres biliosas, tabidas, congestīvas, convulsīvas, nervōsas, periodicas, pestilentiāles.*

EXERCISE. 41.

1. Not many kinds of animals have fevers. 2. Black bile was thought by the Greeks to be the cause of melancholy. 3. There was a sharp contention among the physicians concerning the kind of fever. 4. The old quack called all fevers malaria. 5. He cures malaria with pills of "blue mass" and quinine. 6. The girl had a bad bronchial cough. 7. The old doctor cured the cough with a few doses of cod-liver oil. 8. The seat of the cough was in the trachea. 9. Give the patient now and then a large spoonful of the syrup of garlic. 10. The poor patient was thought to have a light fever at night. 11. A nervous fever greatly increased the patient's thirst and cough. 12. The sick man has the headache, a pain in the stomach, and a violent fever. 13. Peppermint essence and bread pills will not lighten the patient's pain. 14. Sharp pains demand powerful remedies. 15. The ignorant physician calls every fever malaria. 16. If a boy has the headache, if his liver is torpid, if he has a pain in the stomach, malaria is the cause. 17. Give the boy four grains of quinine, and he will be well.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis magnas doses dat? 2. Est-ne atra bilis signum insaniæ? 3. Nonne magnum certāmen inter medicos de genere febris erat? 4. Nonne omnes medici de tussi puellæ concordant? 5. Quis morbum pueri nervōsam febrem appellat? 6. Quis morbum pestilentiālem febrem appellat? 7. Est-ne febris biliōsa letālis? 8. Torpet-ne jecur militis veteris? 9. Est-ne extractum taraxaci. torpidi jecoris bonum remedium? 10. Si jecur tuum torpēbit, nonne empiricus morbum malariam appellābit? 11. Nonne malariam appellābit fere omnis morbi causam? De malariā insānus est.

CHAPTER XVI.

68. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

69. *Mixed Stems.*—Usually classed as stems in ĭ. Nouns in *s* and *x* generally preceded by a consonant:

Urbs, *F.*, *city*,	Nox, *F.*, *night*,	Lis, *F.*, *strife*.	
	Singular.		*Terminations.*
N. V., urbs,	nox,	līs.	s
G., urb*is*,	noct*is*,	līt*is*.	is
D., urbī,	noctī,	lītī.	ī
Ac , urb*em*,	noct*em*,	līt*em*.	em
Ab., urb*e*,	noct*e*,	līte.	e (ī)
	Plural.		
N. V., urbēs,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ēs
G. urb*ium*,	noct*ium*,	lītēs.	ium
D. urb*ibus*,	noct*ibus*,	lītium.	ibus
Ac. urb*es*,	noctēs,	lītēs.	ēs
Ab. urb*ibus*,	noctībus,	lītĭbus.	ibus

70. ADJECTIVES.

Felix, happy; prudens, sagacious.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.	*Neut.*		
N. V. fēlix,	fēlix,	prudēns,	prudēns,
G. fēlīc*is*,	fēlīc*is*,	prudent*is*,	prudent*is*,
D. fēlīcī,	fēlīcī,	prudentī,	prudentī,
Ac fēlīc*em*,	fēlix,	prudent*em*,	prudens,
Ab. fēlīcī, *e*.	fēlīci, *e*.	prudentī, *e*.	prudentī, *e*.

PLURAL.

N. V. fēlīcēs,	fēlīcia,	prudentēs,	prudentia,
G. fēlīcium,	fēlīcium,	prudentium,	prudentium,
D. fēlīcibus,	fēlīcibus,	prudentibus,	prudentibus,
Ac. fēlīcēs,	fēlīcēs,	prudentēs,	prudentia,
Ab. fēlīcibus.	fēlīcibus.	prudentibus.	prudentibus.

71. PARTICIPLE.

Amans, loving.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
M. and F.	*Neut.*	*M. and F.*	*Neut.*
N. V. amans,	amans,	amantēs,	amantia,
G. amantis,	amantis,	amantium,	amantium,
D. amantī,	amantī,	amantibus,	amantibus,
Ac. amantem,	amans,	amantēs,	amantia,
Ab. amante, ī.	amante, ī.	amantibus.	amantibus.

72. *Rules of Gender:*

(1) Nouns ending in *ō, or, ōs, er, es* (gen. ĭdis, ĭtis) are masculine.

(2) Nouns ending in *ās, ēs* not increasing in the genitive, *is, x* and *s* following a consonant, are feminine.

(3) Nouns ending in *a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur* and *us* are neuter.

The exceptions to these rules the student should learn as he advances.

73. Decline together, *nox atra*, dark night; *vitis tenax*, clinging vine; *medicus prudens*, sagacious physician.

74. VOCABULARY. 19.

Bulbus, -ĭ, M. . . . . *bulb.*
Bulliens, -entis (adj.) . . . . . *boiling.*
Dyspepsia, -æ, F. . . . . *dyspepsia, indigestion.*
Creber, crebra, crebrum . . . . . *frequent.*
Expecto (1), -āvi, -ātum . . . . . *expect, wait for.*
Forsan (adv.) . . . . . *perhaps.*
Fastidiōsus, -a, -um . . . . . *dainty, fastidious.*
Hilăris, -e . . . . . *cheerful, jovial, merry.*
Inquit . . . . . *said he, says he* (used in quotations).
Lupulīnum, -i, N. . . . . *lupulin* (a resinous powder in hops).

Mane (indcl.), N. . . . . *morning.*
Maxime (adv.) . . . . . *greatly, in the highest degree.*
Omnīno (ad.) . . . . . *entirely, altogether,* (with a neg.) *at all.*
Nonnunquam (adv.) . . . . . *sometimes.*
Mutatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *change.*
Prudens, -entis (adj.) . . . . . *sagacious, prudent, knowing.*
Prohibeo (2), -uī, -itum . . . . . *hinder.*
Sedeo (2), sedi, sessum (intr.) . . *sit.*
Submoveo (2), movi, motum (tr.) . *remove, drive away.*
Sic (adv.) . . . . . *so, thus.*
Tot (adj., indcl.) . . . . . *so many.*

EXERCISE. 42.

1. Medicus prudens in officinā sedēbat. 2. Amīcus dyspepticus, tristis vir, intrābat. 3. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce vetus, inquit hilaris medicus. 4. Non valeo omnīno; misera est valetūdo mea; dyspepsia stomachum semper mordet; quid dyspepsiam meam sanābit? 5. Multa dyspepsiæ remedia sunt; nulla autem semper sanābunt. Dyspepsia tua forsan insanābalis est. 6. Sic expectābam,—mors mox aderit; nunc despēro! 7. Æquum animum habe, mi amīce; salutāre præscriptum dabo. 8. "℞[1]—carbōnis pulveris medium cochleāre mane et nocte post cibum." 9. Si simplex præscriptum dyspepsiam non levābit, aliud tenta. 10. Centum præscripta pro dyspepsia jam tentāvi, et non adjuvant. 11. "℞—bismuthi subnitrātis unciam unam, pepsīni pulveris grana decem, olei menthæ piperitæ guttas viginti, sacchari uncias duas: Misce et in vitro conserva: Dosis, cochleāre parvum post cibum." 12. Gratiam habeo, mi amīce vetus, non autem dyspepsiam adjuvābit, nunquam amīcum infelīcem iterum vidēbis:—vale. 13. Dyspepticus fere omnia remedia tentat. 14. Hodie extracta fluida buchu,[2] lupulīni, calumbæ, gentiānæ, quassiæ, lappæ, geranii, chimaphilæ, uvæ ursi, et alia extracta potat plenis poculis. 13. Cras pilulas aloes, aloes et ferri, aloes et myrrhæ, ferri iodĭdi, galbāni, rhei, et ceteras devorābit. 14. Medicamenta dyspepticos raro adjuvant; semper autem dyspeptici adjuvant medicamentarios.

[1] Abbreviation for "recipe," "take." [2] Buchu is indecl.; it here stands for the genitive.

EXERCISE. 43.

1. The dyspeptic is nearly always gloomy. 2. He ought to have a cheerful physician. 3. A sagacious physician will advise gentle exercise in the open air. 4. Do you expect me (me) to be without medicine? 5. Gentle exercise will sometimes cure even a dyspeptic. 6. I tried light exercise yesterday; but it did not cure me. 7. You have tried drugs, too; but drugs did not cure you. 8. You have tried extracts of gentian, dandelion, capsicum, rumex, lappa, quassia, and tinctures of hops, quinine, cinchona, physostigma, ginger and the whole army of pills. 9. Did any or all remove the pain? 10. Why not now try a simple remedy,—exercise in the pure air? 11. Frequent change of remedies hinders healing. 12. The dry colchicum bulbs were steeped in boiling water. 13. A few cups of wine will be mingled with the extract. 14. Medicated wines are pleasing to a dainty patient. 15. Alcohol, beer and sharp wine had ruined the old soldier's stomach.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid aquā bulliente maceras? 2. Maceras-ne colchici radīcem? 3. Quis dyspepsiam malam habet? 4. Cur sapiens medicus remedium salutāre non adhibet? 5. Est-ne dyspepsia insanabilis morbus? 6. Quot genera medicamentōrum tentāvit dyspepticus? 7. Non-ne tot remedia stomachum delēbunt? 8. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce? 9. Cur de valetudine rogas? Es-ne medicus?

VOCABULARY. 20.

Antea, adv. . . . . *before.*
Anīsum, -i, N., ... *anise.*
Bene, adv. . . . . *well.*
Ceterus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *the other, the rest* (usually in the plural).
Calendula, -æ, F. . . . . *wild marigold.*
Cubēba, -æ, F. . . . . *cubeb.*
Copia, -æ, F. . . . . *supply, abundance.*
Chirāgra, -æ, F. . . . . *gout in the hand.*
Chlorum, -i, N. . . . . *chlorine.*

Elaterium, -i, N. . . . . *elaterium.*
E, ex, prep., w. abl. . . . . *out of, from.*
Emptor, -is, M. . . . . *buyer, purchaser.*
En, interj. . . . . *lo! see! look there!*
Gelsemium, -ī, N. . . . . *yellow jessamine.*
Inspecto, 1, -avī, -ātum, tr. . . *inspect, gaze at.*
Iodum, ī, N. . . . . *iodine.*
Lingua, -æ, F. . . . . *tongue.*
Limon, -ōnis, F. . . . . *lemon.*
Lactophosphas, -ātis, M. . . . *lactophosphate.*
Lactūca, -æ, F. . . . . *lettuce.*
Lactucarium, -ī, N. . . . . *lettuce opium.*
Ordino, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. . . *arrange.*
Lætus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *glad.*
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *neat, clean.*
Nodōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *knotty, full of knots.*
Pix, picis, F. . . . . *pitch.*
Podāgra, -æ, F. . . . . *gout in the foot.*
Quoque, adv. . . . . *also, too* (after the word it emphasizes).
Recens, -entis, adj. . . . . *fresh, recent.*
Repleo, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, tr. . . *replenish, fill again.*
Sto, 1, steti, statum, intr. . . . *stand.*
Varietas, -ātis, F. . . . . *variety.*
Talis, -e, adj . . . . . *such.*
Unquam, adv. . . . . *ever.*
Zingiber, is . . . . . *ginger.*

EXERCISE. 44.

1. Juvenis medicamentarius novam officīnam recentibus medicamentis replēvit. 2. Ordines longi ampullārum vitreārum in abacis stant. 3. Dominus medicamenta inspectans et ordinans est superbus et beātus vir. 4. Adornāvit officīnam, et nunc multos emptōres expectat. 5. Emptor intrat, et syrupos rogat. 6. Rogabas-ne syrupos? Vide, inspecta, gusta, si placet. 7. En aurantii florum syrupus, calcii lactophosphātis syrupus, ferri, quinīnæ et strychnīnæ phosphatum syrupus, lactucarii syrupus, limōnis syrupus, picis liquidæ syrupus, rosæ syrupus, rhei aromaticus syrupus, et alii syrupi in longo ordine! Non-ne sunt pulchri? 8. Tinctūras quoque inspecta. Omnis tinctūra est recens, atque optimæ notæ. 9. Tinctūras arnicæ florum, benzoīni, calendulæ, cubēbæ,

digitālis, gelsemii, iodi; omnes tinctūras officināles habeo. Quam pulchræ sunt! 10. Trochiscos meos quoque gusta, et da puero. Non-ne boni sunt? 11. Omnia genera trochiscōrum officinalium in ampullis vitreis sunt. 12. Non-ne menthæ piperitæ et zingiberis trochisci linguam mordent, mi puer parve? Recentes et acres sunt. 13. Medicātas aquas quoque gusta. Ex ampullā pota. Unquam-ne tales aquas antea gustavisti? 14. Aquas cinnamomi, amygdalæ, anīsi, aurantii florum, camphoræ, menthæ piperītæ, menthæ vīridis, rosæ,—omne genus medicatārum aquārum præbēbo. 15. Satis hodie, mi amīce. Officīna tua perpulchra est. Alio tempore cetera medicamenta inspectābo. Vale.

EXERCISE. 45.

1. You have a very pretty drug-store, my friend. 2. It is not large, but neat and well-arranged. 3. You have also a large variety of fresh drugs. 4. I like to see (*video libenter*) a well-arranged drug-store. 5. What have you in the glass bottles on the high shelf? 6. Four bottles hold tinctures of arnica, cubebs, lemon and iodine; three contain fluid extracts of dandelion, stillingia and veratrum. 7. The rest of my fluid extracts are on the second shelf. 8. I have on my shelves all the officinal preparations of the "American Pharmacopœia." 9. Many preparations are not often asked for; but a good store ought to have (them) all. 10. There are two official oleates,—the oleate of mercury and the oleate of veratrine. 11. Neither has been asked for in my store within two years. 12. We have also three kinds of official medicated papers; but we seldom furnish one to a customer. 13. The Pharmacopœia contains only one trituration,—*elaterīni triturātio.* 14. No one seems to want so powerful a purgative.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Est-ne medicamentario copia medicamentōrum? 2. Habet-ne cubēbæ et calendulæ extracta fluida? 3. Quis chiragram nodōsam habet? 4. Non-ne est chiragra morbus dolorōsus? 5. Ubi sedes morbi est? Non-ne est in digitis? 6. Num podagram quoque miles vetus habet? 7. Quod remedium chiragram et podagram sanābit? 8. Non-ne salicylicum acidum podagræ novum et bonum remedium est? 9. Est-ne dosis magna? Decem grana dosis est.

75. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Anthemis,* from the Greek *antheo,* to flower.
2. *Lactophosphas,* from *lac,* milk, and *phosphas,* phosphate.
3. *Lactūca,* from *lac,* milk, so called from its milky juice.
4. *Hedeoma,* from the Greek *hēdys,* agreeable, pleasant, and *osmē,* odor,—pennyroyal.
5. *Morphīna,* from *Morpheus,* the god of sleep.
6. *Tonicum,* from *tonus,* tone, vigor.
7. *Trochiscus,* from the Greek *trochos,* a wheel, so called from the shape.

CHAPTER XVII.

76. THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Rego, I rule.—Stem, reg.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Supine.*
rĕgŏ,	rĕgĕrĕ,	rexī,	rectŭm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rĕgo,	rĕgĭmus,
rĕgis,	rĕgĭtis,
rĕgit.	rĕgunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

rĕgēbam,	rĕgēbāmus,
rĕgēbas,	rĕgēbātis,
rĕgēbat.	rĕgēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or *will rule.*

rĕgam,	rĕgēmus,
rĕges,	rĕgētis,
rĕget.	rĕgent.

PERFECT.

I ruled or *have ruled.*

rexi,	rexĭmus,
rexisti,	rexistis,
rexit.	rexērunt or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rexĕram,	rexĕrāmus,
rexĕras,	rexĕrātis,
rexĕrat.	rexĕrant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have ruled.*

rexĕro,	rexĕrĭmus,
rexĕris,	rexĕrĭtis,
rexĕrit.	rexĕrint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rĕgam,	rĕgāmus,
rĕgas,	rĕgātis,
rĕgat.	rĕgant.

IMPERFECT.

rĕgĕrem,	rĕgĕrēmus,
rĕgĕres,	rĕgĕrētis,
rĕgĕret.	rĕgĕrent.

PERFECT.

rexĕrim,	rexĕrĭmus,
rexĕris,	rexĕrĭtis,
rexĕrit.	rexĕrint.

PLUPERFECT.

rexissem,	rexissēmus,
rexisses,	rexissētis,
rexisset.	rexissent.

Imperative.

PRES. rege, *rule thou;*	rĕgĭte, *rule ye.*
FUT. rĕgĭto, *thou shalt rule,* rĕgĭto *he shall rule.*	rĕgĭtōte, *ye shall rule,* rĕgunto, *they shall rule.*

Infinitive.

PRES. rĕgĕre . . . . . *to rule.*
PERF. rexisse . . . . . *to have ruled.*
FUT. rectūrŭm esse, ... *to be about to ru'e.*

Participle.

PRES. rĕgens . . . . . *ruling.*
FUT. rectūrus . . . . . *about to rule.*

Gerund.

GEN. rĕgendī . . . . . *of ruling.*
DAT. rĕgendŏ . . . . . *for ruling.*
ACC. rĕgendŭm . . . . . *ruling.*
ABL rĕgendŏ . . . . . *by ruling.*

Supine.

ACC. rectŭm . . . . . *to rule.*
ABL. rectū . . . . . *to rule, be ruled,*

PASSIVE VOICE.—REGOR, I AM RULED.

Verb Stem, reg; Present Stem, rege.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*
regor,	regī,	rēctus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
regor,	regimur,
regeris, or regĕre,	regimini,
regitur.	reguntur.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

regēbar,	regēbāmur,
regēbāris, or regebāre,	regēbāmini,
regēbātur.	regēbantur.

FUTURE.

I shall or *will be ruled.*

regar,	regēmur,
regēris, or regēre,	regēmini,
regētur.	regentur.

PERFECT.

I have been ruled, or *I was ruled.*

rēctus sum,	rēctī sumus,
rēctus es,	rēctī estis,
rēctus est.	rēctī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rēctus eram,	rēctī erāmus,
rēctus eras,	rēctī erātis,
rēctus erat.	rēctī erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have been ruled.*

rēctus ero,	rēctī erimus,
rēctus eris,	rēctī eritis,
rēctus erit.	rēctī erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
regar,	regāmur,
regāris, or regāre,	regāmini,
regātur.	regantur.

IMPERFECT.

regerer,	regerēmur,
regerēris, or regerēre,	regerēmini,
regerētur.	regerentur.

PERFECT.

rēctus sim,	rēctī sīmus,
rēctus sis,	rēctī sītis,
rēctus sit.	rēctī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

rēctus essem,	rēctī essēmus,
rēctus esses,	rēctī essētis,
rēctus esset.	rēctī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. regere, *be thou ruled,*	regimini, *be ye ruled.*
FUT. regitor, *thou shalt be ruled.*	
regitor, *he shall be ruled.*	reguntor, *they shall be ruled.*

Infinitive.

PRES. regī . . . . . *to be ruled.*
PERF. rēctum esse . . . . . *to have been ruled.*
FUT. rēctum īrī . . . . . *to be about to be ruled.*

Participle.

PERF. rēctus . . . . . *ruled.*
GER. regendus . . . . . *to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

77. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

VOCABULARY. 21.

Achillēa, -æ, F. . . . . *yarrow.*
Absinthium, -i, N. . . . . *wormwood.*
Actæa, -æ, F. . . . . *actæa, cohosh.*

Adiantum, i, N. . . . . *sweet fern.*
Alnus, -i, F. . . . . *alder.*
Aletris, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *star-grass.*
Butyrum, -i . . . . . *butter.*
Caffea, -æ, F. . . . . *coffee.*
Cocaīna, -æ, F . . . . . *cocaine.*
Cresco, 3, crevi, crētum, intr. . . . . *grow.*
Dico, 3, dixi, dictum, tr. . . . . *say.*
Duco, 3, duxi, ductum, tr. . . . . *lead.*
Emo, 3, emi, emptum, tr. . . . . *buy.*
Pono, 3, posui, posĭtum, tr. . . . . *place, put.*
Psora, æ, F. . . . . *itch.*
Rego, 3, rexi, rectum, tr. . . . . *rule.*
Reddo, 3, reddidi, reddĭtum, tr. . . . . *give back, return, yield.*
Sumo, 3, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. . . . . *take, take up.*
Senex, senis, M. . . . . *old man.*
Thea, -æ, F. . . . . *tea.*
Vendo, 3, vendidi, venditum . . . . . *sell.*
Vinco, 3, vici, victum . . . . . *conquer.*

EXERCISE. 46.

1. Regis, regēbas, reges. 2. Regor, regēbar, regar. 3. Regitis, regebātis, regētis. 4. Regimur, regiminī, regēmur, regebaminī. 5. Emo, emitis, emunt. 6. Sumit, sumitur, sumēbat, sumebātur, sument, sumentur. 7. Vincitur, vinces, vincēbas, vincuntur, vincebantur, vincentur. 8. Ducam, ducēbas, ducis, ducor, ducēris, ducuntur. 9. Rege, regere, regite, regimini. 10. Regere, regi.

1. We rule, we were ruling, we shall rule. 2. You are ruled, you were ruled, you will be ruled. 3. I am ruling, thou wert ruled, he shall be ruled. 4. They rule, they are ruled, they were ruling, they will rule. 5. Rule thou, be thou ruled, rule ye, be ye ruled. 6. I buy, he will take, they were conquered, they will buy, they were taking. 7. Buy, take, lead, conquer. 8. To take, to lead, to be taken, to be led.

1. Amīci nostri caffeam, theam, saccharum emunt. 2. Caffea ab amīcis emētur. 3. Bromidum et boras a medicis emebantur. 4. Quinīna et cinchonidina ab ægrōto ementur. 5. Agricola castorei grana decem sumet. 6. A paupere milite panis et butyrum emebantur. 7. Quis cocainam sumit? 8. Cur medicus arsenicum, atropīnam, aconitīnam, digitālem, et alia venēna acria emit? 9. Medicamentarii filius nuper absinthii oleum et achillēæ extractum vendēbat. 10. Duo genera actaeæ in officīnā habet,—actæam racemōsam et actæam spicātam. 11. Radix actaeæ appellata est cimicifuga. 12. Cimicifugæ decoctio psoram sanābit. 13. Infusio adiantī tussim molestam sæpe solvet. 14. Aletridis decoctio valde amārum tonicum est.

EXERCISE. 47.

1. The old farmer is buying the oil of wormwood and the extract of yarrow. 2. He asked for a small bottle of the decoction of cimicifuga. 3. The extract of aletris is very bitter. 4. He will buy the extract of aletris as a tonic for his sick son. 5. He will also buy tea and sugar and coffee. 6. Cocaine is prepared from coca. 7. The intermittent fever is sometimes cured with the fluid extract of alder. 8. White cohosh grows in the woods. 9. The ointment of chrysarobin is said to cure the psora. 10. Datura stramonium is a common herb, growing in many parts of our country. 11. It yields four officinal preparations,—the extract of stramonium, the fluid extract of stramonium, tincture of stramonium and ointment of stramonium.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Emebas-ne theam et caffeam, Joanne? 2. Ubi saccharum ponēbas? 3. Quid in ampullis vitreis habes? 4. Ubi cicūta, acre venenum, crescit? 5. Quid febris intermittentis bonum remedium est? 6. Nonne nonnunquam sanātur alni fluido extracto? 7. Quis letifera venēna tractat? 8. Quod genus præparatiōnum medicinālium absinthium præbet? 9. Aletridisne extractum febri utile est? 10. Nonne actæa nigra in silvis crescit?

CHAPTER XIX.

THIRD CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

78. Learn the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative and perfect infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

EXERCISE. 48.

1. Rexit, rexerat, rexerit. 2. Rexērunt, rexerant, rexerint. 3. Rexisse, rectum esse. 4. Rectum est, rectum erat, rectum erit. 5. Rexisti, rexeras, rexeris. 6. Rexistis, rexerātis, rexeritis. 7. Reximus, recti sumus. 8. Rexi, rexeram, rexero. 9. Rexerant, recti erant. 10. Recta est, rectus erat, recta erit.

1. I have ruled, I had ruled, I shall have ruled. 2. I have ruled, I have been ruled. 3. I had ruled, I had been ruled. 4. You will have ruled, you will have been ruled. 5. To have ruled, to have been ruled. 6. They had ruled, they had been ruled. 7. She has been ruled, she had been ruled. 8. Who has ruled? who will have been ruled? 9. It was ruled, it had been ruled, it will have been ruled. 10. You had been ruled, you had ruled.

1. Quis sumpsit? sumtum-ne erat? quid sumptum erit? 2. Duxit, duxisti, duxerat, duxeris. Emptum est, emit, emerat, emptum erit. 4. Vendidistī, venditum est, vendiderant, venditi erint. 5. Posuērunt, posuerant, posuerint. 6. Quis dixit? est-ne dictum? erit-ne dictum? 7. Dixisse, dictum esse. 8. Ubi posuerat? positum est in abaco. 9. Quis poculum in abaco posuit? 10. Quis conii extractum sumpsit?

VOCABULARY. 22.

Acūtus, -a, -um, adj.	*acute, sharp.*
Agō, 3, egī, actum, tr.	*lead, drive, do.*
Compōno, 3, composui, compositum, tr.	*compound, make up.*
Convalesco, 3, convalui, intr.	*recover, gain strength.*
Divido, 3, divīsi, divīsum	*divide.*
Eupatorium, -i, N.	*thoroughwort.*
Fasciculus, -i, M.	*small bundle, package.*
Hedeōma, -æ, F.	*pennyroyal.*

Mulier, muliĕris, F.	*woman.*
Neque, nec	*nor.*
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*occupy, be busy.*
Os, oris, N.	*mouth.*
Paulum,	*a little.*
Præscrībo, 3, præscripsi, præscriptum, tr.	*prescribe.*
Puto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*think, suppose.*
Rheumatismus, -ī, M.	*rheumatism.*
Plerumque, adv.	*usually.*
Ulcerōsus, -a, -um	*sore.*
Vetulus, -a, -um	*old, oldish, rather old.*

EXERCISE. 49.

1. Quomodo vales hodie, amīce care? 2. Quod genus præparatiōnum nunc compōnis? 3. Multa genera remediōrum compōno et in officīnā vendo. 4. Nunc pilulas ferri iodĭdi compōno. 5. Ferri redacti sexaginta grāna, iodi octogintā grāna, glycyrrhīzæ pulveris quinquaginta grāna, acaciæ pulveris duodecim grana, aquæ unciam compōno et bene miṣceo. 6. Mistūram in pilulas centum dividam et balsamo tolutano obtĕgam. 7. Hĕri quinīnæ sulphātis grana vigintī, acidi citricī paulum, ferri et ammonii citrātis drachmam unam, sacchari syrupi unciam fluidam unam, aquæ puræ uncias fluidas quinque ægro amīco præscripsī. 8. Præscriptum est quinīnæ et ferri tonicum. 9. Si æger tonicum potābit mane et nocte, mox valēbit. 10. Primo vere amīcus noster, nauta claudus, acūto rheumatismo tentātus est. 11. Juvenis medicus multa[1] præscripserat, æger autem non convaluit. 12. Quid tu (you) præscripsisti? 13. Opii doses paucas, et quinīnæ sulphātis, et sulphuricum acidum dilūtum præscripsī, et paucis hōris convalescēbat. 14. Est-ne juvenis medicus empiricus? 15. Sic non dico, mi amīce, nec puto. Est bonus vir, et perītus erit. 16. Sic spero.

EXERCISE. 49.

1. Had the druggist made up the prescription of quinine and iron? 2. No; he had been occupied with other prescriptions.

[1] Neuter plural,—many things, many remedies.

3. He had made up four preparations of morphia,—acetate of morphia, sulphate of morphia, citrate of morphia and muriate of morphia. 4. An old lady had bought a few small packages of sage, thoroughwort, wormwood and pennyroyal. 5. A decoction of sage is supposed to cure a sore mouth. 6. It is also thought by old women to be a good emmenagogue. 7. The officinal preparation of thoroughwort is called the fluid extract of eupatorium. 8. It is also known by the common name of *boneset*. 9. A volatile, pungent oil is distilled from pennyroyal. 10. The physician had prescribed for the patient fifteen grains of xanthoxylum. 11. The common name of xanthoxylum is prickly ash. 12. The blue mass[1] had been divided by the druggist into a hundred pills. 13. The skillful physician cured the old soldier's rheumatism with a few doses of salicylic acid.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Habet-ne miles vetus acūtum rheumatismum? 2. Tentavit-ne multa remedia? 3. Quid perītus medicus ægro præscripsit? 4. Non-ne acidum salicylicum dolōrem levābit? 5. Est-ne hedeomæ oleum volatile? 6. Quomodo reddis *mistletoe* Latīne? 7. Est-ne viscum Latīnum nomen? 8. Quo nomine *fennel* appellas Latine? 9. Non-ne est planta *anthemis?* 10. Cur sic appellātur? 11. Non-ne quod abundantiam florum habet?

VOCABULARY. 23.

Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sunny.*
Commūnis, -e, adj. . . . . *common.*
Cohors, -tis, F. . . . . *cohort.*
Diu, adv. . . . . *a long time, a long while.*
Frustra, adv. . . . . *in vain.*
Interim, adv. . . . . *meanwhile.*
Ingravesco, 3, intr., ... *grow heavy, become worse.*
Irātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *angry.*
Locus, -ī, M. . . . . *place.*
Marrubium, -ī, N. . . . . *horehound.*
Nimis, adv. . . . . *too much, too.*

[1] Massa hydrargyri.

Potius, adv., compr. deg. of *potis*, ... *rather.*
Sententia, -æ, F. . . . . *sentiment, thought, opinion.*
Traho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr. . . . . *drag, draw.*
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *use, usurp.*
Valetudinarius, -a, -um . . . . . *sickly, infirm.*

EXERCISE. 50.

1. Joannes, agricolæ filius, valetudinarius fuerat. 2. Non peræger[1] erat, et tamen non valēbat. 3. Lente in horto et locis aprīcis ægrōtum corpus trahēbat. 4. Pater amans filio pilulas quinīnæ, cinchonīnæ, hydrargyri emerat. 5. Multa decocta rumicis, lappæ, eupatorii, xanthoxyli etiam paraverat. 6. Medicus quoque tinctūras calumbæ, cornī, chirātæ, pruni, et alia tonica frustra præscripserat. 7. Nihil pueri morbum submoverat. 8. Interim Joannes, non convalescēbat, morbus autem ingravescēbat? 9. Magnum inter medicos erat certāmen de genere morbi. 10. Vetus medicus more suo morbum malariam appellābat. 11. "Certe," respondet juvenis medicus, "sic semper dicis; omnem morbum appellas malariam. 12. Si puer parvus ventris dolōrem, si puella capitis dolōrem, si vetula anus dolōrem in membris habet, malaria est causa. 13. Diagnosis tua malariam semper indicat. 14. Explica malariam, si placet." 16. Tum vetus medicus, valde irātus, sic respondit. 17. "Caput tuum nimis magnum est; omnia continet. 18. Si nomen morbi est longum et difficile semper usurpas. 19. Si puer psoram commūnem habet, appellas morbum *autalgiam pruriginōsam.* 20. Si habet ventris dolōrem, sapienter appellas *hypogastriī algiam.*" 21. Sic medici jurgābant:—Joannes interīm medicamenta foras jactaverat, et mox convalescēbat.

EXERCISE. 51.

1. The young physician loves to use very long and difficult words. 2. The volatile oils of lemon, bergamot, spearmint, rosemary, horehound, coriander and cloves are always called by their Latin names. 3. He never calls for oil of bay, wintergreen oil, the oil of allspice, etc.; but oleum myrciæ, oleum gaultheriæ, oleum

[1] "Per" prefixed to an adjective has the intensive force of "very."

pimentæ, et cetera. 4. He seems to cure a difficult disease if it has a long, Latin name. 5. To cure the ague with a common remedy is easy enough. 6. But to cure febrim quotidiānam sulphate quininæ seems difficult. 7. In the opinion of the old physician, the cause of nearly every disease is *malaria*. 8. If you are attacked by any sort of fever, by rheumatism or gout; 9. If you have a pain in the head, stomach, limbs, or in any part of the body, *malaria* is the cause. 10. Is the boy sickly, and does he drag around a feeble body? 11. Give the little boy sulphate of quinine, and drive out the *malaria*. 12. Our friend has been attacked by *malaria*, and is growing worse daily (in diem). 13. The physician will prescribe extracts of aletris, taraxacum, gentian and other strong tonics. 14. The old doctor is the bitter foe of *malaria*.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne omnem morbum malariam putat? 2. Nonne æger convalescit? 3. Num febris intermittens ingravescit? 4. Nonne amīcus valēbit? 5. Nonne juvenis medicus longa nomina morborum usurpāt? 6. Ubi est valetudinarius amīcus? 7. Nonne extracta fluida eupatorii et ālni adjuvābunt? 8. Sumpsit-ne quinīnæ sulphātem? 9. Habet-ne febrim quotidiānam? 10. Quid febrim intermittentem sanābit?

79. *For Translation.* 52.

Bubus[1] medicamentum. Præscriptum Catōnis censōris Romāni.

Si morbum bovum metues, sanis dato[2] salis micas tres, folia laurea tria, porri libras tres, ulpici spicas tres, alii spicas tres, turis grana tria, herbæ sabīnæ plantas tres, rutæ folia tria, vitis albæ caules tres, fabulos albos tres, carbōnes vivos tres, vini sextarios tres. Miscēto bene. Is[3] jejūnus fiet[4] qui[5] dabit. Potiōnem in partes tres dividito,[6] et unam partem quotidie dato.

[1] Dative. [2] Imper. sec. per. sing.,—thou shalt give, or give.
[3] Is, pronoun—he. [4] Shall be. [5] Qui, relative pronoun—who.
[6] In the imper.—divide.

80. *Præscriptum Catonis ad panem faciendum.*[1]

Panem depsticium[2] sic facito.[3] Manus (hands) morţariumquē[4] bene lavāto. Farīnam in mortarium indito, aquam paulātim addito, subigitoque pulchre. Ubi bene subegeris, defingito, coquitoque sub testu.[5]

81. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Diagnosis*, from the Greek *dia*, through, and *gnosis*, knowledge, —a through knowledge or distinction.

2. *Eupatorium*, called after Mithridates Eupator, who is supposed to have used it as a medicine,—boneset.

3. *Hypogastralgia*, from the Greek *hypo*, under, *gaster*, stomach, and *algos*, pain—under-the-stomach-pain; belly-ache.

4. *Luxum*, from *luxāre*, to put out of place—a dislocation.

5. *Malaria*, ultimately from *malus*, bad, and *aër*, air,—bad air.

6. *Psora*, from Greek *psoo*, I rub.

7. *Pruriginōsus*, from *prurire*, to itch.

8. *Salvia*, from *salvēre*, to be sound; so called from its reputed healing qualities.

VOCABULARY. 24.

Absum, -esse, -fuī	*be away, absent.*
Adjūtor, -is, M.	*assistant.*
Anglice, adv.	*in English.*
Brassica, -æ, F.	*cabbage.*
Contundo, 3, -ŭdi -ūsum, tr.	*bruise.*
Contūsus, -a, -um, per. part.	*bruised.*
Dives, -itis, adj.	*rich.*
Exigo, 3, exēgi, exactum, tr.	*exact, demand.*
Fractūra, -æ, F.	*fracture.*
Fasciculus, -i, M.	*bundle, package.*
Fœniculum, -i, N.	*fennel.*
Horribilis, -e, adj.	*horrible, dreadful.*
Lego, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr.	*read.*
Luxum, -ī, N.	*dislocation.*
Latīne, adv.	*in Latin.*

[1] Ad panem faciendum—for making bread. [2] Kneaded. [3] Make.
[4] Que, conj., connecting manus and mortarium—and. [5] Under an earthen vessel.

Nummus, -ī, M. . . . . *money, coin.*
Nonnunquam, adv. . . . . *sometimes.*
Opus, -eris, N. . . . . *work.*
Præparatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *a preparing, preparation.*
Pavito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *tremble for fear, fear greatly.*
Postea, adv. . . . . *hereafter.*
Purgo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *cleanse, purge.*
Proprius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *peculiar, special.*
Serpentaria, -æ, F. . . . . *serpentaria, snake-root.*
Similiter, adv. . . . . *similarly, in like manner.*
Ulcus, -eris, N. . . . . *sore, ulcer.*

EXERCISE. 53.

1. Quot præscripta vendidisti dum aberam, mi puer? 2. Medicus vetus duo præscripta misit, et juvenis medicus, tria. 3. Anus vetula fasciculos paucos salviæ, serpentariæ, menthæ piperītæ, calami, fœniculi emit. 4. Ferri quoque præparatiōnes paucas vendidi. 5. Bene est, mi puer; nummos-ne autem numerābant? 6. Certe; nummos ab emptoribus semper exigo. 7. Bene est iterum; bonus adjutor es, et aliquando eris dives. 8. Ubi autem quinque præscripta sunt? 9. Unum præparavi. Formula est:

℞.—Syr. Papav. alb. . . . . ℥ii.
Aquæ fontis . . . . . ℥vi.
Ft. mistūra.

10. "Opus tuum inspectābo," (legens) "Recipe syrupi papaveris albi drachmas duas; aquæ fontis uncias sex. Fiat mistūra." 11. O puer, horribilis est error tuus! Aquam fortem in phialam indidistī, non aquam fontis. 12. Erravisti-ne similiter in aliis præscriptis? 13. "Non puto, vide autem," respondit puer pavitans. 14. Recipe balsami copaibæ drachmas tres, misturæ acaciæ drachmas sex, liquōris potassæ drachmam unam, syrupi aurantii unciam dimidiam, aquæ destillatæ uncias quatuor. Misce. 15. Bene præparātum est, inquit dominus, cum magnā curā inspectans. 16. Aliud inspectābo:

℞.—Liquōris ammonii acetātis, unciam.
Aquæ antimoniālis, guttas quindecim.
Syrupi papaveris albi, drachmam.
Misce.

16. Cetera præscripta alio tempore inspectābo. Posthac præscripta in abacum pone, et me expecta.

Write 6

EXERCISE. 54.

1. Cato, the old Roman censor, was a rugged farmer. 2. His book on farming (*de rebus rusticis*) contains many prescriptions for diseases. 3. He cured nearly every disease with cabbage. 4. Bruised cabbage will thoroughly cleanse old sores and heal wounds immediately. 5. For a fracture or dislocation bind on bruised raw cabbage, and soon it will be well (*sanum fiet*). 6. The physician wrote in the prescription *aquæ fontis;* but the careless boy read *aquæ fortis.* 7. He had put *aqua fortis* in the phial for the sick girl. 8. Will you ever make a similar mistake? 9. I will give a prescription in English, and do you write it in Latin. 10. Take a grain of red oxide of mercury, a third part of a grain ot opium, a drop of the oil of cloves. 11. Take one drachm of dried carbonate of soda, four scruples of hard soap, twenty drops of the oil of juniper, and a little (of) ginger syrup.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis fuit Cato? 2. Dedit-ne Cato præscripta pro morbis? 3. Quid fuit proprium remedium morbōrum? 4. Non-ne brassicam salutārem fere omni generi morborum putāvit? 5. Quomodo ulcera vetera purgābat? 6. Quomodo ulcera sanābat? 7. Non-ne medici debent Catōnem legere? 8. Non-ne sunt remedia Catōnis mira? 9. Quid de remediis Catōnis putas?

CHAPTER XX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

81. ADJECTIVES in Latin, as in English, change their terminations to express different degrees of quality: *altus, altior, altissimus.*

82. They may also be compared, as in English, by means of

adverbs. The adverbs used in Latin are *magis*, more; *maxime*, most; *magis altus, maxime altus*, higher, highest.

83. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings:

COMPARATIVE.			SUPERLATIVE.		
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
ior.	ior.	ius.	issimus.	issima.	issimum.

Altus, altior, altissimus, high, higher, highest; *levis, levior, levissimus*, light, lighter, lightest.

84. Adjectives in *er* have regular comparatives, but add *rimus* to form the superlative: *acer, acrior, acerrimus*, sharp, sharper, sharpest. *Vetus* has *veterrimus*.

85. Six in *ilis* have regular comparatives, but add *limus* to the stem to form the superlative; *Facilis, difficilis*, easy, difficult; *similis, dissimilis*, like, unlike; *gracilis, humilis*, slender, low; *facilis, -e*, easy; *facilior, facilius, facillimus, -a, -um*.

86. *Irregular Comparison.*

bonus, -a, -um,	melior, -ius,	optimus, -a, -um,	*good, etc.*
malus, -a, -um,	pejor, -pejus,	pessimus, -a, -um,	*bad, etc.*
magnus, -a, -um,	major, -us,	maximus, -a, -um,	*great, etc.*
multus, -a, -um,	——, plus,	plurimus, -a, -um,	*much, etc.*
vetus,	vetustior, -ius,	veterrimus, -a, -um,	*old, etc.*

87. *Declension of the Comparative.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
M. and F.	*Neut.*	*M. and F.*	*Neut.*
N. V. altior,	altius,	altiōres,	altiōra,
G. altiōris,	altiōris,	altiōrum,	altiōrum,
D. altiōri,	altiōri,	altiorĭbus,	altiorĭbus,
Ac. altiōrem,	altius,	altiōres,	altiōra,
Ab. altiōre, *-i.*	altiōre, *-i.*	altiōrĭbus.	altiōrĭbus.

Compare and decline in the comparative, *dulcis, -e*, sweet; *amarus, -a, -um*, bitter; *audax, ācis*, bold; *piger, pigra, pigrum*, lazy; *felix, -īcis*, lucky; *sapiens, entis*, wise.

88. *Rule of Syntax.*—The comparative degree is followed by the

ablative when *quam* (than) is omitted; as, quid est amarius quam quinīna? or, quid est amarius quinīnā? What is more bitter than quinine?

VOCABULARY. 25.

Auris, -is, F. . . . . *ear.*
Chronicus, -a, -um . . . . . *chronic.*
Lædo, 3, læsī, læsum, tr. . . . *hurt, injure.*
Lignum, ī, N. . . . . *wood.*
Minimum, -ī, N. . . . . *minim.*
Mitis, -e, adj. . . . . *mild.*
Multo, adv. . . . . *by much, much.*
Præsens, -entis, adj. . . . . *present, active.*
Quam, adv., in compar. . . . *as, than.*
Quinidīna, -æ, F, ... *quinidine.*
Remittens, -entis, adj. . . . . *remittent.*
Repletus, -a, -um, adj.-part. . *filled, crowded with* (followed by abl.)
Solidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *solid.*
Valeriānas, -ātis, M. . . . . *valerianate.*
Vegetabilis, -e, adj. . . . . *vegetable.*

EXERCISE. 55.

1. Nova officīna tua, medice, multo pulchrior est quam pristina. 2. Major etiam, et replēta medicamentis est. 3. Nonne est facilius et jucundius in pulchriōre officīnā laborāre? 4. Vidētur facilius esse, et plura medicamenta vendo. 5. Numerus emptōrum in dies (every day) crescit. 6. Vetus medicus multa tonica nunc quotidie præscribit,—*malaria* ingravescit. 7. Hodie extracta fluida calumbæ, chirātæ, eupatorii, gentiānæ, et quassiæ præscripsit, omnia amāra (bitters) simplicia. 8. Calumba est mitissimum omnium amarōrum simplicium. 9. Quassia est remedium præstantissimum. 10. Quassia est lignum Picrænæ excelsæ, arbŏris crescentis in insulā Jamaicā. 11. Medicamentarius tres præparatiōnes quassiæ officināles habet, tinctūram, extractum, fluidum extractum. 12. Dosis est viginti guttæ ad drachmam tinctūræ, granum ūnum ad tria grana extracti, minima quinque ad drachmam dimidiam fluidi extracti. 13. Medicus malariam quinīnā, cinchōninā, et aliis potentissimis remediis oppugnat.

EXERCISE. 56.

1. There are many vegetable tonics. 2. Quassia is the most active of the simple bitters. 3. The officinal preparations of chirata are the fluid extract and tincture. 4. Solid extracts of chirata are also prepared. 5. The usual dose is one or two grains, but physicians sometimes give much larger doses. 6. Our friend, the old doctor, gives the largest doses. 7. He is said to have given the tough old sailor thirty grains of quinine in one dose. 8. Quassia is more bitter than gentian. 9. Quinine and cinchona will cure intermittent fever. 10. Which (utra) is the better remedy? 11. The usual dose of cinchona is much larger than of quinine. 12. Has a dose of forty grains of quinine ever been given to a patient? 13. Will not so large a dose injure sight and hearing[1]? 14. Prepare three officinal salts of quinine,—the sulphate, bisulphate and valerianate. 15. Arsenic is said to be the best remedy for chronic malaria. 16. The dose of quinidinæ sulphas is larger than a dose of quinine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid amarissimum tonicum? 2. Quid est mitissimum? 3. Est-ne præsentius tonicum quam quinina? 4. Est-ne arsenicum melius remedium pro malaria eupatorio? 5. Non-ne debet dosis cinchōnæ major quam quinīnæ esse? 6. Num febris intermittens pejor febri remittente est? 7. Quis pejōrem febrim quam magistri puer habuit? 8. Quis amīco medico pulchriorem officīnam habet? 9. Non-ne nova officīna multo pulchrior vetere est?

FOR TRANSLATION.

89. *Oleum Cacao, vel Butyrum Cacao.*

Cacao leniter torre, a corticibus libera, contunde, sacco cannabino include, aquæ bullientis vapōre imprægna, et ope torculāris, cujus[2] laminæ in aquā fervidā calefactæ sint,[3] exprime. Oleum sebaceum, loco calido aut sub aquā fervidā liquātum, post refrigeratiōnem a sedimento impūro separa.

[1] Eyes and ears, oculos et aures.
[2] Cujus laminæ, whose plates.
[3] Calefactæ sint, have been heated.

90. *Pasta Gummōsa.*

Recipe gummi mimōsæ electi libras duas, sacchari albissimi libras duas, et solve in aquæ communis libris octo. Cola, et liquōrem subsidendo[1] ac defæcando purifica, et in lebētem cupreum purissimum infunde, et leni calōre ad mellis spissitudinem evapōra, spatulā ligneā continue agitans. Lebēte[2] ab igne remōto, agita sedulo ac celeriter, ut albescat.[3] Tum lebētem iterum igni lenissimo admŏve, et admisce albumina ovōrum recentium cum[4] aquæ florum aurantii unciis duābus in spumam densam redacta[5] numero quindecim, et agita, donec massæ aliquantulum exemptum spatulā non amplius defluat.[6] Tandem effunde in capsulas papyraceas, bene obtege, et in loco calido caute exsicca. In taleŏlas scinde, et loco sicco serva. Sit albissima, levis, haud tenax.

CHAPTER XXI.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

91. MOST adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the accusative neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending *us* of the adjective into *ē*:

Altus,	altior,	altissimus,	*high,*
Alte,	altius,	altissime.	*highly,*
Prudens,	prudentior,	prudentissimus,	*prudent,*
Prudenter,	prudentius,	prudentissimē,	*prudently.*

92. When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity:

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	*good,*
Bene,	melius,	optimē,	*well,*
Malus,	pējor,	pessimus,	*bad,*
Male,	pējus,	pessimē,	*badly.*

[1] By settling and straining.
[2] Having removed the kettle from the fire.
[3] That it may grow white.
[4] "Cum" governs the ablative "unciis duabus," with two ounces.
[5] From "redigo," reduced, beaten to.
[6] Will not drop off.

93. When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective:

———	dēterior,	dēterrimus,	*worse,*
———	dēterius,	dēterrimē,	*worse,*
Novus,	———	novissimus,	*new,*
Nove,	———	novissimē,	*newly.*

94. A few not derived from adjectives are compared as follows:

Diu,	diutius,	diutissime,	*for a long time,*
Sæpe,	sæpius,	sæpissime,	*often,*
Satis,	satius,	———	*sufficiently,*
Nuper,	———	nuperrime,	*recently.*

95. Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison, are not compared: *hic,* here; *nunc,* now; *vulgariter,* commonly.

96. Superlatives in *o* or *um* are used in a few adverbs: *primo, primum, potissimum.*

VOCABULARY. 26.

Abhinc, adv. . . . . *since, ago.*
Adhuc, adv. . . . . *yet, as yet.*
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . . *stretch, attend, heed.*
Fideliter, adv. . . . . *faithfully.*
Ita, adv. . . . . *so, thus.*
Igitur, conj. . . . . *therefore, then.*
Minerālis, -e, adj. . . . . *mineral, metallic.*
Nuper, adv. . . . . *recently, lately.*
Olim, adv. . . . . *formerly.*
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, intr. . . . . *proceed, go.*
Repeto, 3, -ii, -ītum . . . . . *seek again, repeat.*
Rimōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *full of cracks, leaky.*
Saltem, adv. . . . . *at least, at all events.*
Tam, adv. . . . . *so.*

EXERCISE. 57.

1. Olim fuit medicus clarissimus. 2. Discipulum in officīnā fideliter docēbat. 3. Discipulus autem non amābat diligenter studēre. 4. Medicus multa ex discipulo de medicamentis sæpe quærēbat. 5. Quondam puero pensum dedit de tonicis mineralibus, et postea sic quærebat. 6. Quid de præparationibus ferri hodie didicisti, mi puer? 7. Fere omnia didici. 8. Itane? Lætus audio.[1] Bonus animus est tuus: Quot solidæ ferri præparatiōnes sunt? Responde celeriter. 9. Numerum exactum memoriā non teneo; nomina autem possum (I can) repetere. 10. Nomina memoriā tenes, sed non numerum; mirum est; perge igitur. 11. Ferrum reductum, ferrī hypophosphis, ferrī iodidum saccharātum, ferrī phosphas, ferrī pyrophosphas, ferrī sulphas, ferrī sul,—sul—. 12. "Cur hæres? Perge." 13. Cetera nomina nunc memoriā non teneo. 14. Non-ne tenes memoriā ferri sulphatem exsiccatum, et ferrī sulphatem præcipitātum, et ferrī carbonātem saccharātum? 15. Non-ne præparatiōnes ferri nuperrimē didicisti? 16. Certe, omnes hodie didicī, et paucis momentis abhinc repetēbam.[2] 17. Nunc memoriā teneo cetera: sunt ferrī chloridum, ferrī citras, ferrī lactas, ferrī oxālas, ferrī valeriānas.

EXERCISE. 58.

1. How many liquid preparations of iron are there? 2. I learned the number yesterday, but do not remember to-day. 3. Ah, my boy, your tongue seems much longer than your memory. 4. Now I remember; there are five,—tincture of chloride of iron, tincture of acetate of iron, the syrups of iodide and bromide of iron, and wine of the citrate of iron. 5. Have you named (them) all? 6. I think so. 7. You think so! But why not study until you remember? 8. I will not have so lazy a boy in my office. 9. There are nine officinal liquid preparations of iron, and you remember only five! 10. Now, diligently attend, and I will name the other four. 11. The remaining four are liquors,—liquors of chloride, of nitrate, of tersulphate and subsulphate of iron. 12. Will you remember the names? 13. Now, my boy, do not put my words in leaky ears, or you will never be a good druggist. 14. A good druggist ought to be quick and attentive, and not lazy.

[1] "Lætus audio," I am glad to hear it. [2] "Paucis—abhinc," a few moments ago.

CHAPTER XXII.

97. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, I hear.—Stem, audi.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Supine.*
audĭō,	audīrĕ,	audīvī,	audītŭm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audi*o*,	audī*mus*,
audi*s*,	audī*tis*,
audi*t*.	audi*unt*.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiē*bam*,	audiē*bāmus*,
audiē*bas*,	audiē*bātis*,
audiē*bat*.	audiē*bant*.

FUTURE.

I shall or *will hear.*

audi*am*,	audi*ēmus*,
audi*es*,	audi*ētis*
audi*et*.	audi*ent*.

PERFECT.

I heard or *have heard.*

audīv*i*,	audīv*ĭmus*,
audīv*isti*,	audīv*istis*,
audīv*it*.	audīv*ērunt*, or *ēre*.

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audīv*ĕram*,	audīv*ĕrāmus*,
audīv*ĕras*,	audīv*ĕrātis*,
audīv*erat*.	audīv*ĕrant*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have heard.*

audīv*ĕro*,	audīv*ĕrĭmus*,
audīv*ĕris*,	audīv*ĕrĭtis*,
audīv*ĕrit*.	audīv*ĕrint*.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audi*am*,	audi*āmus*,
audi*as*,	audi*ātis*,
audi*at*.	audi*ant*.

IMPERFECT.

audī*rem*,	audī*rēmus*,
audī*res*,	audī*rētis*,
audī*ret*.	audī*rent*.

PERFECT.

audīv*ĕrim*,	audīv*ĕrĭmus*,
audīv*eris*,	audīv*ĕrĭtis*,
audīv*ĕrit*.	audīv*ĕrint*.

PLUPERFECT.

audīv*issem*,	audīv*issēmus*,
audīv*isses*,	audīv*issētis*,
audīv*isset*,	audīv*issent*.

Imperative.

PRES	audi, *hear thou*,	audīte, *hear ye*
FUT.	audīto, *thou shalt hear*,	audītōte, *ye shall hear*,
	audīto, *he shall hear*.	audiunto, *they shall hear*.

Infinitive.

PRES	audīre	*to hear.*
PERF.	audīv*isse*	*to have heard.*
FUT.	audītŭrum esse	*to be about to hear.*

Participle.

PRES.	audi*ens*	*hearing.*
FUT.	audītūrus	*about to hear.*

Gerund.

GEN. audi*endī*	*of hearing.*
DAT. audi*endo*	*for hearing.*
ACC. audi*endum*	*hearing.*
ABL. audi*endo*	*by hearing.*

Supine.

ACC. audītŭm	*to hear.*
ABL. audītū	*to hear, be heard.*

PASSIVE VOICE.—AUDIOR, I AM HEARD.

Verb Stem and Present Stem, audī.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Perf. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*
audi*or,*	audīrī,	audītus *sum.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audi*or,*	audī*mur,*
audī*ris,* or *audīre,*	audī*mini,*
audī*tur.*	audi*untur.*

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiē*bar,*	audiē*bāmur,*
audiē*bāris,* or *audiebāre,*	audiē*bāmini,*
audiē*bātur.*	audiē*bantur.*

FUTURE.

I shall or *will be heard.*

audi*ar,*	audi*ēmur,*
audi*ēris,* or *audiēre,*	audi*ēmini,*
audi*ētur.*	audi*entur.*

PERFECT.

I have been heard, or *I was heard.*

audītus *sum,*	audītī *sumus,*
audītus *es,*	audītī *estis,*
audītus *est.*	audītī *sunt.*

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

audītus *eram,*	audītī *erāmus,*
audītus *eras,*	audītī *erātis,*
audītus *erat.*	audītī *erant.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or *will have been heard.*

audītus *ero,*	audītī *erimus,*
audītus *eris,*	audītī *eritis,*
audītus *erit.*	audītī *erunt.*

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audi*ar,*	audi*āmur,*
audi*āris,* or *audiāre,*	audi*āmini,*
audi*ātur.*	audi*antur.*

IMPERFECT.

audī*rer,*	audī*rēmur,*
audī*rēris,* or *audirēre,*	audī*rēmini,*
audī*rētur.*	audī*rentur.*

PERFECT.

audītus *sim,*	audītī *sīmus,*
audītus *sis,*	audītī *sītis,*
audītus *sit.*	audītī *sint.*

PLUPERFECT.

audītus *essem,*	audītī *essēmus,*
audītus *esses,*	audītī *essētis,*
audītus *esset.*	audītī *essent.*

Imperative.

PRES. audī*re, be thou heard.*	audī*mini, be ye heard.*
FUT. audī*tor, thou shalt be heard,* audī*tor, he shall be heard.*	audi*untor, they shall be heard.*

Infinitive.

PRES. audīrī	*to be heard.*
PERF. audītum *esse*	*to have been heard.*
FUT. audītum īrī	*to be about to be heard.*

Participle.

PERF. audītus . . . . . *heard.*
GER. audiendus . . . . . *to be heard, deserving to be heard.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

98. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *audio.*

EXERCISE. 59.

1. Audio, audiēbam, audiam. 2. Audit, audiēbat, audiet. 3. Audītur, audiebātur, audiētur. 4. Audi, audīre. 5. Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 6. Audīre, audīri. 7. Audītis, audiebātis, audiētis. 8. Audis, audīris. 9. Audiunt, audiuntur. 10. Audient, audientur.

1. Thou hearest, thou wast hearing, thou wilt hear. 2. I hear, I am heard. 3. He is hearing, he was hearing, he will hear. 4. To be heard, to hear. 5. We were hearing, we were (being) heard. 6. We hear, we heard, we shall hear. 7. They will hear, they will be heard. 8. You heard, you were heard. 9. Hear ye, be ye heard. 10. I hear, I heard, I shall hear.

EXERCISE. 60.

Punio, punish; mollio, soothe, soften; scio, know, know how.

1. Puniēbam, molliēbam, sciēbam. 2. Mollītur, punītur, scītur. 3. Puniet, molliet, sciet. 4. Puni, punīte, punimini. 5. Molliētur, puniētur, sciētur. 6. Non-ne scimus? non-ne punīmur? non-ne sciuntur? 7. Puniam-ne? sciet-ne? mollietur-ne? 8. Molliēbantur-ne? puniebamini, scient. 9. Non sciunt, non punit, non molliēmus. 10. Punies, sciam, molliēris.

1. He was punishing, he was soothing, he was knowing. 2. They will be punished, they will be soothed, they will be known. 3. Be thou punished, soothe (thou), know. 4. I know, he soothes, we are punishing. 5. Are you not being punished? will he not be soothed? will it not be known? 6. They are being punished, thou wilt be soothed. 7. We punish, we were knowing, they will soothe. 8. Were you being punished? will it be known? will he be soothed? 9. I shall not soften, they will not be punished. 10. I punished, know thou, they soften.

VOCABULARY. 27.

Æstīvus, -a, -um	*summer, of the summer.*
Asiaticus, -a, -um,	*Asiatic.*
Anæstheticus, -a, -um	*anæsthetic.*
Cholera, -æ	*cholera.*
Cohibeo, 2, -ui, -itum,	*check, restrain.*
Catarrhus, ī	*catarrh.*
Congestio, ōnis	*congestion.*
Finio, 4, finīvi, or finii, finītum,	*end, finish.*
Invenio, 4, invēni, inventum,	*find, invent, come upon.*
Irritatio, -ōnis	*irritation.*
Nuper, adv.	*recently, lately.*
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum	*know not, ignorant of.*
Nondum, adv.	*not yet.*
Malignus, -a, -um	*malignant.*
Punio, 4, -ivi, -ii, ītum	*punish.*
Reperio, 4, reperi, repertum,	*find (by searching)*
Relĕvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum	*relieve.*
Venio, 4, vēni, ventum	*come.*
Vincio, 4, vinxi, vinctum,	*bind.*

EXERCISE. 61.

1. Medicamentarius perītus in officīnam venit. 2. Ferē omnia genera medicamentōrum novit,[1] et in officīnā habet. 3. Medicus doctus ægerrimo viro medicamenta emit. 4. Nisi rectum et potentissimum remedium celeriter reperiet, mors subita mox ægri vitam finiet. 5. Ægrōtus choleram Asiāticam habet. 6. Medicus ægerrimo magnam hydrargyri submuriātis dosim statim dabit. Si magna dosis hydrargyri chloridi mitis dolōrem non molliet, opii quoque doses magnas dabit. 8. Pessimum autem choleræ genus nullum remedium cohibēbit, vel vinciet. 9. Mors sola dolōrem ægrōto finiet. 10. Quum mors atra appropinquābit, tum perīti

[1] The perfect of *nosco* means "I know."

medici et medicamentarii omnia remedia potentissima frustra tentābunt. 11. Certum malignæ choleræ remedium nondum repertum est. 12. Vetus amīcus, Indus medicus, tale remedium jactat, nemo alius autem novit.

EXERCISE. 62.

1. Physicians find many new remedies for old diseases. 2. The skillful druggist ought to know and keep[1] in his store all the new remedies. 3. Ought he not to keep the old remedies also? 4. Is not cocaine one of the more recent drugs? 5. Yes. 6. It is a local anæsthetic, very recently discovered. 7. The medicinal preparation is the hydrochlorate of cocaine. 8. What diseases will it relieve or cure? 9. It will soothe the irritation and relieve the congestion of nasal catarrh and hay fever. 10. The wine of coca, or the fluid extract of erythroxylon, is also a nerve stimulant and stomach tonic.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Scit-ne Indus medicus remedium choleræ Asiaticæ? 2. Ubi remedia morbōrum invenit? 3. Nonne in agris remedia reperit? 4. Nonne est Indus medicus sæpe empiricus. 5. Appellat-ne fere omnem morbum malariam? 6. Cur sic morbum appellat? 7. Nonne est quod nescit verum nomen? 8. Scis-ne officinālem præparatiōnem cocainæ? 9. Est-ne anæstheticum locāle?

99. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Anæstheticus*, from Greek *a* (before vowels *an-*) meaning *not*, and *aisthanomai*, I feel—tending to take away or prevent feeling.

2. *Sanguinaria*, blood-root, from *sanguis*, blood.

3. *Catarrhus*, from Greek words *kata*, downwards, and *rheo*, I flow.

4. *Emeticum*, from the Greek *emeo*, I vomit.

5. *Emplastrum*, from the Greek *emplasso*, I spread upon.

6. *Gaultheria*, called after Dr. Gaulthier, of Quebec—wintergreen.

[1] Habeo.

7. *Lavandula*, from *lavāre*, to wash; so called from being used in baths.

8. *Letifer*, from *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear—death-bearing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOURTH CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

100. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *audio*.

EXERCISE. 63.

1. Audīvi, audiveram, audivero. 2. Audītus est, audītus erat, audītus erit. 3. Audiveram, audivimus, audiverimus. 4. Audiverant, audīti erant. 5. Audivistī, audiveras, audiveris. 6. Audīvisse, audītum esse. 7. Audīverātis, audīti erātis. 8. Audīvit, audiverat, audiverit.

1. Thou hast heard, thou hadst heard, thou wilt have heard. 2. They have been heard, they had been heard, they will have been heard. 3. I have heard, I have been heard. 4. To have been heard, to have heard. 5. We have heard, we had heard, we shall have heard. 6. We have been heard, we had been heard, we shall have been heard. 7. You have heard, you have been heard. 8. He had heard, he had been heard.

VOCABULARY. 27.

Aheněus (or aënĕus), -a, -um . . . . . *brazen.*
Antīquus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun). . . . *old, ancient.*
Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. . . . . *lay open, disclose.*
Chemicus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun). . . . *chemical, chemist.*
Carmen, -inis, N. . . . . *song, charm.*
Erudio, 4, erudīvi, or erudii, erudītum, tr., *instruct.*
Gigno, 3, genui, genitum, tr. . . . . *beget, bear, spring forth.*
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *sing, chant, charm.*
Nutrio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr . . . . . *nourish, nurture.*
Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr. . . . . *get acquainted with, learn,* perf. tr., *know.*

Protĕgo, 3, protexi, protectum, tr. *protect.*
Periculōsus, -a, -um . . . . . *dangerous.*
Tracto, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . . *handle, deal with.*
Usitātus, -a, -um . . . . . *usual, customary.*
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . *clothe.*
Venefĭcus, -ĭ . . . . . *poisoner.*
Venenōsus, -a, -um . . . . . *poisonous.*

EXERCISE. 64.

1. Medicus regis nōcte ad Fabricium venit. 2. Fabricius medicum vinxit et ad Pyrrhum misit. 3. Dux Romānus domino servi dolum aperuit. 4. Medicus Pyrrhi scivit homines interficere venēno. 5. Multa venēni genera repererat, et tentāverat. 6. Multa venēna vegetabilia antiquissimis temporibus nota erant. 7. Mineralia venēna non tam bene nota erant. 8. Hannibal dicitur venēnum in annulo semper habuisse. 9. Habuit-ne in annulo extrāctum letālis hyoscyami, vel aconīti, vel alīus acerrimi alicujus[2] venēni? 10. Quod venēnum Nero juveni fratri dedit? 11. Interficere venēno inter Romānos usitatum crimen erat. 12. Veneficus non sæpe a Romānis puniebātur.

EXERCISE. 65.

1. Nero did not punish, but nourished poisoners. 2. Poisoners were very useful to the cruel emperor. 3. He, therefore, kept many in his hall, and instructed them[3] in their[3] wicked art. 4. They learned to kill enemies with the quickest poisons. 5. They had often handled the deadly nightshade, hemlock and aconite. 6. He had found such men useful, and did not like to be without useful friends. 7. Medēa, the most skillful sorceress[4] of the ancients, had discovered many vegetable poisons. 8. She had not yet heard much of acid and mineral poisons. 9. Chemists had not yet discovered nitric, sulphuric and oxalic acids, nor the chloride of antimony, carbonate of lead and nitrate of mercury. 10. The deadly hemlock, hellebore, nux vomica, opium and many other

[2] Genitive of "aliquis"—some. [3] And . . them: eosque. [4] Vēnefica.

active poisons had been discovered by the sorceress. 11. They used to seek herbs by moonlight,[1] and cut them[2] with a brazen sickle. 12. They also used to repeat a charm while they were preparing the poisons. 13. The charm was often regarded more dangerous than the poison.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis fuit Medēa? 2. Quis Medēam artem veneficam docuit? 3. Ubi venēna repererat? 4. Interfecit-ne Medēa fratrem venēno? 5. Quis Medēam artibus veneficis erudiverat? 6. Quomodo Pyrrhus de dolo servi audīvit? 7. Quid medico regis Fabricius dixit? 8. Nonne servum vinxit, et ad dominum misit? 9. Quando vēnit medicus Pyrrhī ad Fabricium?

CHAPTER XXV.

101. THIRD CONJUGATION.—VERBS IN *IO.*

102. A FEW verbs of the Third Conjugation form the present indicative in *ĭo, ĭor,* like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels. The vowel *ĭ* is short.

103. *Conjugation of Capio.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Căpio, I take.—Stem, căp.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Supine.*
căpiŏ,	căpĕrĕ,	cēpī,	captŭm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
căpio, căpis, căpit.	căpĭmus, căpĭtis, căpiunt.

[1] Lunā lucente. [2] Omit.

IMPERFECT.

căpiēbam, -iēbas, -iēbat. | căpiēbāmus, -iēbātis, -iēbant.

FUTURE.

căpiam, -ies, -iet. | căpiēmus, -iētis, -ient.

PERFECT.

cēpī, -isti, -it. | cēpĭmus, -istis, -ērunt or -ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpĕram, -ĕras, -ĕrat. | cēpĕrāmus, -ĕrātis, -ĕrant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

cēpĕro, -ĕris, -ĕrit. | cēpĕrĭmus, -erĭtis, -ĕrint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

căpiam, -ias, -iat. | căpiāmus, -iātis, -iant.

IMPERFECT.

căpĕrem, -ĕres, -ĕret. | căpĕrēmus, -ĕrētis, -ĕrent.

PERFECT.

cēpĕrim, -ĕris, -ĕrit. | cēpĕrĭmus, -erĭtis -ĕrint.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissem, -isses, -isset. | cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.

Imperative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
PRES., căpe.	căpĭte.
FUT., căpĭto, căpĭto.	căpĭtōte, căpiunto.

Infinitive.

PRES., căpĕre.
PERF., cēpisse,
FUT., captūrum esse.

Participle.

PRES., căpiens.
FUT., captūrus.

Gerund.

GEN., căpiendi.
DAT., căpiendo.
ACC., căpiendum.
ABL., căpiendo.

Supine.

ACC., captum.
ABL., captu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*
capior.	capī.	captus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
capior, caperis, capitur.	capimur, capimini, capiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

căpiēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur. | capiēbāmur, -iēbāmini, -iēbantur.

FUTURE.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur. | capiēmur, -iēmini, -ientur.

PERFECT.

captus sum, es, est. | capti sumus, estis, sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

captus eram, eras, erat. | capti erāmus, erātis, erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

captus ero, eris, erit. | capti erimus, eritis, erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
capiar, -iāris, -iātur.	capiāmur, -iāmini, -iantur.

IMPERFECT.

caperer, -erēris, -erētur. | caperēmur, -erēmini, -erentur.

PERFECT.

captus sim, sis, sit. | capti sīmus, sītis, sint.

PLUPERFECT.

captus essem, esses, esset. | capti essēmus, essētis, essent.

Imperative.

PRES., capere.	capimini.
FUT., capitor, capitor,	capiuntor.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
PRES., capi.	
PERF., captum esse.	PERF., captus.
FUT., captum īri.	FUT., capiendus.

CHAPTER XXVI.

104. Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *capio*.

EXERCISE. 65.

1. Capiunt, capiēbant. 2. Capior, capiēbar, capiar. 3. Capimur, capiebāmur, capiēmur. 4. Capis, caperis. 5. Cepi, captus sum. 6. Capimus, ceperāmus, ceperimus. 7. Capta sunt, capta erant, capta erunt. 8. Cape, capere. 9. Capere, capi. 10. Cepisse, captum esse.

1. We are taking, we were taking, we shall be taking. 2. Take, be taken. 3. Thou art taking, thou wast taking, thou wilt take. 4 You have taken, you had taken, you will have taken. 5. It is taken, it was taken, it will be taken. 6. I was taking, I was taken. 7. To take, to have taken. 8. To be taken, to have been taken. 9. It has been taken, it had been taken, it will have been taken. 10. We have taken, we have been taken.

VOCABULARY. 28.

Administratio, -ōnis, F . . . . . *practice, administration.*
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . . *summon, send for.*
Aliquando, adv. . . . . *some time, at some time.*
Concipio, 3, concēpi, conceptum, tr., *conceive, contract, take.*
Conjicio, 3, -jēci, -ectum, tr. . . . . *throw together, cast, fling.*
Conjicere in vincula . . . . . *"to cast or throw into bonds," to imprison.*
Difficilis, -e, adj. . . . . *difficult.*
Facio, 3, fēcī, factum, tr. . . . . *make, do.*
Interrogo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *question, examine.*
Interficio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr. . . . *kill, slay.*
Inspicio, 3, inspexi, inspectum, tr. . *look into, inspect.*
Jacio, 3, jēci, jactum, tr. . . . . *throw.*
Nocens, -entis, adj. . . . . *harmful, destructive.*

Nemo, -inis, M. and F. . . . *no one.*
Pax, pacis, F. . . . . *peace.*
Procul, adv. . . . . *far, at a distance.*
Repugnans, -antis, part.-adj., *incompatible.*
Requiesco, 3, ēvi, ētum, intr., *rest, repose.*
Stultus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *foolish, a fool* (denotes only a momentary error).
Stolidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *stupid, dull, blockhead* (denotes a character).
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . *vicious, wicked, cursed.*
Subito, adv. . . . . *suddenly.*
Ut, adv. . . . . *how, as, just as.*

EXERCISE. 66.

1. Medice, ut æger amīcus noster, vetus agricola, valet? 2. Requiescit in pace,—empiricus miserum interfēcit. 3. Empiricus miserum interfēcit! Quomodo fecit? 4. Nonne amīci agricolæ scelestum empīricum capient et interficient? 5. Non sic facient, quod empiricus est medicus, et secundum legem interficit. 6. Nemo medico injuriam faciet; medici persōna sacra est. 7. Choleram Asiaticam agricola subito concēpit, et medicum arcessīvit. 8. Empiricus indoctus forte audivit, et statim venit. 9. Primum ægro dedit quindecim grana hydrargyri chloridi mitis. 10. Deinde, quod dolor vehemens fuit, opii dosim magnam dedit. 11. Æger autem celeriter ingravescēbat, et jam haud procul a morte fuit. 12. Stolidus empiricus iterum notas morbi inspiciēbat. 13. "Sanguis ægri impurissimus est," inquit stolidus; "magnā dose iodidi potasii eget; convalescet statim, quum sanguis purificātus est." 14. Sic dicens misero agricolæ iodidī potasii viginti grana dedit. 15. Mistūra medicamentōrum in stomacho facta[1] est rubrum iodidum hydrargyri, ægrum fere statim interfēcit; et tamen scelestus empiricus vivit!

EXERCISE. 67.

1. Our old friend, the sturdy farmer, was killed by a stupid quack. 2. What! a quack killed our friend! 3. How was it done? Did he kill him with a sword? 4. No, he killed our good friend with medicine, according to law. 5. The quack is a doctor, you know,[2] and kills men by law.[3] 6. Not knowing the nature

[1] "Facta est,"—became. [2] "You know," translate by "enim." [3] Ablative.

of his drugs, he mixes incompatible medicines, and sometimes kills men. 7. The mixture of medicines in the stomach of our friend became corrosive sublimate, a most deadly poison. 8. There ought to be inscribed on his tombstone: "Killed by a quack." 9. The wretch[1] ought to be imprisoned at once. 10. I know, but the stupid fellow is a doctor, and kills according to law. 11. Will not our legislators change the law, and punish such men?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis est empiricus? 2. Quid scit empiricus de medicīnā? 3. Sunt-ne multi empirici? 4. Sciunt-ne empirici medicamenta recte miscēre? 5. Nonne nonnunquam letiferas mistūras parant? 6. Est-ne hydrargyri chloridum mite periculōsum? 7. Si addes iodidum potasii, nonne erit mistūra periculōsa? 8. Talis-ne mistūra unquam ab empirico data est? 9. Novisti-ne empiricum? 10. Eris-ne unquam empiricus?

Before advancing farther, the pupil is advised to review carefully the four conjugations.

CHAPTER XXVII.

105. FOURTH DECLENSION.

106. THE stem ends in *u*.

107. ***Rule of Gender.***—Nouns in *us* are masculine, and those in *u* are neuter.

108. But the following nouns and a few others are feminine: *acus*, needle; *domus*, house; *Idus* (plur.), Ides; *manus*, hand; *tribus*, tribe.

	Spiritus, M., *spirit.*		*Genu*, N., *knee.*	
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V.	spiritus,	spiritūs,	genū,	genua,
G.	spiritūs,	spirituum,	genūs,	genuum,

[1] Miser.

D.	spiritui (ū),	spiritibus,	genū,	genibus,
Ac.	spiritum,	spiritūs,	genū,	genua,
Ab	spiritū.	spiritibus.	genū.	genibus.

109. *Terminations.*

N. V.	us	ūs	ū	ua
G.	ūs	uum	ūs	uum
D.	uī (ū)	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus)
Ac.	um,	ūs	ū	ua
Ab.	ū	ibus (ubus)	ū	ibus (ubus).

110. The fourth declension is a modification of the third. Thus, *spiritus* is for *spirituis*, *spiritum* for *spirituem*, *spiritu* for *spiritue*, etc.

111. *Artus*, joint; *partus*, birth; *tribus*, tribe; sometimes *portus*, harbor; *veru*, a spit; also dissyllables in *cus* have the termination *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural.

112. Decline together *spiritus alcoholicus*, *genu meum*, *manus mea*.

VOCABULARY. 29.

Adventus, -us, M. . . . . *the coming, arrival.*
Bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum, tr. . . . . *drink.*
Cerasus, -i, F. . . . . *cherry-tree.*
Desisto, 3, destiti, destitum, intr. . . . . *cease, leave off.*
Fructus, -us, M. . . . . *fruit.*
Frumentum, -i, N. . . . . *corn, grain.*
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Gallic, French.*
Haustus, -us, M. . . . . *drink, draught.*
Impono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr. . . . . *put in, place in* or *upon.*
Impĭger, impĭgra, -rum, adj. . . . . *diligent, active.*
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr. . . . . *paint.*
Potus, -us, M. . . . . *a drink.*
Pistillum, -i, N. . . . . *pestle*
Rogātus, -us, M. . . . . *request, inquiry, desire.*

EXERCISE. 68.

1. Dominus et puer in officīnā sunt, medicamenta inspectantes. 2. Mi puer, quid ante adventum meum mane vendidisti? 3. Miles vetus rubro naso magnum potum spiritus frumenti potāvit, et ampullam magnam spiritus vini Gallici emit. 4. Erat-ne nasus mili-

tis veteris ruberrimus? 5. Certe ruberrimus erat; fructus cerasī non rubrior est. 6. Nimis spiritum frumenti bibit. Vendidistine alia medicamenta? 7. Paucas ampullas parvas spirituum camphoræ, et ætheris et ammoniæ et lavandulæ etiam vendidi. 8. Laetus audio,[1] mi puer! multa genera spirituum vendidisti;—bene fecisti; magnus medicamentarius aliquando eris. 9. Habemus-ne omnes spiritus officināles in abacis? 10. Nescio; quot omnīno sunt? 11. Nonne scis? Nomina et numera. 12. Puer incipit magnā vōce:—"Spiritus ætheris, compositus spiritus ætheris, spiritus nitrōsī ætheris, ammoniæ aromaticus spiritus, anīsi spiritus, aurantii spiritus, camphoræ spiritus, chloroformi spiritus, cinnamōmi spiritus, frumenti spiritus, gaultheriæ spi——" 12. "Satis, puer, desiste; aut meum spiritum interficies; omnes spiritus officināles Pharmacopœiæ sunt viginti; cras disces omnes. 13. Nunc pistillum in mortario validā manu move. 14. Manibus nunc, non voce, labōra."

EXERCISE. 69.

1. Where are all of our flasks of whiskey and brandy, my boy? 2. There were forty bottles on the high shelf. 3. You have not sold (them) all, have you? 4. Certainly, I have sold every bottle. 5. When the malaria is bad there is a great desire for whiskey and other alcoholic spirits. 6. I know it; the malaria is very bad now; fill all the bottles again immediately. 7. Here comes the old soldier again, holding a bottle in his hand. 8. We shall never sell the poor fellow whiskey or brandy again. 9. He has painted his nose enough already. 10. Did the old doctor send any prescriptions? 11. Yes, he sent two or three. 12. "Take ten drops of the tincture of castoreum, fifteen drops of the spirit of nitrous æther, six grains of the nitrate of potassium and an ounce of the water of allspice." 13. "Mix, make a draught, and give to the patient when the fever is troublesome." 14. "Give a second draught also early in the morning, with a little of the spirit of lemon."

[1] Laetus audio—I am glad to hear it.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid nasum militis veteris rubrum facit? 2. Ubi spiritum frumenti emit? 3. Num in officinā medicamentarii emit? 4. Est-ne officīna in civitāte Kansensi? 5. Quis, nisi æger, et jussu medici et jurejurando dato, emit spiritum frumentī in civitate Kansensi? 6. Quid in manu dextrā habet miles? 7. Nonne est ampulla in lævā manu? 8. Est-ne spiritus odorātus in ampullā? 9. Quot olea in spiritu odorāto sunt? 10. Nonne quinque olea sunt? Nomina olea, si placet.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

113. FIFTH DECLENSION.

114. THE stem ends in *e*, which, in the gen. and dat. sing. is long, if preceded by *i;* but short after consonants.

115. *Rule of Gender.*—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *dies*, day, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

Dies, day.		*Res, thing, affair.*		*Terminations.*	
SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
N. V., diēs,	diēs,	rēs,	rēs,	ēs,	ēs,
G., diēī,	diērum,	rĕī,	rērum,	(ĕi)	ērum,
D., diēī,	diēbus,	rĕī,	rēbus,	(ĕi)	ēbus,
Ac., diem,	diēs,	rem,	rēs,	em,	ēs,
Ab., diē,	diēbus.	rē,	rēbus.	ē,	ēbus.

116. Only *dies* and *res* are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have the nominative and accusative plural.

117. Decline together *res publica*, state; in the singular, *bona fides*, good faith; *dies quintus*, fifth day.

VOCABULARY. 30.

Ars, artis, F. . . . . *art.*
Fides, -ĕi, F. . . . . *faith, trust, confidence.*
Materies, -ēi, F. } . . . . . *matter, material.*
Materia, -æ, F. }

* See glossary, "jusjurandum."

Humānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *human.*
Nam, conj. . . . . *for.*
Postquam, conj. . . . . *after, after that.*
Amitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . . *lose, let go, send away.*
Ter, adv. . . . . *three times, thrice.*
Celsus, -i, M. . . . . *Celsus,* (a Roman physician)
Liber, -bri, M. . . . . *book.*
Tenax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *tenacious, holding fast.*
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *high, tall.*
Fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum, tr. . . . . *deceive, disappoint.*
Statio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *a post, a station, guard.*
Meridies, -ēi, M. . . . . *noon.*
Basis, -is, F. . . . . *base.*

EXERCISE. 70.

1. Omnium rerum humanārum spes est optima. 2. Nam spem sæpe habēmus postquam omnes res ceteras amisimus. 3. Ars medici ægro viro fidem facit. 4. Ægrōtus vir in dies convalescit. 5. Febriculam ter in die habet. 6. Celsus, medicus pæne clarissimus in republicā Romānā, octo libros de medicīnā scripsit. 7. In nostrā quoque rēpublicā sunt multi medici clari, et multi empirici mali. 8. Pauca remedia ex abiete habēmus. 9. Abies tenācem picem e cortice exsūdat. 10. Abies excelsa picem Burgundicam, et abies Canadensis picem Canadensem præbet.

EXERCISE. 71.

1. In all things be of good courage.[1] 2. Put entire confidence in your[2] physician. 3. A good physician will not often disappoint your expectations. 4. Your confidence will increase daily. 5. Like[3] a brave soldier, he will be on guard[4] day and night, and will ward off the return of disease. 6. Give the patient a dose of the extract of euonymus three times a day,—morning, noon and night. 7. The fir-tree furnishes the material of three kinds of pitch plasters. 8. Name the three kinds. 9. The Canada fir furnishes the basis for pitch plasters.

[1] Bono animo. [2] Omit. [3] Ut. [4] In statione.

118. *Rule of Syntax.*—The ablative of specification is used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be done: as *claudus alterō pede,* lame in one foot; *moribus similes,* similar in character; *virtūte præcēdunt,* they excel in courage; *numero ad duodecim,* about twelve in number.

CHAPTER XXIX.

119. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

Vīs, F.	*Deus, M.*	*Senex, N.*	*Jupiter.*
Force, strength.	God.	Old man.	Jupiter.
	SINGULAR.		
N. V. vīs,	deus,	senex,	Jupiter,
G. vīs,	deī,	senis,	Jovis,
D. vī,	deō,	senī,	Jovī,
Ac. vim,	deum,	senem,	Jovem,
Ab. vī.	deō.	sene.	Jove.
	PLURAL.		
N. V. vīrēs	deī, diī, dī,	senēs,	
G. vīrium,	deōrum, deūm,	senum,	
D. vīribus,	deīs, diīs, dīs,	senibus,	
Ac. vīrēs,	deōs,	senēs,	
Ab. vīribus.	deīs, diīs, dīs.	senibus.	

Iter, N.	*Bos, M. and F.*	*Domus, F.*
Way.	Ox, cow.	House.
	SINGULAR.	
N. V. iter,	bos,	dom*us*,
G. itin*eris*,	bov*is*,	dom*ūs*,
D. itin*erī*,	bovī,	dom*uī*, *ō*,
Ac. iter,	bov*em*,	dom*um*,
Ab. itin*ere*.	bov*e*.	domō,

PLURAL.

N. V. itiner*a*,	bov*ēs*,	dom*ūs*,
G. itiner*um*,	bov*um*, bo*um*,	dom*uum*, *ōrum*,
D. itiner*ibus*,	b*ōbus*, b*ūbus*,	dom*ibus*,
Ac. itiner*a*,	bov*ēs*,	dom*ōs*, *ūs*,
Ab. itiner*ibus*.	b*ōbus*, b*ūbus*.	dom*ibus*.

120. *Prescriptions for Translation.*

1. Recipe,—Guaiaci ligni rasī, unciam unam,
Sassafras radīcis, unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ distillātæ, libras duas.

Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctiōnis[1] adde glycyrrhīzæ radīcis contūsæ drachmas duas, et cola. Æger cochleāria tria ter die capiat.

2. Recipe,—Balsami copaibæ, drachmas tres,
Mistūræ acaciæ, drachmas sex,
Liquōris potassæ drachmam unam cum semisse,
Syrupi aurantii, unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ destillātæ, uncias quattuor cum semisse.

Misce. Æger capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quartā quāque[2] horā.

3. Recipe,—Antimonii et potassii tartratis, granum dimidium,
Aquæ puræ, unciam.

Misce, et ægro haustum statim da, et repete post horas duas, si ventriculus emeticum non antea rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxāta fuerit.

CHAPTER XXX.

121. PRONOUNS.

122. Pronouns may be divided into six classes:

(1) Personal, *tu*, thou,
(2) Possessive, *meus*, my,
(3) Demonstrative, *hīc*, this,
(4) Relative, *qui*, who,
(5) Interrogative, *quis*, who?,
(6) Indefinite, *aliquis*, some one.

[1] Sub finem coctiōnis—towards the end of the boiling.
[2] Quartā quāque horā—every fourth hour; time when.

123. *Personal Pronouns.*

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERSON.

124. *Ego, I.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. ego, *I.*	nōs, *we.*
G. meī, *of me.*	nostrum or nostrī, *of us.*
D. mihĭ (mī), *to, for me.*	nōbīs, *to, for us.*
Ac. mē, *me.*	nōs, *us.*
Ab. (ā) mē, *by me.*	(ā) nōbīs, *by us.*

SECOND PERSON.

125. *Tu, thou.*

N. and V. tū, *tho*	vōs, *you, ye.*
G. tuī, *of thee.*	vestrum or vestrī, *of you.*
D. tibĭ, *to, for thee.*	vōbīs, *to, for you.*
Ac. tē, *thee.*	vōs, *you.*
Ab. (ā) tē, *by thee.*	(ā) vōbīs, *by you.*

THIRD PERSON. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

126. *Suī, of himself, etc.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. ——	——
G. suī, *of himself, herself, itself.*	suī *of themselves.*
D. sibī, *to, for himself, etc.*	sibī, *to, for themselves.*
Ac. sē (sēsē), *himself, etc.*	sē (sēsē), *themselves.*
Ab. (ā), sē (sēsē), *by himself, etc.*	(ā) sē (sēsē), *by themselves.*

127. For the personal pronoun of the third person the demonstrative *is, ea, id, he, she, it,* is generally used. But when reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence, the reflexive personal, *suī*, etc., is used; *Omnes homines se amant,* all men love themselves.

128. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are only used for emphasis or contrast: *Ego sum ægrōtus, tu vales,* I am sick, you are well.

129. "With me, with you," etc., are always expressed by *mecum,*

tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, the preposition *cum* being always appended to the ablative of the personal pronoun.

130. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are often used with a reflexive sense: *Tu te amas,* thou lovest thyself; *Ego mihi noceo,* I injure myself.

131. *Possessive Adjective Pronouns.*

132. From *personal pronouns* are formed the *possessives:*

Meus, -a, -um	*my, mine.*
Noster, -tra, -trum	*our, ours.*
Tuus, -a, -um	*thy, thine.*
Vester, -tra, -trum	*your, yours.*
Suus, -a, -um	*his, hers, its, their.*

133. Possessives are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions; but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi,* sometimes *meus,* and in the genitive plural sometimes *meum* instead of *meōrum.*

Vocabulary. 31.

Æque, adv.	*equally, in same degree.*
Ac, conj.	*and;* with comp., *as, than.*
Elixir, -iris, N.	*elixir.*
Injucundus, -a, -um, adj.	*disagreeable, unpleasant.*
Ludus, -i, M.	*play, sport, game.*
Os, oris, N.	*mouth, face.*
Quasi, conj.	*as if.*
Reservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*reserve.*
Sed, conj.	*but.*
Signum, -ī, N.	*sign, mark, symptom.*
Suavis, -e, adj.	*pleasant, agreeable.*
Sanus, -a, -um, adj.	*sound, well.*
Salus, -ūtis, F.	*safety, health.*
Decipio, 3, decēpi, deceptum.	*to deceive.*

Exercise. 72.

1. Tu ægrōtus es, ego valeo. 2. Tu medicamenta amāra capis, ego saccharum, nuces, et alias res dulces. 3. Tu pilulas gentiānæ, leptandræ, podophylli, et aloes extractum sumis; ego elixir aurantii, et cetera elixiria, et omnes confectiōnes suaves. 4. Nobis syrupos aurantii, amygdalæ, sarsaparillæ, rosæ,—omnes syrupos bonos medicus præscrībet; sed vobis syrupos scillæ, allii, ipecacuānhæ,—omnes syrupos injucundos. 5. Juvenis medicus nimium sē laudat, quasi ipse ægrum virum sanum fecisset. 6. Vetus medicus non sæpe se laudat, sed semper artem suam et medicīnam. 7. Empiricus miser quondam medicamentis suis se interfēcit. 8. Sine te, mi medice care, miserrimus sum. 9. Tu vales, medice, quod pilulas tuas aloes, asafœtidæ, antimonii, et ceterārum rerum nunquam capis, sed nobis miseris præparas. 10. Tu naturalia vīna bibis, nobis vīna aloes, colchici radīcis, ferri, ferri citrātis, ipecacuānhæ, opii, rhei præscrībis. 11. Nobis das omnes res amāras, tibi omnia bona reservas. 12. Tu medicamenta tua non capis. 13. Sumus-ne ægrōti, quod medicamenta tua capimus? 14. Ego posthac non capiam tinctūras belladonnæ, capsici, chirātæ, cinchōnæ, gelsemii, et extracta fluida taraxaci, stillingiæ, serpentariæ, nucis vomicæ, et alia genera injucunda medicatārum præparatiōnum. 15. Tum ego, æque[1] ac tu, semper valēbo; te intelligo; me non iterum decipies.

Exercise. 73.

1. Your health is dear to you, mine to me. 2. You also, O boy, love liquorice; I see the sign on your face. 3. I like peppermint troches. 4. When sick,[2] we all take your quinine and iron pills, doctor. 5. Bitter medicines are acceptable[3] to us when sick, but not pleasing.[4] 6. The young doctor often praises himself. 7. Our physician prescribed for us three preparations of honey,—honey pure and simple, rose honey and clarified honey. 8. The prescriptions of the old physician are used by you, by me, by thee,—by us all. 9. With us you will be happy. 10. With you and without you, O doctor, we shall be equally happy. 11. Do you swallow your own pills; we have had enough.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ego-ne pilulas asafœtidæ devorābo? 2. Quis cinchōnæ pil-

[1] Æque ac tu, just the same as you; lit., equally as you.
[2] When sick, ægroti. [3] Acceptable, gratus. [4] Pleasing, jucundus.

ulas dēvorābat? 3. Nonne tibi taraxaci extractum præscriptum est? 4. Quis nobis syrupum scillæ præscripsit? 5. Nonne est medicus expertus vobiscum? 6. Num nimium se laudat? 7. Nonne nos desiderābis, medice? 8. Nonne nos pilulas tuas desiderabimus? 9. Portabis-ne pilulas tecum, amīce?

CHAPTER XXXI.

134. SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS.

1. *Calendula*, from *calendæ*, calends—the first day of the Roman month; so called from flowering every calend.

2. *Capsicum*, probably derived from *capsa*, receptacle.

3. *Experimentum*, from *ex*, out of, *per*, through, and *īre*, to go—a going through and coming out.

4. *Extractum*, from *ex*, out, and *trahĕre*, to draw.

5. *Elixir*, from the Arabic article *al* and the Greek *xerion*, a powder supposed to convert base metals into gold.

6. *Gentiāna*, from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who used some species of the plant medicinally.

7. *Sarsaparilla*, from the Spanish *zarsa*,briar, and *parilla*, a little vine.

135. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

PARADIGMS. IS, ĪDEM, IPSE.

136. *Is, that, this;* also, *he, she, it.*

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	is,	ea,	id.	eī, iī,	eæ,	ea.
G.	ējus,	ējus,	ējus.	eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum.
D.	eī,	eī,	eī.	eīs iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.
Ac.	eum,	eam,	id.	eōs,	eās,	ea.
Ab.	eō,	eā.	eō.	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.

137. *Idem, same.*

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	īdem,	eădem,	ĭdem.	eīdem, iīdem,	eædem,	eădem.
G.	ējusdem,	ējusdem,	ējusdem.	eōrundem,	eārundem,	eōrundem.
D.	eīdem,	eīdem,	eīdem.	eīsdem, iīsdem,	eīsdem, iīsdem,	eīsdem. iīsdem.
Ac.	eundem,	eandem,	ĭdem.	eōsdem,	eāsdem,	eădem.
Ab.	eōdem,	eādem,	eōdem	eīsdem, iīsdem,	eīsdem, iīsdem,	eīsdem. iīsdem.

138. *Ipse (self, himself, etc.).*

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	ipse,	ipsa,	ipsum.	ipsi	ipsæ	ipsa.
G.	ipsīus,	ipsīus,	ipsīus.	ipsōrum,	ipsārum,	ipsōrum.
D.	ipsī,	ipsī,	ipsī.	ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.
Ac.	ipsum,	ipsam,	ipsum.	ipsōs,	ipsās,	ipsa.
Ab.	ipsō,	ipsā,	ipsō.	ipsīs,	ipsīs,	ipsīs.

139. These pronouns, like adjectives, agree with nouns expressed or understood; *īdem* and *ipse* also with pronouns.

140. *Is* is very often used as a personal pronoun, meaning he, she, it, they; also as the antecedent of *qui*, who: *is qui*, he who.

141. *Idem* is compounded of *is* and the suffix *dem*. *Idem* is for *isdem*; *ĭdem* for *iddem*; *eundem*, etc., for *eumdem*, etc.; *eorundem*, etc., for *eorumdem*, etc.

142. *Ipse*, self (intensive), is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun expressed or understood, and must be distinguished from *sē*, self (reflexive):

(1) *Medicus ipse veniet*, the doctor himself (and not another) will come.

(2) *Medicum ipsum vidi*, I saw the doctor himself.

(3) *Medicus se culpat nimium*, the doctor blames himself too much.

(4) *Mīles fratrem, dein se ipsum interfēcit*, the soldier killed his brother, then himself.

5. Decline together *is homo*, that man; *ea gutta*, that drop; *id*

extractum, that extract; *idem dies*, the same day; *eadem manus*, the same hand; *idem corpus*, the same body; *vir ipse*, the man himself.

VOCABULARY. 32.

Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *draw out, elicit.*
Erudītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *learned, refined, civilized.*
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of a fountain or spring.*
Infundo, 3, -fudi, -fusum, tr. . . *pour in.*
Populus, ī, M. . . . . *a people, nation.*
Pharmacopœia, -æ, F. . . . . *Pharmacopœia.*
Quidem, conj. . . . . *indeed, even.*
Scriptor, -oris, M. . . . . *writer.*
Scriptum, -i, N. . . . . *a writing, written work.*
Thebæ, -ārum, F. . . . . *Thebes in Africa.*
Vetus, -eris . . . . . old, { *that has long existed: no longer young or new* (opp. to *recens*).
Vetustus, -a, -um . . . . . old, { *that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living.*
Antīquus, -a, -um . . . . old, { *that once was;* antīqui, *the ancients* (op. to *novus.*)

EXERCISE. 74.

1. Pharmacopœia medicamentarii liber pretiosissimus est; formulas ejus diurnā nocturnāque manu tractat. 2. Librum fidum amīcum existimat; eum magis quam te amat. 3. Ad* formulas ejus remedia multa præparat. 4. Formulæ eædem sapientī mēdicamentariō divitias præbent. 5. Formulæ semper eædem sunt, et, si qualitas medicamentorum est semper eadem, eosdem eventus præbēbunt. 6. Magister ipse dies noctesque pharmacopœiæ[1] dat; nonne adjutor ejus idem facere debet? 7. Si id non faciet nunquam bonus medicamentarius erit. 8. Est mihi formula scripta Latīne:

Aqua Asafœtidæ.

"℞.—Asafœtidæ drachmas tres, infunde aquæ fontānæ quantitātem sufficientem, et destillatiōne eliće uncias sex. Esto turbida."

9. Adjūtor medicamentarii eandem formulam forsan sæpe vidit;

[1] In dative. * Ad formulas = In accordance with the formulæ.

eam autem non intelligit, quod Latīne scripta est. 10. Idem quoque præscripta Latīna non facile legit.

EXERCISE. 75.

1. Celsus was a famous Roman writer on[1] medicine; have you read his writings, doctor? 2. I have not read them, but I have read part of the American Pharmacopœia. 3. What! never read Celsus, the most famous Roman writer on medicine? 4. No; I have never read his works, nor heard of[1] him even. 5. How many of his formulæ are in the Pharmacopœia? 6. I do not know that myself. 7. His formulæ were written in Roman books, not in ours. 8. But many of them have been put into some* Pharmacopœias. 9. Then, perhaps, I have read a few of them without knowing it. 10. The formulæ for many preparations are very old, and are the same in all civilized nations.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Formulæ e Pharmacopœiā Germānā excerptæ:

1. *Extractum Cascarillæ.*

℞.—Corticis cascarillæ minūtim contūsi libram unam; affunde aquæ communis libras sedecim.

Decoque ad remanentiam[2] librārum octo et cola. Residuum denuo cum[3] aquæ communis libris sedecim ad dimidium decoque, et repete decoctiōnem, quoties opus fuerit. Tum liquōres commixtos subsidendo[4] et decantatiōne depura, et evapōra ad remanentiam librārum quatuor, quas[5] in balneo vapōris ad extracti absinthii spissitudinem redige. Serva bene.

2. *Pulvis Aromaticus.*

℞.—Cinnamōmi pulverāti uncias duas, cardamōmi minōris excorticāti[6] pulverāti unciam unam, radīcis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulōrum pulveratōrum unciæ dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturāto serva.

3. *Syrupus Chamomillæ.*

℞.—Florum chamomillæ vulgāris uncias quatuor. Infunde aquæ communis ferventis quantum sufficit. Cola et in unciis viginti liquōris solve leni calōre sacchari albissimi libras tres, ut fiat[7] syrupus colōris subflāvi et fusci.

[1] De. * Nonnullus, -a, -um. [2] Med. Lat. [3] "With" governing libris. [4] By settling. [5] Which. [6] Free from bark. [7] Ut fiat, that there may result.

CHAPTER XXXII.

143. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS—CONTINUED.

Paradigms: Hic, Iste, Ille.

144. Hic, *this, this of mine* (near the speaker):

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
N., hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G., hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D., huic,	huic,	huic,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
Ac., hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	hōs,	hās,	hæc,
Ab., hoc,	hāc,	hōc,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs.

145. *Iste, that, that of yours* (near the one addressed):

N., iste,	ista,	istud,	istī,	istæ,	ista,
G., istīus,	istīus,	istīus,	istōrum,	istārum,	istōrum,
D., istī,	istī,	istī,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs,
Ac., istum,	istam,	istud,	istōs,	istās,	ista,
Ab., istō,	istā,	istō,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs.

146. *Ille, that* (remote from the speaker):

N., īlle,	illa,	illud,	illī,	illæ,	illa,
G., illīus,	illīus,	illīus,	illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D., illī,	illī,	illī,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
Ac., illum,	illam,	illud,	illōs,	illās,	illa,
Ab., illō,	illā,	illō,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

147. *Hic* is used of that which is near the speaker in *place, time* or *thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the first person: *Hic liber*, this book (near me, or belonging to me).

148. *Iste* is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the demonstrative of the second person: *Iste liber*, that book (near you, or belonging to you).

149. *Ille* is used of that which is relatively remote from the speaker or person addressed, in *place, time* or *thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the third person: *Ille liber*, that book (yonder).

150. *Hic* and *ille* are sometimes used in contrast: *Hic*, the latter; *ille*, the former.

151. *Is* sometimes approaches *hic* in meaning, and sometimes *ille*. Hence it is to be translated *this* or *that*, according to the connection.

Vocabulary. 33.

Admisceo, 2, admiscui, admixtum, or admistum,	*mingle together, blend.*
Consto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr.	*make up of, consist of.*
Colum, i, n.	*filter, strainer, percolator.*
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj.	*cylindrical.*
Finis, -is, m.	*end, limit.*
Firme, adv.	*firmly.*
Humecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*moisten.*
Octarius, -i, m.	*pint.*
Premo, 3, pressi, pressum, tr.	*press.*
Sensim, adv.	*little by little, gradually.*
Studeo, 2, -ui, tr. (Ac. and Dat., seldom with Acc.)	*study, apply the mind to, be eager for.*
Serus, -a, -um, adj.	*late.*
Verus, -a, -um, adj.	*true.*
Vitreus, -a, -um, adj.	*of glass.*

Exercise. 76.

1. Hic puer pharmacœpœiam diligenter legit, ille in libro dormit. 2. Ex iis pauca[1] quærēmus de tinctūris. 3. Didicistis-ne, pueri, adhuc omnia[2] de his duābus tinctūris in abaco? Illud pars pensi hodierni erat. 4. "Non omnia adhuc didici, quotidie autem disco," respondit discipulus diligens. 5. Lætus[3] audio; scientiam autem tentābo. 6. Quomodo tinctūram in illa ampulla præparas? 7. Hoc modo aconīti tinctūra parātur. Formulam pharmacœpœiæ dabo, si memoriā tenĕo. 8. "℞.—Aconīti pulveris uncias undecim; tartarici acidi grana quadraginta; alcohōlis octarios duos." 9. Recte adhuc; illæ sunt materiæ.[4] Quomodo autem admisces? 10 Pulverem aconīti humecta unciis fluidis sex alcohōlis, in quo[5] acidum tartaricum antea solūtum erat, et per horas viginti quatuor

[1] Will ask a few questions. [2] Omnia, all things, everything. [3] I am glad to hear it. [4] The ingredients. [5] In which.

macera. 11. Recte iterum; quid autem deinde facies? Perge celeriter ad finem. 12. Deinde in cylindrāto colo vitreo firme preme, et reliquum alcohōlem sensim infunde. 13. Sic fit tinctūra aconīti officinālis. 14. Rectum est tuum responsum, mi puer. Recte illam tinctūram scis parāre. 15. Nunc tu, mi puer alter, quomodo belladonnæ tinctūram parābis. 16. Nullo modo parābo, nescio. 17. Quid! nescis? Re verā[1] nescis? Nonne pertractas pharmacopœiam? 18. Certe pertracto, sed formulas omnes memoriā non teneo. 19. Unam igitur tene, non omnes semel. In centum partibus tinctūræ, quot partes belladonnæ sunt? Nescio. Quot partes alcohōlis dilūti sunt? Nescio. 20. Nescis-ne? O homo ignare,[1] defessus es; domum perge celeriter, et caput repōne.

EXERCISE. 77.

1. That boy does not know the formula for the tincture of belladonna; do you know it? 2. Yes, I remember the formula well. I learned it yesterday. 3. Repeat it, then, correctly for that lazy fellow, while he attends diligently. 4. Take fifteen parts of the powder of belladonna leaves and eighty-five parts of diluted alcohol. 5. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours. 6. Then press it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and, little by little, pour upon it the remainder of the alcohol. 7. Good! That is a correct answer. 8. Do you know the ordinary dose of this tincture? 9. The ordinary dose is from three to eight minims. 10. What do you know of[2] the tincture of arnica root? 11. I know the ingredients and the manner of preparing the tincture. 12. What does that boy near you know of them? 13. My boy, tell us the ingredients of the tincture of arnica root. 14. That tincture is prepared from[3] ten parts of arnica root and ninety parts of diluted alcohol. 15. It is prepared in the same[4] manner as the tincture of belladonna. 16. This is the officinal tincture of arnica root of the American Pharmacopœia. 17. The dose is from one to two fluid drachms. 18.

[1] "Really." [2] De. [3] De, with abl. [4] Modō eōdem quo—same manner as.

Well answered, my boy; you are not as tired as that lazy fellow yonder.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Celsus de his quæ calefaciunt aut refrigerant.

At calefaciunt piper, sal, caro omnis jurulenta, allium, cepa, ficus arida, salsamentum, vinum, et quo[1] meracius est eo magis. Refrigerant olera, quōrum crudi caules assumuntur, ut intybus, et lactūca: item coriandrum, cucumis, elixa cucurbita, beta, mora, cerasa, māla austēra, pira fragilia, caro elixa, præcipueque acetum, sive cibus ex eo, sive potio assumitur.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

152. RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

PARADIGMS: QUI, QUIS, ALIQUIS.

153. *Relative: Quī, who, which, that.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.,	quī,	quæ,	quod,	quī,	quæ,	quæ,
G.,	cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
D.,	cuī,	cuī,	cuī,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus,
Ac.,	quem,	quam,	quod,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab.,	quō,	quā,	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

154. Interrogative: 1. *Quis, quid?* (no feminine), who, what? when used without a noun; f. i. *quis hoc fecit*, who has done this? 2. *Qui, quæ, quod*, which, what, declined like the relative pronoun, and used with nouns: *quod extractum dedisti?* Which extract did you give?

[1] The purer it is, the more heating it ts; lit.—by what the purer, by that the more heating.

155. *Indefinite: Aliquis, some one, some, any one.*

	SINGULAR.	
N. aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid or quod.
G. alicūjus,	alicūjus,	alicūjus,
D. alicuī,	alicuī,	alicuī,
Ac. aliquem,	aliquam,	aliquid or quod,
Ab. aliquō,	aliquā,	aliquō.
	PLURAL.	
N. aliquī,	aliquæ,	aliqua,
G. aliquōrum,	aliquārum,	aliquōrum,
D. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus,
Ac. aliquos,	aliquās,	aliqua,
Ab. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus.

156. Observe the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative plural of *aliquis*, and compare them with the corresponding forms of *quis*.

157. *Aliquis* is used adjectively in the neuter form *aliquod*, and sometimes in the masculine and feminine forms. The same is true of *quidam* and *quisque*.

158. The interrogative *quis* may stand with a noun when name or rank are asked for, f. i. *quis medicus erat*, which physician was it; *qui medicus erat* means: what kind of a physician was it?

159. Besides *aliquis* the most important indefinites are *quidam, quædam, quiddam* or *quoddam*, certain one, certain; *quisquam* (fem. wanting), *quidquam*, any one (no plural); *quisque, quæque, quidque* or *quodque*, each one, every.

160. *Quidam, quisquam* and *quisque* are declined like the simple pronouns. *Quidam* changes *m* to *n* before *d—quendam quorundam*, etc.

161. *Aliquis*, some one, any one (without emphasis); *quisquam*, any one at all (emphatic).

162. *Aliquis hoc dixit* means some one said this, but I don't know who; *quidam*, a certain man whom I know, but don't choose to name.

163. *Rule of Syntax.*—A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in *gender* and *number: Medicus qui venit*, the doctor who came; *dosis quam dedit*, the dose that he gave; *medicamenta quæ emit*, the drugs which he bought.

164. *Rule of Syntax.*—The verb of which a relative pronoun is the subject agrees in *person* and *number* with the antecedent of the relative.

VOCABULARY. 34.

Attente, adv. . . . . *attentively.*
Auris, -is, F. . . . . *ear.*
Aliquis, indef. pro. . . . . *any one, any.*
Angulus, -ī, M. . . . . *corner.*
Carum, ī, N. . . . . *caraway.*
Catechu, indecl., N. . . . . *catechu.*
Crassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *coarse, gross.*
Coccus, i, F. and M. . . . . *cochineal.*
Erigo, 3, erexi, erectum, tr. . . . *erect, prick up.*
Menstruum, -ī, N. . . . . *a solvent.*
Optime, adv. . . . . *best, right well.*
Percōlo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *percolate, strain.*
Requiesco, 3, -ēvi, -etum, intr. . *rest, repose.*
Singuli, ōrum, adj. . . . . *single, separate, one at a time, each.*
Semiuncia, æ, F. . . . . *half-ounce.*

EXERCISE. 78.

1. Ille puer, qui heri nihil de tinctūris sciēbat, requiēvit, et forsan rectius respondēbit hōdie. Sic spero certe. 2. Pauca vero ex eo quæram similia eis quæ heri quæsīvi. 3. Quæ est formula officinālis calumbæ tinctūræ? 4. Calumba est menstruum,—"menstruum?" Dixine menstruum? Basis erat mihi[1] in animo dicere. 5. Alcohol et aqua sunt menstruum. 6. Quænam est ratio tincturam illam parandi? 7. Misce alcoholis partes ternas cum aquæ partibus binis. Decem partes calumbæ, in pulverem crassum redactæ, pondere æquali hujus (or illius) misturæ humecta. Tum in colo vitreo preme, et satis menstrui infunde, ut colatura, in lagena recepta, centum partes efficiat. 8. Alcohōlem et aquam misce, calendulæ pulverem crassum decem partibus hujus mistūræ humecta. 9. Tum in colo vitreo preme, et menstruum infunde. 10. Rectam formulam habes:—memoria melior est quam heri. 11. Nunc iterum responde. 12. Quæ sunt pondera proportionalia materiarum tinc-

[1] Erat mihī in animō—I intended; lit.—it was in mind to me.

tūræ cardamōmi compositæ? 13. Recipe cardamōmi grana ducenta octoginta, cinnamōmi grana ducenta octōginta, cari grana centum quadraginta, cocci grana septuaginta, glycerīni unciam et semiunciam, alcohōlis quantum sufficit. 14. Bene; memoria nunc est optima; quantum autem alcohōlis sufficit? 15. Istud cras tibi dicam.

EXERCISE. 79.

1. Name the ingredients in the tincture of capsicum. 2. I don't know them. 3. Is there any one present[1] who knows? 4. There is a certain boy present who remembers. 5. He is the same boy who told us yesterday about the tinctūre of aconite,—not that tired boy. 6. Yonder[2] boy in the corner knows. 7. Proceed, my boy, while the rest of us attentively listen. 8. Take five parts of the powder of capsicum, ninety parts of alcohol, and five parts of water. 9. Moisten the powder with three parts of the menstruum, pack in a similar vessel and percolate in the same manner as[3] we did the tincture of belladonna. 10. Is there any one who will tell us the formula for the compound tincture of catechu? 11. What! does no one know? All are silent as fishes. 12. And yet this formula is not more difficult than the others. 13. Now, prick up your ears and attend, and I will tell you. 14. Take twelve parts of the powder of catechu, eight parts of the powder of cinnamon, and eighty parts of diluted alcohol.

165. *Nugæ.*

Scena Prīma in Ludo Medicīnæ: Duo condiscipuli juniōres, superbi et elāti ob titulum expectātum, conveniunt in campo, et sic inter se agunt. "Salve, medice," inquit alter. "Salve, medice," alter respondit. "Quomodo vales, hodie, medice?" "Bene valeo, medice." "Quomodo tu vales, medice?" "Optime, medice." "Dies pulcher, medice." "Perpulcher, medice." "Vale, medice." "Vale, medice." Tum discēdunt superbiōres quod desiderātum titulum sæpe audivērunt.

[1] Adest-ne aliquis. [2] Ille puer.
[3] Eodem modo quo belladonnæ tincturam.

166. *Rule of Syntax.—Duration of time* and *extent of space* are expressed by the accusative: *Puer in scholā tres annos erat,* the boy was in school three years: *Nix quatuor pedes alta,* snow four feet deep.

VOCABULARY. 35.

At, conj.	*but, but yet, but then.*
Denique, adv.	*finally, lastly.*
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr.	*draw out, exhaust.*
Extraho, 3, extrāxi, extractum, tr.	*draw forth, extract.*
Infusio, -ōnis, F.	*a pouring in, infusion.*
Medicamentarius, -a, -um, adj.	*pertaining to medicine.*
Modice, adv.	*moderately.*
Perdo, 3, perdidi, perditum	*destroy, ruin.*
Pæne, adv.	*almost, nearly.*
Rependo, 3, rependi, repensum, tr.	*weigh back, pay back, return.*
Spissitas, -ātis, F.	*thickness, consistency.*

EXERCISE. 80.

1. Dominus et adjutor in officīnā extracta parant. 2. Domine, est-ne hæc recta formula extracti colocynthidis compositi? 3. Repete, si placet, et tibi dicam. 4. Recipe extracti colocynthidis uncias octo, aloes uncias viginti quinque, cardamōmi pulveris tres uncias, resīnæ scammonii pulveris uncias septem, sapōnis crasse pulverati uncias septem, alcohōlis uncias fluidas sex. 5. Nonne est longa formula? Pæne e memoriā effugerat. 6. Istud non est curæ mihi. Nunc celeriter secundum formulam para illud extractum. 7. Magnā cum curā autem perge; quod, si aliquid perdes, totum damnum rependes. 8. At formula hæc, domine, est longa et difficilis, et non longa experientia mea. 9. Nonne vero in scholā pharmaceuticā duos annos eras? Nihil-ne omnīno in illā scholā didicisti? 10. Extractum igitur para sine damno medicamentōrum, vel ego aliquid ex te extraham. 11. Dum tu illud extractum paras, ego glycyrrhīzæ extractum purum parābo. 11. Hæc est formula: "Recipe glycyrrhīzæ pulveris partes centum, aquæ ammoniæ partes quindecim, aquæ destillātæ trecentas partes." 12. Ammoniæ aquam cum trecentis partibus aquæ destillātæ misce.

13. Hæc mistūra est menstruum. Pulverem centum menstrui partibus humecta et horas viginti macera. 14. In cylindrāto colo vitreo modice preme, et infunde, primum, reliquum menstruum, deinde, aquam destillātam donec glycyrrhīza exhausta est. 15. Denique aquæ balneo infusiōnem ad spissitātem massæ pilulārum evapōra.

EXERCISE. 81.

1. The formula for the compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla consists of seven things. 2. Four of these things are powders. 3. The quantity of each powder is this: of sarsaparilla, thirty-seven and a half ounces; of glycyrrhīzæ, six ounces; of sassafras, five ounces; of mezereum, one and a half ounces. 4. The remaining ingredients are three and one-fourth ounces of glycerin and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. 5. Mix one part of alcohol with two parts of water. 6. Mix the glycerin with seventeen ounces of alcohol and thirty ounces of water. 7. This mixture is the menstruum. 8. Moisten the powders with twenty ounces of this mixture, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator. 9. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower opening. 10. Macerate for forty-eight hours. 11. Then percolate, adding gradually, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then the mixture of alcohol and water, until the powder is exhausted.

167. FOR TRANSLATION.

Cato de vi medicamentōsā brassicæ.

Et primum scito, de omnibus brassicis nulla est illiusmodi medicamentosior. Ad[1] omnia vulnera et tumōres, eam contrītam imponito. Hæc[2] omnia ulcera purgābit sanaque faciet sine dolōre. Eadem[3] tumida[4] concoquit,[5] eadem erumpit. Eadem[3] vulnera

[1] For all wounds and swellings. [2] Hæc (brassica).
[3] It also; lit.—the same (brassica)
[4] Tumida (ulcera) when swollen. [5] Ripens, brings to a head.

putida, canceresque purgābit, sanosque faciet; quod[1] medicamentum aliud facere non potest.[2] Verum priusquam id imponas, aquā calidā multā lavāto. Postea bis in die contrītam imponito. Ea omnem putōrem adimet. In[3] ea vulnera hujusmodi brassicam terito, sana faciet.

Optima est ad hujusmodi vulnus. Et siquod luxātum[4] est, bis die aquā calidā fovēto, brassicam tritam opponito, cito sanum faciet. Si bis die apponitur dolōres auferet.

Et siquid contūsum est, erumpet, si brassicam tritam apposueris, et sanum faciet.

Before learning the compounds of *sum*, review the paradigms of all the pronouns.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

168. COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

169. *Possum, posse, potui—be able, can.*

Possum is compounded of *potis*, able, and *sum*. *Potis* is everywhere shortened to *pot;* then *t* is changed to *s* before *s*, and the *f* of *fui, fueram*, etc., is dropped after *t*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Present Tense.—I am able, can, etc.			
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
possum,	possumus,	possim,	possīmus,
potes,	potestis,	possīs,	possītis,
potest.	possunt.	possit.	possint.
Imperfect.—I was able, could, etc.			
poteram.	poterāmus.	possem.	possemus.

[1] Quod for id quod—that which. What is the real antecedent of quod?
[2] Potest—is able. [3] For these wounds.
[4] If anything has been displaced; if there has been a dislocation.

Future.—I shall be able, etc.

potero.	poterimus.		

Perfect.—I have been able, could, etc.

potuī.	potuimus.	potuerim.	potuerimus.

Pluperfect.—I had been able, could have, etc.

potueram.	potuerāmus.	potuissem.	potuissēmus.

Future Perfect.—I shall have been able, etc.

potuero.	potuerimus.		

INFINITIVE.

Present.	*Perfect.*
posse, *to be able.*	potuisse, *to have been able.*

170. *Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui—benefit.*

Prōsum is compounded of *prō, prōd,* for, and *sum,* to be. The *d* of *prōd* is retained before *e.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Present Tense.—I benefit, etc.			
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
prō-sum, prōd-es, prōd-est.	prō-sumus, prōd-estis, prō-sunt.	prō-sim, prō-sīs, prō-sit.	prō-sīmus, prō-sītis, prō-sint.
Imperfect.			
prōd-eram.	prōd-erāmus.	prōd-essem.	prōd-essēmus.
Future.			
prōd-ero.	prōd-erimus.		
Perfect.			
prō-fui.	prō-fuimus.	prō-fuerim.	prō-fuerimus.
Pluperfect.			
prō-fueram.	prō-fuerāmus.	prō-fuissem.	prō-fuissēmus.
Future Perfect.			
prō-fuerō.	prō-fuerimus.		

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. prōd-es.	prōd-este.	FUT. prōd-estō.	prōd-estōte.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. prōd-esse.	PERF. prō-fuisse.	FUT. prō-futūrus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. prō-futūrus.

171. The other compounds of *sum* are inflected like the simple verb.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, imperative and infinitive of *possum* and *prōsum.*

172. *Rule of Syntax.*—The compounds of *sum,* except *possum* and *absum,* all take the dative; but *insum* is often followed by *in* with the ablative, and *intersum* by *inter* with the accusative.

VOCABULARY. 36.

Auxilium, -i, N.	*aid, assistance.*
Chemia, -æ, F.	*chemistry.*
Conductus, -a, -um (partic. condūco)	*induced, persuaded, hired.*
Inscientia, -æ, F.	*ignorance.*
Leviter, adv.	*lightly.*
Nisi, conj.	*if not, unless.*
Obsum, -esse, -fui (ob and sum)	*be against, opposed to, injure.*
Præsum, -esse, -fui (præ and sum)	*be before, at the head of, command.*
Prosum, -desse, -fui (prō and sum)	*be useful, benefit.*
Possum, posse, potui (potis and sum)	*be able, can.*
Scientia, -æ, F.	*knowledge, skill.*
Superfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr.	*pour over or upon.*
Simplex, -icis, adj.	*simple.*
Et —— et	*both —— and.*
Neque —— neque	*neither —— nor.*
Ne —— quidem	*not —— even.*

EXERCISE. 82.

1. Chemia his temporibus medicāmentario valde prodest. 2. Sine auxilio ejus vix potest negotio præesse. 3. Inscientia chemiæ et[1] medicamentario et[1] negotio oberit. 4. Æque prōderit etiam fere omnes formulas pharmacopœiæ bene scire. 5. Si dominus est ignarus, adjūtor mercēde conductus magno negotio medicamentario ejus

[1] Et —— et, both —— and ——.

præerit. 6. Dominus ipse, in officīnā suā, pro pudor! adjutōri suo subjectus erit. 7. Adjūtor chemiæ et pharmacopœiæ in scholā dīligenter studēbat, et formulas multas tentābat. 8. Dominus autem potest hārum formulārum ne simplicissimas quidem parāre. 9. Recipe aurantii amāri pulveris partes vīginti, alcohōlis dilūti octoginta; 10. Pulverem dilūti alcohōlis partibus vīginti humecta, horas viginti quatuor macera, in colo cylindrāto leviter preme, et alcohōlem dilūtum gradātim superfunde donec partes centum parātæ sunt. 11. Recipe arnicæ florum pulveris partes viginti, alcohōlis dilūti partes octoginta, et eodem modo quo priōre formulā, para. 12. Has et similes formulas indoctus dominus usurpāre non potest, præcipue scriptas Latīne. 13. Nisi hoc facere discit, adjūtor ejus perītus mox dominus erit.

EXERCISE. 83.

1. A knowledge of chemistry is a benefit to the druggist. 2. He cannot well be at the head[1] of his business without it. 3. An untaught druggist will injure both[2] himself and[2] business. 4. He ought to know well the formulas of the pharmacopœia. 5. Will he be able to read them when[3] written in Latin? 6. He will also receive many prescriptions written in Latin. 7. If he cannot read them, he certainly cannot prepare them. 8. He cannot then[4] be at the head of his own business. 9. This ought to be a great disgrace to the proprietor. 10. He receives this simple prescription:

℞.—Opii pulveris . . . . . gr. ii.
Acidi tannici . . . . . ℥ ss.[5]
Sacchari albi . . . . . ℥ i.
M.—et div. in pulv. xii.[6]

11. O shame! he can neither understand it nor prepare it. 12. Will not the clerk soon be master?

[1] Be at the head, præesse. [2] Both —— and, et —— et. [3] Omit.
[4] Igitur. [5] Semi-drachmam. [6] Misce et divide in pulveres duodecim.

CHAPTER XXXV.

173. DEPONENT VERBS.

174. *First and Second Conjugations.*

175. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice, with the meaning of the active. There are deponents of each of the four regular conjugations: *Medicus bonus ægrōtis conātur medēri*, the good physician endeavors to cure the sick. *Audi multa, loquere pauca*, listen much, say little: hear many things, speak few.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the first and second conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 37.

Attingo, 3, -igī, -tactum, tr. . . . . *touch, arrive at.*
Claudico, 1, intr. . . . . *halt, be lame.*
Conor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *try, attempt, endeavor.*
Cogito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *think, ponder, meditate.*
Claudo, 3, -sī, -sum, tr. . . . . *close, shut.*
Casus, -us, M. . . . . *fall, mishap, chance.*
Diphtheria, -æ, F. . . . . *diphtheria.*
Efficio, 3, -feci, -fectum, tr. . . . . *effect, cause, make.*
Funda, -æ, F. . . . . *a bag.*
Faux, faucis, F. . . . . *gullet, pharynx, throat.*
Festīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. . . *hasten.*
Fragor, -ōris, M. . . . . *breaking, noise, explosion.*
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum, tr. . . . . *hurt, injure.*
Medeor, -ēri, dep. . . . . *heal, cure, remedy* (w. dat.).
Medicor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *heal, cure, remedy* (w. dat.).
Opitulor, -āri, ātus sum, dep. . . . . *bring help, aid, succor.*
Pulsus, -us, M. . . . . *a beating, the pulse.*
Profunde, adv. . . . . *profoundly.*
Quatio, 3, ——, quassum, tr. . . . . *shake, toss.*
Ramentum, -ī, N. . . . . *shred, piece.*
Sedo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *allay, quiet, ease.*
Sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *impregnated with sulphur, sulphurous.*
Vena, -æ, F. . . . . *vein.*
Videor, -ērī, visus sum, dep . . . . . *seem, appear.*
Volvo, 3, volvi, volūtum, tr. . . . . *roll, ponder, think.*
Vestis, -is, F. . . . . *garment, clothing.*

EXERCISE. 84.

De experimento empiricī.

1. Empīricus indoctus ægrōtis conātur medēri, non scientiā medicīnæ, sed experimentis. 2. E multis experimentis hoc recentissimum vidētur. 3. Puer parvus ægrotissimus fuit diphtheriā. 4. Aliquo casu misero empīricus arcessītus est. 5. Pulsum venārum ægri attingēbat, linguam et fauces inspiciēbat, oculos suos clausit, caput sapienter quatiēbat, prōfundissime cogitāre videbātur. 6. Tum, quasi notionem novam ceperat, cito scripsit hoc præscriptum:

Recipe,—Potassiī chlorātis drachmas duas,
Sulphuris sublimāti drachmas duas,
Glycerīni unciam unam,
Aquæ puræ uncias tres.

7. Sic secum volvēbat[1] "Potassiī chloras et sulphur faucibus medicābuntur et febrem sedābunt, glycerīnum ulcerātiōnem opitulabitur, aqua medicamenta solvet. 8. Hoc præscriptum optimum est, et cito præparābo." Sic dicens ad officīnam festināvit. 10. Superbus et elātus scientiā, in mortārio medicamenta posuit, et terere pistillo incipiēbat, quum subito horribilis fragor fuit, et posthac ille empiricus, glaber et altero oculo captus[2] male claudicat. 11. Illo experimento aliquid didicit. 12. Nunquam illa repugnantia medicamenta iterum miscēre conabitur.

EXERCISE. 85.

1. The quack, through lack of knowledge, often endeavors to mix incompatible remedies. 2. He purchased some[3] chlorate of potassium troches, and put them in his pocket.[4] He afterwards carelessly put some[3] matches[5] in the same pocket. 4. Soon there was a frightful explosion in that pocket, and the quack was badly hurt. 5. But he does not seem to have learned much by the experience. 6. For, a few days afterwards he tried to mix chlorate of potassium with tannic acid and sugar. 7. This caused another

[1] Sic secum volvebat—thus he thought to himself. [2] Blind in one eye.
[3] Omit. [4] Funda vestis. [5] Ramenta sulphurāta.

terrible explosion. 8. He is now trying to heal himself. 9. He cannot do this even. 10. If a patient of his, by any chance, recovers, the quack will deserve no praise. 11. Wherever he is, somebody is always in danger. 12. For, if he does not kill his patient, he will probably injure himself.

Cato's Recipe for Birth-day Cake.

Libum hoc modo facito. Casei pondera duo bene disterat[1] in mortāriō. Ubi bene distriverit, farīnæ siligineæ libram, aut si voles[2] tenerius esse, selibram similaginis solum eodem indito[3] permiscetoque cum caseo bene. Ovum unum addito, et unā[4] permiscēto bene. Inde panem facito. Folia subdito. In foco caldo sub testū coquito leniter.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

176. DEPONENT VERBS.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

177. *Rule of Syntax.*—The deponents *utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor* and their compounds take the ablative: *Plurimis rebus fruimur et utimur*, we enjoy and use very many things. *Magnā prædā potītus est*, he obtained great booty. *Lacte et carne vescebantur*, they lived upon milk and flesh.

Compare the translation of these examples with the Latin.

178. *Rule of Syntax.*—Verbs of *remembering* and *forgetting* take the genitive or accusative: *Meminit præteritōrum*, he remembers the past. *Memineram Paullum*, I remembered Paullus. *Oblītus sum mei*, I have forgotten myself. *Totam causam oblītus est*, he forgot the whole case. *Reminisci virtūtis*, to remember virtue. *Ea reminiscere*, remember those things. *Flagitiōrum recordāri*, to recollect base deeds. *Triumphos recordāri*, to recall triumphs.

[1] Bene disterat—let one thoroughly grind. [2] Shall wish.
[3] Eodem indito—put in the same. [4] Unā, adv.—together.

179. Neuter pronouns and adjectives are commonly put in the accusative.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the third and fourth conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum, dep. . . *get, obtain, secure.*
Adjuvo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *aid, assist.*
Abūtor, abuti, abūsus sum, dep. . . . . *abuse, misuse.*
Contra, prep. w. acc. . . . . *against, contrary to.*
Contra, adv. . . . . *on the contrary, on the other hand.*
Consilium, -ī, N. . . . . *plan, counsel, advice.*
Cyathus, -ī, M. . . . . *small cup, wine-glass.*
Cutis, -is, F. . . . . *skin, complexion.*
Do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, tr. . . . . *give.*
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . . *limit, end.*
Fruor, frui, fruitus and fructus sum, dep. . *enjoy.*
Galla, -æ, F. . . . . *oak-apple, gall-nut.*
Medius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *middle, intermediate, medium.*
Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblītus sum, dep. . . *forget.*
Oleo, 2, -ui, ——, intr. . . . . *emit a smell, smell of, smack of.*
Potior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. . . . . *get possession of, enjoy.*
Proăvus, -i, M. . . . . *great-grandfather, ancestor.*
Pulpamentum, -i, N. . . . . *a dainty bit, dainty food.*
Recordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *recall, recollect.*
Ratio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *reason, system, plan, course.*
Rapum, -i, N. . . . . *turnip.*
Sequor, 3, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. . . . . *follow, come after.*
Tus and thus, -ūris, F. . . . . *frankincense.*
Utor, 3, uti, usus sum, dep. . . . . *use, employ.*
Vescor, 3, -i, ——, dep. . . . . *feed upon, subsist upon.*

EXERCISE. 86.

1. Romāni multis remediis utebantur quibus nos quoque utimur. 2. Hæc duo remedia Celsi recordor. 3. "Ad lateris dolōres finiendos,[1] piperis, aristolochiæ, nardi, myrrhæ pares portiōnes" (recipe). 4. "Vocem adjuvat turis drachma in duobus cyathis vini data." 5. Ægrōtus medicum non obliviscētur cujus consilio

[1] Ad —— finiendos, for ending.

sæpe fruitus est. 6. Sapiens medicus recordabitur medicamenta antiquōrum et optimis utētur. 7. Num obliviscētur ea remedia quibus Celsus utebātur? 8. Celsus ad cutem purgandam hoc præscriptum dedit. 9. "Cutem purgat mel, sed magis, si est cum gallā, vel ervo, vel lenticulā, vel marrubio, vel iride, vel rutā, vel nitro, vel ærugine." 10. Si autem hoc præscriptum Romanārum mulierum cutem purgābat, nonne nostræ utentur? 11. Immo vero eo, et omnibus aliis, et[1] veteribus et novis, utentur et fruentur.

EXERCISE. 87.

1. The old physician often uses old remedies, not because they are best, but because they are old. 2. He easily remembers the old, but soon forgets the new. 3. He enjoys a formula of Celsus because it smacks[2] of the wisdom of the ancients. 4. The young physician, on the other hand, likes to use all the new remedies. 5. The new are best because they are the latest. 6. He often abuses Celsus and all his prescriptions. 7. Yet he will probably never attain the honor of the man whom he abuses. 8. The best course is the intermediate one. 9. He who follows the middle course will get possession of the business and pay of both. 10. He will live on dainties, they on turnips.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

180. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	DISTRIBUTIVES.
1. ūnus, ūna, ūnum	prīmus, *first*	singulī, *one by one, one each*
2. duo, duæ, duo	secundus, *second*	bīnī, *two by two, two each*
3. trēs, tria	tertius, *third*	ternī (trīnī), *three each, etc.*
4. quatuor	quartus, *fourth*	quaternī
5. (quattuor)	quīntus, *fifth*	quīnī
6. sex	sextus	sēnī
7. septem	septimus	septēnī
8. octo	octāvus	octōnī

[1] Et —— et, both —— and ——.

[2] Sapientiam antiquorum olet.

9.	novem	nōnus	novēnī
10.	decem	decimus	dēnī
11.	ūndecim	ūndecimus	ūndēnī
12.	duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī
13.	tredecim	tertius decimus	ternī dēnī
14.	quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaternī dēnī
15.	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
16.	sēdecim *or* sexdecim.	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
17.	septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18.	duodēvīgintī[2]	duodēvīcēsimus	duodēvīcēnī
19.	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus	ūndēvīcēnī
20.	vīgintī	vīcēsimus	vīcēnī
21.	vīgintī ūnus ūnus et vīgintī	vīcēsimus prīmus ūnus et vīcēsimus	vīcēnī singulī singulī et vīcēnī
22	vīgintī duo duo et vīgintī	vīcēsimus secundus alter et vīcēsimus	vīcēnī bīnī bīnī et vīcēnī
30.	trīgintā	trīcēsimus	trīcēnī
40.	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēnī
50.	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēnī
60.	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēnī
70.	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
80.	octōgintā	octōgēsimus	octōgēnī
90.	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī
100.	centum	centēsimus	centēnī
101.	centum ūnus centum et ūnus.	centēsimus prīmus centēsimus et prīmus	centēnī singulī centēnī et singulī
200.	ducentī, -æ, -a	ducentēsimus	ducēnī
300.	trecentī	trecentēsimus	trecēnī,
400.	quadringentī	quadringentēsimus	quadringēnī
500.	quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēnī
600.	sēscentī (sexcenti)	sēscentēsimus	sēscēnī
700.	septingentī	septingentēsimus	septingēnī
800.	octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēnī
900.	nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	nōngēnī
1000.	mīlle	mīllēsimus	singula mīlia
2000.	duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	bīna mīlia
100,000.	centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsimus	centēna mīlia
1,000,000.	deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsimus	deciēs centēna mīlia

[1] Sometimes with the parts separated: "decem et tres," etc.

[2] Literally, two from twenty, etc.

181. Cardinal numbers answer the question *how many?* Ordinals, *which in order?*

182. The cardinals from *quattuor* to *centum*, inclusive, are indeclinable.

183. Unus is declined like *bonus*, except that it has the genitive and dative singular *ūnius, ūnī*, like *alius*.

184. *Duo* and *tres* are thus declined:

	Duo, two.		*Tres, three.*	
N.,	duŏ,	duæ,	duŏ.	trēs, M. and F.,	triă, N.
G.,	duōrŭm,	duārŭm,	duōrŭm.	triŭm,	triŭm.
D.,	duōbŭs,	duābŭs,	duōbŭs.	trĭbŭs,	trĭbŭs.
A.,	duōs, duŏ,	duās,	duŏ.	trēs,	triă.
V.,	duŏ,	duæ,	duŏ.	trēs,	triă.
A.,	duōbus,	duābŭs,	duōbŭs.	trĭbŭs,	trĭbŭs.

185. The hundreds, *ducentī*, etc., are declined like the plural of fluidus.

186. *Mille* is indeclinable in the singular, and is sometimes an adjective and sometimes a noun; *mille homines, a thousand men; mille hominum, a thousand (of) men.* The plural has the forms milia, milium, milibus, and is always a noun; *tria mīlia hominum, three thousand men (three thousands of men).*

187. The ordinals are declined like *fluidus.*

188. The distributives are used to show the number of objects taken at a time, and are often best rendered by adding to the cardinal *each* or *apiece; ternos denarios accepērunt, they received each three denarii*, or *three apiece.*

189. Numeral adverbs answer the question *how often? semel, once; bis, twice; ter, thrice*, etc.

190. The *Partitive Genitive* designates the whole, of which a part is taken; *medicīnæ pars*, a part of the medicine; *nihil novi, nothing new (of new); nihil reliquī, nothing left* (lit., *of the rest*); *medicōrum unus, one of the physicians; Quis vestrum, which of you? puerōrum alter, one of the two boys*, etc.

VOCABULARY. 37.

Crudus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *crude, raw, fresh.*
Duplex, -icis, adj. . . . . *double, twofold.*
Derīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *derive.*
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *some one, some.*
Pertinax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *very tenacious, grasping.*
Plurimi, -æ, -a, adj. . . . . *very many, the most.*
Plerīque, -æque, -aque, adj. . . . . *most.*
Plus, pluris, adj., comp., of multus . . *more.*
Cannăbis, -is, F. . . . . *hemp.*
Ve, conj., enclitic . . . . . *or;* duo tresve, *two or three.*
Vires, -ium, F. (plu. of vis.) . . . . . *strength.*
Indicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Indian.*

EXERCISE. 88.

1. Tres quattuōrve menses jam, mi discipule, pharmacopœiam pertractas: Quid scis de hac re? 2. Memoria mea non tenax est, præceptor, et forsan multa oblitus sum. 3. Certe, mi puer, ista sunt;—"errāre humānum est," etc.; nunc autem quærere incipiam de pharmacopœiā illā cui quattuor menses operam dedisti. 4. Quot officinālia abstracta sunt? 5. Undecim. 6. Quā in formā sunt? 7. Pulveres ferē semper sunt; dimidium etiam medicamenti pondus, et duplices vīres fluidōrum extractōrum habent. 8. Recte, sed istud totum nondum quæro. Quot cerāta sunt? 9. Octo cerāta sunt,—cerāta camphoræ, cantharidis, cet— 10. "Satis, satis;—nomina eōrum non quæro nunc." Quot collodia sunt? 11. Quatuor solum sunt. Nomen a collōdēs derivātur, significans similitudinem collæ. 12. Derivatiōnes non quæro;—in quæstione te tene. 13. Sunt-ne multæ confectiōnes et decocta officinālia? 14. Duæ cujusque generis sunt. 15. Potes-ne nominăre? 16. Confectiōnes rosæ et sennæ, decocta cetrariæ et sarsaparillæ sunt. 17. Quot extracta sunt omnīnō? Triginta duo.

EXERCISE. 89.

1. Are the "solid extracts" really solid? 2. A few of them are solid, but most of them are of pilular[1] consistence. 3. How many of the extracts are alcoholic? 4. Only three are called alcoholic,

[1] Massæ pilulārum spissitātem habent.

—the extracts of *conium, belladonna* and *hyoscyamus.* 5. The menstruum of the extract of *conium* is diluted alcohol. 6. The other two have two parts of alcohol and one part of water as their menstruum. 7. A few of the others also have as much[1] alcohol as these, or more. 8. What extracts have as much alcohol as these? 9. The extracts of *digitālis* and *leptandra* have the same quantity of alcohol? 10. Why are only a few, and not all, called alcoholic? 11. Because we have also aqueous extracts of *conium, belladonna* and *hyoscyamus,* which are not official. 12. But hear this. The extracts of *iris, podophyllum* and *rhubarb* have three parts of alcohol and one of water. 13. The extract of *nux vomica* has eight parts of alcohol and one of water. 14. The extracts of *cannabis indica, mezereum* and *physostigma* have a menstruum of pure alcohol, and yet none of these are called alcoholic. 15. Then why call any of them alcoholic?

191. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. Digitālis, from *digitus,* finger, because its flower resembles a finger.

2. *Hyoscyamus,* from the Greek words *hys,* a swine, and *kyamus,* a bean, swine-bean; henbane, nightshade.

3. *Parōtis,* from the Greek words *para,* beside, and *ous,* gen. *otos,* the ear, the largest gland under the ear.

4. *Podophyllum,* from the Greek words *pous,* gen. *podos,* the foot, and *phyllum,* a leaf, foot-leaf,—so called from its shape.

5. *Odontalgia,* from the Greek *odous, odontos,* the tooth, and *algeo,* I suffer.

6. *Hydrotherapy,* from the Greek *hydor,* water, and *therapeia,* medical treatment.

7. *Spectroscope,* from Latin *spectrum,* a spectre, and Greek *skopeo,* I look upon.

8. *Scalpellum,* from *scalpĕre,* to cut.

[1] Tantum alcohōlis quantum hæc, vel plus, habent.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

192. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī . . . . . *be willing, will, wish.*
Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī . . . . . *be unwilling, will not.*
Mālō, mālle, māluī . . . . . *be more willing, prefer.*

INDICATIVE.

Present Tense.

volō,	nōlō,	mālō.
vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs.
vult,	nōn vult,	māvult.
volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumus.
vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis.
volunt,	nōlunt,	mālunt.

Imperfect.

volēbam,	nōlēbam,	mālēbam.

Future.

volam,	nōlam,	mālam.

Perfect.

voluī,	nōluī,	maluī.

Pluperfect.

volueram,	nōlueram,	māluēram.

Future Perfect.

voluerō,	nōluerō,	māluerō.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.

velim,	nōlim,	mālim.
velīs,	nōlīs,	mālīs.
velit,	nōlit,	mālit.
velīmus,	nōlīmus,	malīmus.
velītis,	nōlītis,	mālītis.
velint,	nōlint,	mālint.

Imperfect.

vellem,	nōllem,	māllem.
vellēs,	nōllēs,	māllēs.
vellet,	nōllet,	mallet.
vellēmus,	nōllēmus,	māllēmus.
vellētis,	nōllētis,	māllētis.
vellent,	nōllent,	māllent.

Perfect.

voluerim,	nōluerim,	māluerim.

Pluperfect.

voluissem,	nōluissem,	māluissem.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

(wanting),	nōlī, nōlīte.	(wanting).

Future.

(wanting),	nōlītō, etc.,	(wanting).

INFINITIVE.

Present.

velle,	nōlle,	mālle.

Perfect.

voluisse,	nōluisse,	māluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

volēns,	nōlēns,	(wanting).

Learn the tenses of the indicative and infinitive of *vōlo*, *nōlō* and *mālō*, and the imperative of *nōlō*.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Anglice, adv. . . . . *in English.*
Confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, dep. . . . . *confess, acknowledge.*
Elegans, -antis, adj. . . . . *elegant.*
Contumeliōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *abusive.*

Ignorantia, -æ, F. . . . . *ignorance.*
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *undiscerning, absurd, foolish.*
Interpretātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *interpretation, explanation.*
Ludo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. and intr. . . . . *play.*
Malo, malle, māluī, —— . . . . . *be more willing, prefer, would rather.*
Mandātum, -i, N. . . . . *mandate, command, direction.*
Nolo, nolle, nōluī, —— . . . . . *be unwilling, will not.*
Neglectus, -a, -um, partic. and adj. . . . *neglected, despised.*
Postscriptum, -i, N. . . . . *postscript.*
Ridiculus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *laughable, ridiculous.*
Remitto, 3, remisi, remissum, tr. . . . . *send back, return.*
Significo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *signify, mean.*
Significatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *signification, meaning.*
Substituo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . . *put under, substitute.*
Volo, velle, volui, —— . . . . . *be willing, will, wish.*
Vocabulum, -i, N. . . . . *word.*
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr. . . . . *turn, translate.*

EXERCISE. 90.

1. Quidam puer linguam Latīnam diligenter discere nolēbat. 2. Ludere semper in scholā, nunquam discere volēbat. 3. Sapiens tamen vidēri malēbat quam ignorantiam confitēri. 5. In officīnā domini multos errōres faciēbat. 6. Quondam ad officīnam, in quā ille laborābat, hoc præscriptum missum est:

7. ℞ —Decocti cascarillæ uncias sex,
Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam.
Misce.

8. Nolens ignorantiam confitēri præscriptum remīsit, dicens, "Tinctūræ *ejusdem*" non possum in urbe invenīre! Quam aliam tinctūram pro eā substituam?" 9. Alio tempore medicus præscripto addiderat hoc mandātum;—"*Sum. more dict.*," volens dicere, "sumendum more dicto;" to be taken in the manner directed. 10. Ille ineptus sic intellexit; *some more diet.* 11. Tum hanc interpretatiōnem elegantiōrem scripsit: "*To be taken with a more liberal allowance of food.*" 12. Quis vestrum vult tam ineptus esse? *Verbum sap.*

EXERCISE. 91.

1. I know a druggist who wishes to appear very wise. 2. He never learned much Latin when a boy, and is now unwilling to confess his ignorance. 3. He, therefore, often makes mistakes both ludicrous and serious. 4. This is one of his ludicrous mistakes. 5. A physician had prescribed *linimentum terebinthinæ*, and among other directions, had added this: "Pro re natā." 5. Unwilling to ask the meaning of the words, he drew out his neglected Latin books. 6. He soon found this: Pro, *for;* Res, *thing;* Natus, -a, -um, *born.* 7. Now he understands it,—*for the thing born.* 8. But that is almost abusive. 9. He will turn it to English* in much more elegant style. 10. So he adds to the prescription this postscript: 11. "Rub the little infant with the liniment of turpentine." 12. Will any of our pupils make a similar mistake?

De Musto.

Mustum si voles totum annum habēre, in amphoram mustum indito, et corticem oppicāto, demittito in piscīnam. Post tricesimum diem eximito. Totum annum mustum erit.

Cato mustum sic servābat.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

193. THE IRREGULAR VERB FERO.

Fero, *ferre, tulī, lātum;* bear, carry, endure.

INDICATIVE.

	Active.		*Passive.*	
PRES.,	fĕro,	ferĭmus.	feror,	ferĭmur.
	fers,	fertis.	ferris *or* ferre,	ferimini.
	fert,	ferunt.	fertur,	feruntur.
IMPERF.,	ferēbam.		fĕrēbar.	
FUT.,	fĕram.		fĕrar.	
PERF.,	tŭli.		lātus sum.	
PLUP.,	tuleram.		lātus eram.	
FUT. PERF.,	tulero.		latus ero.	

* To turn to English, anglice vertere.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,	feram.	ferar.
IMPERF.,	ferrem.	ferrer.
PERF.,	tulerim.	lātus sim.
PLUP.,	tulissem.	lātus essem.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.,	fer,[1]	ferte.		feriminī.
FUT.,	ferto,	fertōte.	fertor.	
	ferto,	feruntō.	fertor,	feruntor.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	ferre.	ferri.
PERF.,	tulisse.	lātum esse.
FUT.,	latūrum esse.	lātum īri.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.,	ferens.		———.
FUT.,	latūrus.	GER.,	ferendus.
	———.	PERF.,	lātus.

GERUND.

G., ferendī.	AC, ferendum.
D., ferendō.	AB., ferendō.

SUPINE.

AC., lātum.	AB., lātu.

194. Compounds of *fero* are conjugated like the simple verb.

VOCABULARY. 39.

Adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	*use, employ, give, administer.*
Auferō, auferre, abstŭli, ablātum [ab. (s)]	*bear off, carry away.*
Ad-ferō, adferre, attŭli, adlātum, ad.	*bear to, bring.*
Con-ferō, conferre, contuli, collātum.	*bring together, collect.*
Se conferre	*betake one's self.*
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	*grow, increase.*
Cancer, -cri, M.	*cancer, ulcer.*
Curatīo, -ōnis, F.	*cure, curing, taking care.*
Differō, differre, distŭlī, dīlātum (dis, apart)	*bear apart, scatter, postpone, put off.*

[1] For fere; dīco, dūco, facio, fero have the imperative present, second singular, dīc, duc, fac, fer.

Desidero, āvi, -ātum, tr.	*wish, long for, need.*
Ef-fero, efferre, extŭli or etŭli, elātum, [ex.]	*bear out, bring forth.*
Ex-sĕco, 1, exsecui, exsectum, tr.	*cut out, cut away.*
Insĕco, 1, insecui, insectum, tr.	*cut into, cut open.*
Longus, -a, -um, adj.	*long, tedious.*
Morior, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, dep.	*die.*
Miseria, æ, F.	*misery, distress.*
Primo, adv.,	*at first.*
Parōtis, -idis, F.	*a tumor of the parotid gland*
Patienter, adv.	*patiently, with patience.*
Quamquam, conj.	*although, though.*
Suf-fero, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum [sub.]	*undergo, endure.*
Scalpellum, i, N.	*lancet, scalpel.*
Tumor, -ōris, M.	*tumor, swelling.*

EXERCISE. 92.

1. Aufert, aufertur. 2. Auferet, auferētur. 3. Abstulit, ablātus est. 4. Conferre, conferri. 5. Conferunt, conferuntur. 6. Conferent, conferentur. 7. Contulerant, collāti erant. 8. Distulērunt, dilāti sunt. 9. Distulerit, dilātus erit. 10. Distulisse, dilātus esse. 11. Differēbant, differebantur.

1. We bear, we are borne. 2. We were bearing, we were borne. 3. We have borne, we have been borne. 4. We shall bear, we shall be borne. 5. We had borne, we had been borne. 6. Bear thou, bear ye. 7. To offer, to be offered. 8. Ye shall offer, ye shall be offered. 9. To have offered, to have been offered. 10. Ye offer, ye will offer. 11. Ye are offered, ye will be offered.

1. Parotis feminæ miseræ gravem dolōrem adferēbat. 2. Neque cataplasma neque emplastrum generis ullīus dolōrem abstulit. 3. Ægra morbum patienter ferre didicerat. 4. Interim autem tumor crescēbat, et in dies difficilius erat dolōrem crescentem sufferre. 5. Clarus chirurgus arcessītus est. 6. Prīmo, miseræ auxilium adferre, et tumōrem scalpello auferre, pæne timēbat. 7. At postquam ægrōtæ miseriam viderat auxilium eī libenter obtulit. 8. Paululum chloroformi ægrōtæ adhibitum est, et tum chirurgi benigni scalpellum insecuit tumōrem et dolōrem simul abstulit. 9. Quam-

quam curatio quæ scalpellum postulabat periculōsa fuit, femina non mortua est. 10. Chirurgus lætus domum se contulit.

EXERCISE. 93.

1. Learn to endure severe pain with patience. 2. Learn to bear patiently what cannot be changed. 3. The surgeon's knife brought aid to the weary patient. 4. Tedious to the sick is the delay which defers the time of cure. 5. Do not[1] bring a patient that which he does not want. 6. Country physicians usually carry from home all their medicines with them. 7. The sick would[2] rather[2] endure the surgeon's knife than the pain of disease. 8. To cut out a cancer is less painful than to bear it.

For Translation—Celsus dē parōtidibus.

Hæc (ulcera) in capite fere[3] medicamentis egent. Sub ipsis vero auribus orīri parotides solent; modo[4] in secundā valetudine, ibi inflammatiōne ortā[5]; modo[4] post longas febres, illuc impetu morbi converso.[6] Id abscessus genus est: itaque nullam novam curatiōnem desiderat. Animadversiōnem tantummodo hanc habet necessariam: quia si sine morbo id intumuit, primum reprimentium[7] experimentum est; si ex adversā valetudine, illud inimīcum est, maturarīque et quam primum[8] aperīri commodius est.

[1] Nolī —— adferre. [2] Malunt. [3] Usually.
[4] Modo —— mod.—now —— now, at one time —— another.
[5] Ortā (orior,—īrī), etc., inflammation having arisen there.
[6] The force of the disease being turned thither.
[7] The first experiment or trial is of (drugs) which tend to repress it.
[8] Quam primum—as soon as possible.

CHAPTER XL.

195. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Eo, īre, ii [īvi], itum, go.

Fīo, fierī, factus sum (used as pass. of *faciō*), be made, become.

INDICATIVE.

	Eo.		*Fīo.*	
PRES.,	eo,	īmus.	fīo,	fīmus.
	īs,	ītis.	fīs,	fītis.
	it,	eunt.	fit,	fīunt.
IMPER.,	ībam,		fīēbam.	
FUT.,	ībo,		fīam.	
PERF.,	iī,		factus sum,	
PLUP.,	ieram,		factus eram.	
FUT. PERF.,	iero,		factus ero.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,	eam,	fīam.
IMPERF.,	īrem,	fierem.
PERF.,	ierim,	factus sim.
PLUP.,	iissem,	factus essem,

IMPERATIVE.

PRES.,	ī,	īte,	fī,	fīte.
FUT.,	ītō,	ītōte.		
	ītō,	euntō.		

INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	īre,	fierī.
PERF.,	iisse,	factum esse,
FUT.,	itūrum esse,	factum īrī.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.,	iēns; gen., euntis.	———
FUT.,	itūrus,	GER., faciendus.
	———	PERF., factus.

GERUND.

G.,	eundī.	AC., eundum.
D.,	eundō.	AB., eundō.

SUPINE.

Ac., itum. Ab., itu.

196. The root of *eo*, namely, *ī*, is changed to *e* before a vowel, except in perf., plup. and fut. perf., and in nom. sing. of pres. part.

197. Compounds of *eo* generally form the perfect in *ii*, instead of *īvi*.

198. The *i* of *fīo* is long except when followed by *er*, and in *fit*.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative and the present and perfect infinitive of *eo* and *fīo*.

VOCABULARY. 40.

Ante-eo, -īre, -ii . . . . . *go before, surpass.*
Causa, æ, F. . . . . *cause, reason.*
Commentarium, -ī, N. . . . . *commentary.*
Cribro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *sift.*
Dispensatorium, -ī, N. . . . . *dispensatory.*
De, prep., w. ab. . . . . *concerning, about, on.*
Ex-ĕo, -īre, -ii, -ĭtum . . . . . *go out.*
Eo, īre, ii [ivi], itum . . . . . *go.*
Fīo, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. of facio] . *be made, become.*
Florens, -entis, adj. . . . . *flourishing, prosperous, successful.*
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *ignorant of, unskilled.*
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *inattentive.*
Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep. . . . . *to be born, arise, appear.*
Propositum, -i, N. . . . . *purpose, aim, end.*
Pavimentum, -i, N. . . . . *pavement, floor.*
Red-ĕo -īre, -ii, -ĭtum . . . . . *go back, return.*
Subĕo, -īre, -ii, -ĭtum . . . . . *go under, enter, undergo.*
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr. . . . . *sweep, sweep out.*

1. Nemo casu fit bonus medicamentarius. 2. Quidam puer pavimentum verrēbat, ampullas lavābat, borātem cribrābat decem annos, et tamen non factus est medicamentarius. 3. Omnes labōres servīles subībat, et domini officīnā exiit fere imperītus medicamentōrum. 4. Quamquam hodie in officīnā suā est, neque negotio suo præ-est, neque unquam medicamentarius fiet. 5. Causa manifesta est ei qui intelligere vult. 6. Ille puer fuit negligens, inattentus, piger. 7. Neque sapiens natus est, neque aliquid discere

volēbat. 8. Ad has quæstiōnes simplices de pharmacopœiā non potest respondēre. 9. Quid est pharmacopœia? 10. Habet-ne suam quisque populus erudītus pharmacopœiam? 11. Quot cruda medicamenta et præparatiōnes in nostrā pharmacopœiā continentur? 12. Cur nomina medicamentōrum Latīne scribuntur? 13. Potes-ne tu, mi puer, ad has quæstiōnes respondēre? 14. Cur hæres? Periit-ne tam cito omnis tua harum rerum scientia? 15. Plērosque studio debes ante-īre, sī vis negotio magno præ-esse.

EXERCISE. 95.

1. Boys, you will never become good druggists by chance. 2. You ought to surpass others in study and diligence. 3. Are you willing to undergo the necessary labor? 4. If you are not, it will be best to go back to your father at once. 5. A boy who was born tired will never make a successful druggist. 6. Can you answer the following simple questions? 7. What is a dispensatory? It is a commentary on a pharmacopœia. 8. What is its purpose? To give[1] a correct knowledge of drugs, officinal and non-officinal. 9. How many dispensatories have we? 10. Can you name them?

VOCABULARY. 41.

Aër, āĕris, M. . . . . *air, atmosphere.*
Cuprum, -i, N. . . . . *copper.*
Comparatīvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . *comparative, specific.*
Comperio, 4, -peri, -pertum, tr. . . *ascertain, find out.*
Diminutio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *diminution, decrease, loss.*
Frāgmen, -inis, N. . . . . *fragment, piece, bit.*
Gravitas, -ātis, F. . . . . *heaviness, weight.*
Hydrometrum, -ī, N. . . . . *hydrometer, inst. for deter. sp. grav. of fluids.*
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . . *stretch, bend, apply.*
Liquidum, -i, N. . . . . *a liquid, fluid.*
Modus, -i, M. . . . . *measure, way, method, manner.*
Norma, -æ, F. . . . . *rule, standard.*
Par, -is, adj. . . . . *equal.*
Philosophus, i, M. . . . . *philosopher.*
Regula, -æ, F. . . . . *rule.*
Ratio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *reckoning, method, way, manner of doing.*

[1] Ut præbeat.

EXERCISE. 96.

1. Præceptor et discipulus inter se colloquuntur. 2. P. Quot grana in fluidā unciā sunt? 3. D. Quadringenta et quinquaginta et quinque et septies decima pars grani. 4. P. Bene. Nunc iterum responde: In unciā alcohōlis quot grana sunt? 5. D. Numerum in memoriam revocare conabor. In alcohōlis unciā fluida sunt, si memini recte, trecenta septuaginta tria grana et nonies decima pars grani. 6. P. Recte meministi iterum. Aliā quæstiōne te tentābo. Pondus paris mensuræ aquæ est norma gravitātis. 7. P. Quomodo hāc normā comparatīvam gravitatem alcohōlis invenies? 8. D. Commūni regulā utar, et pondus alcohōlis pondere paris mensuræ aquæ dividam. Nonne est hic modus rectus? 9. P. Rectus est, certe. At quis hunc modum invēnit? 10. D. Nescio certe; forsan Benjamīnus Franklin, vel Franciscus Bacon, vel Christophorus Co—. 11. P. "Satis sunt ista; —conjecturavisti satis." Archimēdes erat vir qui hoc invēnit, ille fere clarissimus omnium Græcōrum philosophōrum. 12. P. De illo leges posthac; nunc ad pensum redibimus. 13. Si studio animum intendes, cito ante-ībis plurimis, et peritissimus medicamentorum fies. 14. E scholā primus et optimus fere omnium condiscipulōrum exībis.

EXERCISE. 97.

1. How do you find the specific gravity of a body heavier than water? 2. Divide the weight of the body in air by the decrease of weight in water. 3. The weight of a piece of copper in the air is 805½ grains; in water, 715½ grains; loss of weight, 90 grains. 4. What, then, is the specific gravity of copper? 5. How do you find the specific gravity of liquids? 6. We find the specific gravity of liquids by means of various kinds of hydrometers. 7. The special name of an instrument indicates its use. 8. *Lactometer* is derived from the words *lac*, milk, and *metrum*, a measure, and means an instrument with which we measure the specific gravity of milk.

199. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Christophorus*, from Greek words *Christos*, Christ, and *phero*, I bear—Christ-bearer.

2. *Aërophobia*, from *aër*, air, and *phobos*, fear—air-fear; dread of the air.

3. *Atrophy*, from Greek *a*, not, and *trĕpho*, I nourish; the wasting away of tissue for want of nourishment.

4. *Antispasmodic*, from Greek *anti*, against, and *spasmos*, a spasm.

5. *Hydrometrum*, from the Greek words *hydor*, water, and *metrum*, measure.

6. *Rhinoplasty*, from Greek *rhis*, gen. *rhinos*, nose, and *plasso*, I form, formation of a (new) nose.

7. *Hydromania*, from *hydor* and *mania*, madness—water madness; insane desire to drown one's self.

8. *Hydropneumonia*, from *hydor*, and *pneumon*, lung—dropsy of the lungs.

9. *Lævogyre*, from *lævus* (adj.), left, and *gyro*, I turn, "polarizing to the left."

For Translation.

Celsus de curatiōne vulneris quod per morsum serpentis infertur.

Igitur in primis[1] super vulnus id membrum deligandum[2] est; non tamen nimium vehementer, ne torpeat:[3] dein venēnum extrahendum est. Id cucurbitula optime facit: neque aliēnum est, ante (= antea) scalpello circa vulnus incidere, quo[4] plus vitiāti jam sanguinis extrahātur. Si cucurbitula non est, quod tamen vix incidere potest, tum quidlibet simile vas, quod idem possit.[5] Si ne id quidem est, homo adhibendus[6] est, qui[7] id vulnus exsūgat. Quisquis id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem præstābit.

[1] In primis, first. [2] Must be bound. [3] Lest it become torpid.
[4] Quo in order that. [5] Which is able to do the same thing.
[6] A man must be employed. [7] Qui exsūgat, to suck out.

CHAPTER XLI.

200. PREPOSITIONS.

THUS far several prepositions have been used in the exercises, some followed by the accusative and some by the ablative.

201. *Prepositions followed by the Ablative.*

Ā (before consonants), Ab, abs (before vowels)	*away from, by.*
Cōram	*in presence of.*
Cum	*with.*
Dē	*from, concerning.*
Ē (before consonants), Ex (before vowels)	*out of, from.*
Prō	*before, for.*
Sine	*without.*
Tenus (placed after the noun)	*as far as, up to.*

202. *In*, meaning *into, to, towards, for*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative.

203. *In*, meaning *in, on, at*, after verbs of *rest*, takes the ablative.

204. *Sub, under, up to*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative; after verbs of *rest*, the ablative.

205. All prepositions, except the ten mentioned, and *in* and *sub*, are followed by the accusative only.

206. *Expressions of Place.*

Examine the following:

1. In Italiā	*in Italy.*
2. In monte	*on the mountain.*
3. Ad montem	*to the mountain.*
4. De castris	*from the camp.*
5. In castra	*to* (or, *into*) *camp.*
6. Ab urbe	*from the city.*
7. Fugit ex Corintho	*he fled from Corinth.*
8. Corinthī	*at* (*in*) *Corinth.*
9. Athēnis	*at* (*in*) *Athens.*

10. Syracūsis	*at* (*in*) *Syracuse.*
11. Carthagine	*at* (*in*) *Carthage.*
12. Romæ	*at* (*in*) *Rome.*
13. Romam	*to Rome.*
14. Romā	*from Rome.*

207. Observe the ways of denoting the place *in, on, at, to, from which.*

208. *Rule of Syntax.*—The *names* of *places not* towns are generally put:

(1) In the *accusative* with *ad* or *in* to denote the *place to which.*

(2) In the *ablative* with *ab, de,* or *ex,* to denote the *place from which.*

(3) In the *ablative,* to denote the *place at* or *in which.*

209. The *names of towns are* put:

(1) In the *accusative,* to denote the *place to which.*

(2) In the *ablative,* to denote the *place from which.*

(3) In the *ablative,* to denote the *place at* or *in which.* But the genitive is used of town-names ending in *-a* (1 decl.), *-us,* or *-um* (2 decl.)

210. Domus, *home, house,* and *rus, the country,* have the same construction as the names of towns.

VOCABULARY. 42.

Ars, artis, F.	*art.*
Antipyreticus, -a, -um, adj.	*antipyretic, tending to drive away fever.*
Ægrotātio, -ōnis, F.	*sickness.*
Cerebrālis, -e, adj.	*cerebral, pertaining to the brain.*
Vallis, -is, F.	*a valley.*
Familia, -æ, F.	*family, household.*
Obsolētus, -a, -um, adj.	*old, worn out.*
Palus, -ūdis, F.	*marsh, bog.*
Rus, ruris, N.	*country.*
Recipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.	*take back, take again.*
Se recipere	*to betake one's self, to return.*
Redeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	*return, come back.*
Tectum, -i, N.	*covering, roof, house.*

Typhus, -i, M. . . . . *typhus fever.*
Typhus cerebrālis . . . . . *typhoid fever.*
Tanacētum, -i, N. . . . . *tansy.*
Vesper, -is, M. . . . . *evening star, the evening.*
Viso, 3, vīsi, visum, tr. . . . . *see, visit.*
Xanthoxylum, -i, N. . . . . *prickly ash, xanthoxylum.*

EXERCISE. 98.

1. Est-ne juvenis medicus domi? 2. Non domi est; rus iit primo mane. 3. Vetus medicus autem, pater juvenis, domi est; is artem in urbe semper exercet. 4. Juvenis ad urbem vespere se recipiet. 5. Multa genera medicamentōrum secum ex urbe rus extulit. 6. Multos ægros ruri vult visere antequam in urbem redit. 7. Omnis fere familia inter palūdes habitans febrem intermittentem habet. 8. His ægrōtis quinīnam, cinchōnīnam, et aliorum antipyreticorum magnas doses dat. 9. Mulier vetula, quæ in tecto obsolēto habitat, rheumatismo acūto labōrat. 10. Ei primum magnesiæ sulphātis, et opii plenas doses dabit; deinde magnas quoque doses quininæ sulphātis, et acidōrum sulphurici et salicylici.

EXERCISE. 99.

1. There is more sickness in the country now than in the city. 2. Five doctors went out from the city to the country this morning. 3. In a little mountain valley one doctor has sixteen patients sick with typhoid fever. 4. Among the marshes every family is suffering with intermittent fever. 5. The doctors carry with them many sorts of tonics and febrifuges. 6. When fevers abound, the careful physician will carry with him to the country many tonics. 7. He will probably carry from home nitric acid, sulphuric acid, subnitrate of bismuth, cascarilla, cinchona, colombo, quinine, quassia, gentian, eupatorium, lupulin, salīcin, serpentaria and perhaps other tonics. 8. Most of these tonics and febrifuges are found in the fields and woods. 9. Wahoo, prickly ash, tansy and many similar tonics grow in the country.

211. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Antipyreticus*, from *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire, a febrifuge.

2. *Astigmatism*, from Greek *a*, not, and *stigma*, a point; irregular refraction in the eye, in which the rays are not brought to a focus.

3. *Typhus*, from the Greek word *typhos*, stupor.

4. *Strabismus*, from Greek *strabizo*, to squint.

5. *Enterotyphus*, from Greek *enteron*, intestine, and *typhus*, fever of the intestines.

6. *Hemiopsia*, from Greek *hemi*, half, and *ops*, an eye; a defect of vision in which only half of an object is seen.

7. *Xanthoxylon*, from Greek words *xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood; yellow-wood, prickly ash.

8. *Xanthopsis*, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *opsis*, vision; yellow-vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

9. *Xanthorrhīza*, from *xanthos*, yellow and *rhīza*, root; yellow-root.

10. *Xanthuria*, from *xanthos*, and *ouron*, urine.

FOR TRANSLATION.

212. *Celsus de Emplastris.*

Ex emplāstris[1] autem nulla majōrem usum præstant, quam quæ cruentis protinus vulneribus injiciuntur. Hæc enim reprimunt inflammatiōnem, atque illīus quoque impetum minuunt, tum glutinant vulnera quæ id patiuntur, cicatrīcem iisdem[2] inducunt. Constant autem ex medicamentis non pinguibus.

Optimum ex his est, quod *barbarum* vocātur. Habet æruginis rasæ[3] duodecim drachmas, spumæ argenti vigintī drachmas, aluminis, picis aridæ, resīnæ pineæ aridæ, singulōrum unam drachmam, quibus adjiciuntur olei et acēti singulæ[4] heminæ.

[1] But of plasters. [2] And draw the newly formed skin over the same.
[3] Of scraped verdigris. [4] Singulæ heminæ, a half pint each.

CHAPTER XLII.

213. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

214. *Sequence of Tenses.*

LEARN the subjunctive of sum (39) and its compounds (168).

215. The chief use of the subjunctive is in dependent clauses.

216. In dependent clauses the tenses of the subjunctive conform to the following rule:

217. *Rule of Syntax.—Principal tenses depend upon principal tenses: secondary upon secondary.*

218. *Examine carefully the following examples:*

1. Video quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, *I see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

2. Vidi quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, *I have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

3. Vidēbo quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, *I shall see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

4. Videro quid facias, feceris, factūrus sis, *I shall have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

219. Notice that in the principal clauses of these examples the *present, perfect definite* (the perfect with *have* or *has*), *future* and *future perfect* are used.

220. These are called the *primary* or *principal* tenses.

221. *Examine also the following:*

1. Vidēbam quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. *I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

2. Vidi quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. *I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

3. Videram quid faceres, fecisses, factūrus esses. *I had seen what you did, had done, were going to do.*

222. Observe that in the principal clauses of these examples the *imperfect*, the *perfect indefinite* (the *perfect* without *have* or *has*), and the *pluperfect* are used.

223. These are called the *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

224. Notice also that the primary tenses of the subjunctive follow the primary tenses of the indicative in the first group of examples, and secondary the secondary in the second group.

225. You will also observe that the subjunctive in all these examples is translated like the indicative.

226. *Quin* (compounded of *qui*, who, and *ne*, not) is followed by the subjunctive after negative clauses denoting *hindrance, resistance* and *doubt*, as:

Non dubito quin sapiens sis, *I do not doubt that you are wise;* ægre abstinui quin dicerem, *I hardly refrained from saying;* nihil impedit quin eam domum, *Nothing prevents me from going home.*

EXERCISE. 100.

Non est dubium quin discipulus studiōsus sit. 2. Non dubito quin possit legere hoc præscriptum;—"Recipe, sodæ sulphātis unciam cum semisse, sodæ phosphātis unciam, syrupi rhamni drachmas quattuor, aquæ menthæ piperītæ uncias sex." 3. Quid impĕdit quin medicamentārius spiritum camphorātum possit hac formulā parāre?—"Recipe, camphoræ unciam unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libram unam. Misce." 4. Non dubium est quin aliquis hac formulā uti possit. 5. Hic puer non dubitat quin hæc sit formula recta ad spiritum lavandulæ parandum;[1]—"Recipe, florum lavandulæ libram unam, spiritus vini rectificāti libras quattuor, aquæ fontānæ quantum satis. Post maceratiōnem per viginti quattuor horas destillandō elice libras quattuor."

EXERCISE. 101.

1. What prevents the boy from being studious? 2. Nothing prevents him from being studious. 3. There is no doubt that he can turn this prescription to Latin:—"Take a drachm of the tincture of opium, six ounces of the mucilage of acacia, two drachms of the spirit of nitric æther. Mix." 4. I do not doubt that he can repeat in Latin the formula for preparing the tincture

[1] Ad parandum, for preparing.

of cascarilla. 5. "Take five ounces of bruised bark of cascarilla, two pounds of rectified spirit of wine; macerate, express and filter."

227. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Gingivītis*, from *gingiva*, the gums, and *-itis*, a termination denoting inflammation.

2. *Calefacients*, from *calidus*, warm, and *facere*, to make; substances which excite warmth.

3. *Destillatio*, from *de*, from, and *stillare*, to drop; falling in drops.

4. *Desiccatīva*, from *de* and *siccāre*, to dry; external remedies which dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.

5. *Incineratio*, from *in* and *cinis*, ashes; a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.

6. *Piperoid*, from *piper*, pepper, and *eidos*, resemblance; resembling pepper.

7. *Hepatalgia*, from Greek *hepar*, gen. *hepatos*, the liver, and *algia*, pain; pain in the liver.

8. *Torrefactio*, from *torridus*, dry, or hot, and *facere*, to make; the act of making dry, by heat.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—CONTINUED.

Learn the subjunctive, active and passive, of *amo*, *moneo*, *rego* and *audio*.

228. Observe the similarity of form in the corresponding tenses of the indicative, subjunctive and infinitive moods.

229. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Ut* is used with the subjunctive to express a positive purpose, and *ne*, a negative purpose, and may be variously translated.

Examine the following:—

Æger capit medicamentum ut convalescat, *The patient takes medicine that he may get well, in order that he may get well, so that he may get well, to get well, for the purpose of getting well.*

Alius capit medicamentum ne æger sit, *Another takes medicine that he may not be sick, in order not to be sick, so that he may not be sick, so as not to be sick, for the purpose of not being sick, lest he be sick.*

Exercise. 102.

1. Hic edit ut vivat, ille vivit ut edat. 2. Hic discipulus venit in scholam ut discat, ille ut ludat. 3. Cura, puer, ne ludas potius quam studeas, et nihil discas. 4. Pensum hodiernum est de calōre. Cur de hac nihil didicistī? 5. Domo exii ut cum amīco studērem, sed amīcus exierat ut piscarētur, et ego nolens studēre solus eum secūtus sum. 6. Neglexistīne igitur studium ut piscarēris? 7. Non ut piscārer, sed ut de penso quærerem ex condiscipulo. 8. Bene intelligo: At quid cepisti? 9. Nil. 10. Quid? Nil cepisti? Totum diem piscabāris et nil piscium cepisti,—et nil de calōre didicisti! Pudet me tui! Valde timeo, vāgabunde, ne damno tuo de calōre discas posthac! 11. Huc ventūrus eras hodie ut disceres et recitares de octo rebus in arte medicamentariā postulantibus vehementissimum calōrem. 12. Et tamen nil didicisti de ignitiōne, fusiōne, calcinatiōne, deflagratiōne, torrefactiōne, incineratiōne, et ceteris; —et nil piscium cepisti! 13. Culpam nunc video, magister, et confiteor, et supplex oro ut mihi ignoscas. 14. Cras studēbo ut omnia de evaporatiōne, destillatiōne, desiccatiōne, exsiccatiōne, granulatiōne, sublimatiōne discam, et pisces non capiam. 15. Bona promissa. Cura ne frangas. Tibi ignoscam cum hac admonitiōne:—Quandocunque aufŭgis a scholā ut piscēris, provide ut capias, vel āliquid non jucundum expecta.

Exercise. 103.

1. Yesterday, my boy, you ran away from school to go fishing. 2. To-day I intend to ask you a few questions in order to test your knowledge of the subject which we are studying. 3. What is distillation? 4. Distillation is the separation of one liquid from another by vaporization and condensation, the volatile[1] part being the

[1] Volatili parte petīlā.

object sought. 5. What is sublimation? 6. Sublimation is the process[1] of distilling volatile solids. 7. Why do druggists often dry[2] medicinal substances[3]? 8. They do this to preserve[4] them, to reduce[5] their bulk, to facilitate[6] their comminution. 9. Your answers are correct, boy, but where are your fish?

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

230. LEARN the subjunctive of *eo, fero* and *volo.*

231. *Rule of Syntax.*—Many verbs signifying to *please* or *displease, benefit* or *injure, command* or *obey, serve, resist, believe, threaten, persuade,* and the like, take the dative: As, *Prosunt sibi,* they benefit themselves; *placet mihi,* it pleases me; *nocet amīco,* he injures his friend; *paret legi,* he obeys the law; *persuadet mihi,* he persuades me; *crede mihi,* believe me.

EXERCISE. 104.

1. Me hortātur ut eam. 2. Eos hortāmur ut ferant. 3. Mihi imperas ut eam. 4. Mihi imperāvit ut irem. 5. Mihi persuadet ne eam. 6. Non est dubium quin velint; voluerint. 7. Nemo dubitābat quin vellent; voluissent. 8. Ei persuāsi ut legi parēret. 9. Non dubium erat quin mihi paruisset. 10. Imperāvi ut amīcus iret.

1. He commands that we go; bear; be borne. 2. There is no doubt they will go. 3. He persuaded me to believe. 4. I had commanded him to go. 5. There is no doubt of his having gone.

VOCABULARY. 42.

Aspersus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *spattered, sprinkled.*
Aurōra, -æ, F. . . . . *goddess of morning, morning.*
Chemia, -æ, F. . . . . *chemistry.*
Capto, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr. . . . . *catch at, strive to catch.*

[1] Omit process of, and render —— destillatio solidōrum volatilium.
[2] Exsiccant. [3] Res. [4] Ut conservent. [5] Ut minuan.
[6] Ut comminutiōnem earum faciliōrem faciant.

Defessus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tired out, weary.*
Debilis, -e, adj. . . . . *feeble, infirm.*
Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *draw out, lure forth.*
Formīca, -æ, F. . . . . *ant.*
Incensus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *incensed, angry.*
Lutum, -i, N. . . . . *mud, mire.*
Macer, macra, macrum, adj. . . . . *haggard, lean, emaciated.*
Mundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *cleanse, make clean.*
Opus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *work, task.*
Postrēmo, adv. . . . . *at last.*
Pannōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *ragged, full of patches.*
Proavia, -æ, F. . . . . *great-grandmother.*
Quisquiliæ, -ārum, F. . . . . *trash, filth.*
Quamobrem, conj. . . . . *wherefore.*
Recenter, adv. . . . . *recently.*
Rufus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *red, reddish, tawny.*
Vivus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *live, living.*
Verbero, -ōnis, M. . . . . *scoundrel, rascal.*

EXERCISE. 105.

Making Spirit of Ants fifty years ago.

1. Quinquaginta annis abhinc Germānus medicamentarius valde incensus in officīnā sedēbat. 2. Causa iræ hæc erat. 3. Tribus diēbus ante servo imperaverat ut libras quattuor spiritus formicārum quam celerrime[1] parāret. Quamobrem servum rus miserat ut duas libras vivārum formicārum rufārum colligeret, et eum jusserat ne redīret sine formīcis. 5. Tertia aurōra jam reverterat, nondum autem ille servus. 6. Postrēmo, occāsu solis tertii diēi, defessus, macer, claudus altero[2] pede, æger toto corpore,[3] pulverulentus, luto aspersus, pannōsus, ille miserrimus mortalium in officīnam domini claudicābat. 7. Tum dominus, plenus iræ, magnā voce exclamāvit: "Verbero miserrime, ubi fuisti? Cur morabāris tamdiu? Nonne imperāvi ut quam celerrime redīres?" 8. *S.* Certe quidem sic imperasti.[4] At etiam imperāsti[4] ne ipse redīrem sine formīcis. Totum fere tēmpus istas formīcas rufas cap-

[1] Quam celerrime, as quickly as possible. [2] Lame in one foot.
[3] Sick in his whole body. [4] For imperavisti.

tābam. 9. D. Tres totos dies consumēbas duas libras tantum capiens! Istam fabulam narra proaviæ, ne mihi. Ego non credam. 10. *S.* Tamen vera est. Nonne rufas formīcas imperasti ut caperem? *D.* Certe. S. Et vivas? D. Certe, et mundātas ab omnibus quisquiliis? D. Certe. 11. S. Debes igitur mihi credere. Primum enim invenīre tantum numerum rufārum difficile est; deinde multo difficilius est capere vivas. Multas interfēci captans, multæ mortuæ sunt captæ, multæ dum mundabantur. 12. D. Bene explicāre potes. Quot libras autem habes? S. Duas tresve. D. Rufæne omnes? S. Omnes. D. Vivæne? 13. S. Sic puto;—erant vivæ paucis horis abhinc;—ego autem vix vivus sum (or "ego autem vix vivo"). 14. D. [Inspectans cum magnā cūrā]. Pleræque vivæ sunt: Hoc tempore tibi ignoscam. I nunc et spiritum mihi quam celerrime para.

EXERCISE. 106.

1. To prepare spirit of ants fifty years ago was a difficult task. 2. The servant was ordered to collect two pounds of live red ants. 3. He was then commanded to cleanse them from all filth, and use the following formula: 4. "Take two pounds of recently collected live red ants, four pounds each of rectified spirits of wine and spring water. 5. Draw off four pounds by distilling[1] over a slow fire." 6. This formula is not in the American pharmacopœia. 7. By the aid of chemistry the druggist now prepares spirit of formic acid in a much easier way. 8. Chemistry has furnished him many valuable remedies.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

232. PURPOSE is also often expressed in Latin by means of a relative pronoun followed by the subjunctive: Misit filium qui medicum consulĕret, *he sent his son to consult the physician.*

[1] Destillando leni igne.

233. The ablative is often used to denote a *characteristic* or *quality.* When thus used it is modified by an adjective: *summā virtūte* juvenis, a young man *of the highest virtue;* Medicus *magno rerum usu,* a physician *of great experience.*

234. This is sometimes called the *descriptive ablative.*

235. The genitive also has a similar use: medicamentum *magni pretii,* medicine *of great value;* vir maximī consilii, a man *of very great prudence.*

VOCABULARY. 43.

Cribrum, -i, N.	*sieve.*
Culter, -tri, M.	*knife.*
Flexĭlis, -e, adj.	*flexible.*
Febrilis, -e, adj.	*producing fever.*
Ingredior, -di, -gressus sum, dep.	*enter, begin.*
Inæquālis, -e, adj.	*unequal, uneven.*
Lamina, -æ, F.	*plate, blade, layer.*
Mola, -æ, F.	*mill.*
Macula, -æ, F.	*spot, mesh in net or sieve.*
Metior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. tr.	*measure.*
Tenuitas, -ātis, F.	*fineness, thinness.*

EXERCISE. 107.

1. Agricola misit puerum qui medicum arcessīret. 2. Medicus arcessītus est qui agricolæ filiam viseret. 3. Medicus ipse non venit, sed remisit hoc præscriptum quod ægram sanāret: 4. "Sumat[1] ægra quinīnæ quindecim grana antequam paroxysmus febrilis ingreditur." 5. Mola medicamentaria est instrumentum quo medicamenta comminuantur.[2] 6. Medicus servo dedit pistillum et mortarium quibus medicamenta contunderet.[2] 7. Medicamentarii habent cribra inæquālibus maculis quæ tenuitātem pulverum metiantur. 8. Spatula est culter laminā latā et flexili quo medici præparatiōnes moveant et misceant. 9. Agricolæ filius in officīnam venit qui magnesiæ citrātis liquōrem emeret. 10. Dominus misit adjutōrem, juvenem parvo medicamentōrum usu,[3] qui liquōrem parāret.

[1] Let the patient take. [2] Sub after rel. of purpose.
[3] Of little experience in drugs.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—UT AND NE.

In the last few lessons the subjunctive with *ut* has been used to express *purpose.*

236. It is also often used with *ut* to denote *result.* Examine the following:

1. Nitricum acidum est tam forte ut ferrum exedat, *nitric acid is so strong that it eats away iron.*

2. Tanta vis venēni fuit ut virum statim interficeret, *so great was the strength of the poison that it killed the man immediately.*

3. Accidit ut medicus non venīret, *it happened that the physician did not come.*

237. Examine also the following:

1. Timeo ut medicus veniat, *I fear that the doctor will not come* or *is not coming.*

2. Timeo ut medicus venerit, *I fear the doctor has not come.*

3. Timēbam ut medicus venisset, *I feared the doctor had not come.*

4. Timeo ne veniat, *I fear that he is coming* or *will come.*

5. Timeo ne venerit, *I fear that he has come.*

6. Timui ne venisset, *I feared that he had come.*

238. Observe that after verbs of *fearing, ut* is translated *that not,* and *ne, that.*

Vocabulary. 44.

Aquæductus, -us, M. . . . . *aqueduct.*
Aufugio, 3, -fūgi, intr. . . . . *flee, run away.*
Colluvies, -ēi, F. . . . . *filth, dirt, washing together of filth.*
Cœlum, -i, N. . . . . *sky, heaven.*
Contagiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *contagious.*
Decĭdo, 3, -ĭdi, ——, intr. . . . . *fall down, fall from.*
Definio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . . *define.*
Fractūra, -æ, F. . . . . *fracture, crack.*
Gelu, -us, N. . . . . *frost, cold.*
Germen, -inis, N. . . . . *germ.*

Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *trace out, find.*
Levigātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *levigation, trituration of moist substances.*
Pestilens, -entis, adj. . . . . *pestilent, deadly.*
Pestis, -is, F. . . . . *pestilence, plague, epidemic.*
Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *frighten greatly, terrify.*
Rigidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *stiff, severe, hard.*

Exercise. 108.

1. Accidit ut multi in quādam urbe periculōse ægri simul fierent. 2. Tam multi ægri erant ut validi ægros non possent curāre. 3. Nonnulli timēbant ne morbus esset febris flava, cholera Asiatica, vel aliqua alia pestis mortifera. 4. Tam pestilens erat morbus ut coercēri nullis remediis posset. 5. Mox cives ita perterriti sunt ut omnes, qui poterant, urbe aufugerent. 6. Ruri manēbant donec gelu tam rigidum decidit e cœlo ut omnia germina morbi interficeret. 7. Secūtum[1] est ut causam pestis investigārent. 8. Vis morbi fecerat ut hæc investigatio acrior esset. 9. Multis aqua in aquæductu impūra visa est. 10. Quid effēcit ut impūra esset? 11. Fractūra effēcerat ut colluvies cloācæ in aquæductum infunderet. 12. Tota urbs etiam tam immunda fuit ut valetūdo civium non posset bona esse.

1. It happened that levigation was under discussion.[2] 2. What is levigation, inquired the master. 3. It was necessary that some one should define the word. 4. Many were asked to define it, but were unable. 5. At last it was defined as follows:[3] 6. Levigation is the perfect trituration of moist substances.[4]

239. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Colluvies,* from *colluere,* to wash thoroughly, or cleanse.

2. *Collutorium,* from *colluere,* to wash, a mouth wash.

3. *Clarificatio,* from *clarus,* clear, and *facere* to make, making clear.

4. *Contagiōsus,* from *cum,* with, and *tangere,* to touch, touching together.

[1] It followed, or the next thing was.
[2] Ut de levigatione disputaretur.
[3] Sic.
[4] Madidārum rērum.

5. *Decantatio*, *de*, from, and *cantus*, brim, from the brim, a pouring from the brim, racking off.

6. *Pestiferous*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear, pest-bearing.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—CUM.

240. *Cum* is used with the subjunctive in three kinds of dependent clauses, *temporal*, *causal* and *concessive*.

241. *Rule of Syntax.—Cum* (quum) *temporal*, meaning *when* or *while*, takes the imperfect or pluperfect in the subjunctive to mark the time of the action in the principal clause, as:

1. Cum medicus venisset, æger convaluerat, *when the physician had come, the patient had recovered.*

2. Cum æger febri laborāret, medicus venit, *while the patient was suffering from fever, the physician came.*

242. *Rule of Syntax.—Cum causal*, meaning *since*, takes the subjunctive: as,—Cum omnia fere medicamenta stomachum lædant, *since nearly all drugs injure the stomach.*

243. *Rule of Syntax.—Cum concessive*, meaning *though*, takes the subjunctive: as,—Cum tu non intelligas, tamen verum est, *although thou doest not* (*you do not*) *understand it, yet it is true.*

VOCABULARY. 45.

Aliquot, indecl adj. . . . . *several, a few, not many.*
Auctus, -us, M. . . . . *increase, growth.*
Benzīnum, -i, N. . . . . *benzin.*
Bīsulphidum, -i, N. . . . . *bisulphide.*
Consīdo, 3, consēdi, consessum, intr. . . . . *sit down, take a seat.*
Colatūra, -æ, F. . . . . *filtration.*
Clarificatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *clarification.*
Chartaceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of paper, paper.*
Diuturnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of long continuance, long.*
Elasticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *elastic, stretching.*
Fermentum, -i, N. . . . . *leaven, cause of ferment.*
Fluor, -ōris, M. . . . . *fluidity, flowing, flux.*

Gelatīnum, -ī, N. . . . . *gelatin.*
Interventio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *intervention.*
Pulverīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *pulverize.*
Pulpa, -æ, F. . . . . *pulp.*
Redigo, 3 (re and ago), -ēgi, -actum, tr., . . *drive back, reduce.*
Sedimentum, -ī, N. . . . . *settling, sinking down, sediment.*

EXERCISE. 109.

1. Cum magister consedisset, multa ex discipulis quæsīvit. 2. Quomodo "interventiōne" quædam genera medicamentōrum pulverizātis? 3. Cum nemo alius respondēre posset, hoc responsum dedit parva puella: 4. Pulverizāre aliquam rem "interventiōne," est eam rem in pulverem redigere usu alīus rēi,—ut camphoram usu alcohōlis. 5. Cum pueri hoc responsum clarum audivissent, ignorantiæ eos valde puduit. 6. Tum magister iterum quæsīvit: Quum aliquot res medicamentariæ vim solvendī[1] habeant, quæ optimæ sunt ordine? 7. Cum unus puer responsum scīret, tamen tacēbat pudōre! 8. Eadem puella, cum permodesta esset, tamen clarā voce respondit: Res, quæ vim solvendi habent, hoc in ordine nomināmus,—aqua, alcohol, glycerīnum, æther, benzīnum, chloroformum, bisulphidum carbōnei, acida, olea. 9. Cum sic puella respondisset, omnes illi pueri aures erexērunt, quasi illud responsum suum etiam fuisset. 10. Tum iterum magister: Quid bisulphidum carbōnei et benzīnum solvet? 11. Bisulphidum carbōnei gummi elasticum et similia optime solvet; benzīnum, olea, pingues res, et similes.

1. Since you are all here to learn, answer without delay. 2. What does clarification mean? 3. Though perhaps several modest pupils knew, no one answered. 4. What? Does no one know a method of separating[2] solid from liquid substances without filtration? 5. When he had waited a short time, he said: 6. "Since you cannot answer, I will tell you. 7. There are eight principal methods of clarification without filtration:—by heat, by increase of fluidity, by the use of albumen, by the use of gelatin, by the use

[1] Lit., have the power of dissolving; are solvents.
[2] Modum separundī solidas a liquidis rebus.

of milk, by paper pulp, by fermentation, and by long-continued settling. 8. Remember these methods."

For Translation (Extracts from Seneca).

1. Nihil æque sanitātem impedit quam remediōrum crebra mutatio. Non venit vulnus ad cicatrīcem, in quo medicamenta temptantur.

2. Fastidientis stomachi[1] est multa degustāre, quæ, ubi varia sunt et diversa, inquinant, non alunt.

3. Non pervēni ad sanitātem, neque perveniam quidem: delenimenta magis quam remedia podăgræ meæ compōno, contentus, si rarius accēdit et si minus verminātur. Vestris quidem pedibus comparātus debilis cursor sum.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Indirect Question.

244. Rule of Syntax.—*Indirect questions take the subjunctive,* as:

Direct.

1. Ubies? . . . . . *where are you?*
2. Ubi eras? . . . . . *where were you?*

Indirect.

1. Scio ubi sis? . . . . . *I know where you are.*
2. Scii ubi esses . . . . . *I knew where you were.*

Examine the following:

1. Scio ubi sis, fueris, *I know where you are, have been* or *were.*
2. Sciam ubi sis, fueris, *I shall know where you are, have been,* or *were.*
3. Scii ubi sis, fueris, *I have known where you are, have been,* or *were.*

[1] It is characteristic of a dainty appetite.

4. Sciero ubi sis, fueris, *I shall have known where you are, have been,* or *were.*
5. Sciēbam ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*
6. Scii ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*
7. Scieram ubi esses, fuīsses, *I had known where you were, had been.*

245. Observe that the indirect question is translated like the indicative.

246. Notice also how these examples illustrate the rule for the sequence of tenses.

Vocabulary. 46.

Amotio, -ōnis, f.	*displacement, removal.*
Angustus, -a, -um, adj.	*narrow.*
Decantatio, -ōnis, f.	*a pouring off, racking.*
Effectus, -us, m.	*effect, power.*
Fundus, -i, m.	*bottom.*
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*form, mould.*
Lotio, -ōnis, f.	*a washing.*
Maternus, -a, -um, adj.	*maternal, mother.*
Solubilis, -e, adj.	*soluble.*
Saturātus, -a, -um, partic. adj.	*saturated, filled.*
Sedīmen, -inis, n.	*sediment.*
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*cause to settle, or sink.*
Præcipitātum, -ī, n.	*a precipitate.*
Unde, adv.	*whence.*
Vasum, -i, n.	*vessel.*

Exercise. 110.

1. Hodie quærēmus quomodo fluidæ res a solidis separentur. 2. Primum explicabimus quid in arte medicamentariā vocabulum *lotio* significet. 3. Medicamentarius liquidum solido sæpe superfundit ut partem solubilem eluat: hoc *lotio* appellātur. 4. Scis-ne quid decantatio sit? 5. Decantatio est effusio liquōris ut sedimen in fundo vasi relinquātur. 6. Pauci forsan clare intelligunt quid intersit inter præcipitātum et sedimen. 7. Quum quærerētur de crystallis, nemo potuit dicere quæ esset orīgo eōrum, vel utrum ex aridis an liquidis rebus pararentur. 8. Nemo sciit utrum crys-

talli pararentur fusiōne, sublimatiōne, an manu fabricarentur! 9. Cum de his rebus facilibus nihil scīrent, rogāti sunt utrum possent explicāre quid *maternus liquor* significāret. 10. *Maternus liquor*, aliquis respondit, est liquidum quod manet postquam crystalli formati sunt. 11. Rectum responsum utrum dederit conjectūrā nescio. 12. Quid *expressio* significet vix necesse est explicāre, et tamen explicābo. 13. Expressio est separatio liquidōrum a solidis per vim.

1. Explain what a percolator is. 2. Tell us where you have seen a percolator. 3. Do you remember what the liquid is called which comes from the percolator, saturated with the soluble part of the drug? 4. Explain, if you please, why percolation is also called displacement. 5. Do you know why a glass percolator is the best for common use? 6. When you are preparing fluid extracts, explain why a tall, narrow percolator is desirable. 7. Explain why, when you percolate a drug, you ought to pour the moist powder through a coarse[1] sieve.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Wishes and Conditions.

247. *Rule of Syntax.*—In wishes and conditions the present subjunctive is used of what *may be* fulfilled, the imperfect subjunctive of what *is not* true, the pluperfect subjunctive of what *was not* true. The same mood is regularly employed in the conclusion of such conditional sentences:

Examine the following:

1. Utinam medicus veniat! *would that the doctor would come! I wish the doctor would come! O, that the doctor would come!*

[1] Cribrum maculis crassis.

2. Si medicus veniat, puero medicetur, *if the doctor should come he would (= might, perhaps) cure my boy.*

3. Utinam medicus adesset! *O, that the doctor were here!*

4. Si medicus adesset, lætus essem, *if the doctor were here I should be glad.*

5. Utinam medicus adfuisset! *would that the doctor had been here!*

6. Si medicus adfuisset, puero medicavisset, *if the doctor had been here he would have cured my boy.*

VOCABULARY. 47.

Absorbeo, 2, absorbui, absorptum, tr.	*absorb.*
Aptus, -a, -um, adj.	*fit, suitable, adapted to.*
Æquabiliter, adv.	*equally, evenly.*
Aquōsus, -a, -um, adj.	*watery, abounding in water.*
Campāna, -æ, F.	*bell.*
Cīto, adv.	*quickly, speedily.*
Compĕrio, 4, comperui, compertum, tr.	*ascertain, find out.*
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	*cease, stop, loiter.*
Krameria, -æ, F.	*krameria.*
Madefacio, 3, madefēci, madefactum, tr.	*wet, moisten.*
Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. and irreg.	*go against, go to meet, die.*
Rarus, -a, -um, adj.	*thin, porous, spongy.*
Recupero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*recover, get back, regain.*
Selīgo, 3, selēgi, selectum, tr.	*select, choose.*

EXERCISE 111.

1. Si fluida extracta velis parāre, altum et rectum percolatōrem seligas; si acrem tinctūram, percolatōrem in formam campānæ redactum et latiōrem seligas. 2. Si qualitātem et natūram medicamenti, quod vellet percolāre, diligentius inspexisset, aptiorem percolatōrem seligisset. 3. Si mihi sex unciæ krameriæ essent, docērem te quomodo tinctūram krameriæ parāres. 4. Si pulverem madefacias menstruo antequam incipis percolāre, multo facilius et citius percoles. 5. Si ratiōnem hujus rei non intelligis, pharmacopœiam cum curā majōre lege. 6. Si pulverem in percolatōrem recte pressisses, menstruum lente et æquabiliter descendisset. 7. Si medicamenta spongiōsa sint et menstruum aquōsum,

moderāte premas; si autem menstruum valde alcoholicum sit, firmius premas. 8. Si nēscias quid mēnstruum ōptimum sit, necesse est ut aliquot menstrua tentes. 9. Utinam scivissem quam ægrōtus amīcus fuisset! 10. Utinam medicum citius arcessivissem! 11. Si medicus citius venisset, amīcus forte non obiisset. 12. Utinam atra nox abīret, et mane clarum adesset!

1. If you would like[1] to know how much menstruum a powder will absorb[2] and retain[2] after percolation ceases, you should try to ascertain by experiment. 2. If you should wish to recover the absorbed[3] menstrua, you could do this by distillation. 3. If I had[4] the apparatus and a few ounces of fresh rose-blossoms, I would teach you how to prepare[2] officinal rose-water. 4. If the boy had known how many officinal waters there were,[2] he would probably have repeated a few of the fourteen names. 5. If I knew how to prepare[2] anise and cinnamon waters, I would tell you. 6. O that I had known how sick he was![2] 7. Would that the surgeon would come![5] 8. O that I knew what would cure[2] my boy!

CHAPTER L.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

248. *The Hortatory subjunctive* is used in exhortations and commands.

Examine the following:—

Consulāmus medicum, *let us consult a physician.*

Capiat grana decem ter die, *let him take ten grains three times a day.*

Sumas pilulam quininæ alternā horā, *take a quinine pill every other hour.*

Nihil venēni ceperis, *take no poison.*

[1] Velis scīre quantum menstrui. [2] Indirect questions; use subjunctive.
[3] Absorpta. [4] Si mihi essent apparatus et paucæ unciæ recentium florum rosarum.
[5] Pres. subj.,—veniat!

Repugnantia medicamenta ne miscueris, *do not mix incompatible drugs.*

Ne nimis magnam dosim capias, *do not take too large a dose.*

249. The present and perfect subjunctive are used with scarcely any difference in meaning.

250. In negative commands the perfect subjunctive is generally used.

251. The subjunctive of desire is the usual form in Latin prescriptions.

All of the sentences for translation in this lesson are taken from a collection of Latin prescriptions written by English physicians.

The vocabulary will be found after the exercises.

EXERCISE. 112.

1. Detrahātur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. 2. Venæsectio fiat ut sanguinis unciæ quinque fluant. 3. Statim abradātur capillitium, et cucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ applicentur. 4. Cucurbitulæ cum scarificatiōne parti thorācis dolenti[1] pro re natā[2] admoveantur, et sanguis ad uncias octo exsugātur. 5. Hirudines viginti quattuor statim lumbis admoveantur, et postquam remōtæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicētur. 6. Parti thorācis superiōri emplastrum lyttæ admoveatur, et post vesicatiōnem applicētur cerātum sabīnæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fīat. Quando fluxus cessat, æger hoc præscripto utātur: Recipe cerāti sabīnæ, et unguenti lyttæ, partes æquāles. 7. Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applicētur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum ope unguenti sabīnæ.

1. Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Dress[3] the blistered part with savin ointment. 2. Apply to the neck, where it is in pain,[4] a plaster of cantharides. 3. Let three leeches be applied to the forehead. 4. Let blood be drawn from the arm, and on the same day, after a few hours, or on the following day,

[1] Present participle of doleo: to the painful part of the chest.
[2] Pro re nata,—occasionally, or, as occasion may require.
[3] Curavĕris partem exulcerātam. [4] Quā dolet.

two hours after a light dinner,[1] let the patient take an emetic powder. 5. Do not take more than an ounce.

VOCABULARY. 48.

Detraho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr. . . . *draw, take away.*
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr. . . . . *shave, cut away.*
Capillitium, -i, N. . . . . *hair of the head.*
Applico, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *apply, attach.*
Admoveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr. . . . *apply, move near.*
Hirūdo, -inis, F. . . . . *leech, bloodsucker.*
Dyspnœa, -æ, F. . . . . *difficulty of breathing.*
Emolliens, -entis, adj. . . . . *emollient, softening, soothing.*
Extraho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr. . . . *draw out, extract.*
Lumbus, -i, M. . . . . *loin.*
Lytta, -æ, F. . . . . *Spanish fly.*
Fluxus, -us, M. . . . . *a flowing, flux.*
Ops, opis, F. . . . . *aid, help, riches, wealth.*
Scarificatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *scarification, cutting slightly.*
Nucha, -æ, F. . . . . *nape of the neck.*
Thorax, -ācis, M. . . . . *breast, chest, thorax.*
Venæsectio, -onis, F. . . . . *venesection, cutting a vein.*
Vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *blistering.*
Prandium, i-, N. . . . . *dinner, breakfast.*

252. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Hemiplegia*, from Greek *hemi*, half, and *plege*, a stroke; paralysis of the motor nerves of one side of the body.

2. *Chrysalis*, from Greek *chrysos*, gold; so called because it is sometimes of a golden color.

3. *Coronoid*, from Greek *korōne*, crow, and *eidos*, form; shaped like a crow's beak; as the coronoid process of the lower jaw.

4. *Cotylēdon*, from Greek *kotylēdon*, a cup-shaped hollow; the temporary seed-leaf of an embryo plant.

5. *Dyspnœa*, from the Greek word *dys*, "with difficulty," and *pneo*, "I breathe," difficulty of breathing.

6. *Dysphagia*, from *dys*, and *phago*, "I eat," difficulty in swallowing.

[1] Duābus horis post leve prandium.

7. *Dysphonia*, from *dys*, and *phōnē*, "the voice," difficulty in speaking, imperfect pronunciation.

8. *Dysthanatos*, from *dys*, and *thănătos*, "death," that which causes a painful death.

9. *Lumbāgo*, from *lumbi*, "the loins," pain in the loins.

CHAPTER LI.

THE IMPERATIVE.

REVIEW the present and learn the future imperative, active and passive of the regular and irregular verbs.

253. The imperative is used in commands and entreaties: As,—consulite vobīs, prospicite patriæ, conservāte vos, *consult for yourselves, look out for the country, preserve yourselves.*

Te ipsum explora, *examine yourself.*

254. A negative command, or prohibition, is generally expressed by *ne* with the second person of the perfect subjunctive, as was stated in the preceding lesson. *Noli* with the infinitive is also often used: As,—*Noli putare, do not suppose* (be unwilling to suppose).

EXERCISE. 113.

1. Tere oleum cum mucilagine donec probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema. 2. Cochleare parvum ter quaterve die exhibe, si convulsio vel spasmus urgeatur.[1] 3. Noli plus sex uncias sanguinis extrahere. 4. Noli tantum sanguinis emittere quantum medici antīqui. 5. Ne tantum sanguinis emiseris ut æger valde pallescat vel languescat. 6. Haustum effervescentem continua, sicut jamjam parātum. 7. Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctiōnis glycyrrhīzæ radīcis contūsæ drachmas duas adde, et cola: cujus æger cochlearia tria ampla ter die capiat.

1. Give as large[2] a dose as can be taken on the point of a knife frequently during the day. 2. Bruise into a mass, divide into

[1] Urgeatur, should be accelerated, = should become troublesome.
[2] Tantam dosim quantam cultri apice capi potest.

thirty pills. 3. Take half a drachm of extract of cicuta, and make fifteen pills and roll them in hemlock dust. Send them in a paper box. 4. Take three drachms of cinchona and divide into twelve equal parts. 5. Let the patient take one of these parts, every[1] second or third hour, in a small cupful[2] of fresh cow's milk, during the absence[3] of the fever. 6. Take an ounce of prepared chalk and sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated[4] parts.

VOCABULARY. 49.

Coctio, -ōnis, F.	*cooking, boiling.*
Continuo, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	*continue, proceed, keep on.*
Convulsio, -ōnis, F.	*convulsion, fit.*
Co-ĕo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr.	*combine, unite.*
Enema, -ătis, N.	*clyster, injection.*
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	*give to, show.*
Languesco, langui, —— intr.	*grow faint, languish.*
Effervescens, -entis, partic.	*effervescent, bubbling.*
Pallesco, 3, pallui, —— intr.	*turn pale, lose color.*
Pyxis, -idis, F.	*box.*
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj.	*of or from a cow.*
Gossypium, -ī.	*cotton tree, cotton.*
Excorio, 1, tr.	*remove the skin.*
Jamjam, adv.	*now, already.*

CHAPTER LII.

THE INFINITIVE.

LEARN the infinitives of the regular and irregular verbs.

255. It will be seen from the following illustrations that the Latin infinitive is used essentially the same as the English infinitive:

Errāre humānum est, *to err is human.*

Turpe est mentīri, *to lie* (lying) *is base.*

Latīne loqui didicit, *he learned to speak Latin.*

[1] Secunda vel tertia quaque hora. [2] Ex cyatho parvo.
[3] Absente febre. [4] In partes excoriatas.

Nemo mortem effugere potest, *no one is able to escape death.*

256. *The Infinitive with Subject-Accusative. Rule of Syntax.*—The infinitive, with subject-accusative, is used with verbs and other expressions of *saying, knowing, thinking, perceiving,* and the like.

257. *Direct Discourse.*

Medicus est, *he is a physician.*

Quinīna amāra est, *quinine is bitter.*

Sapiens est, *he is wise.*

Nauta morbum periculōsum contraxit, *the sailor contracted a dangerous disease.*

258. *Indirect Discourse.*

Dicit se medicum esse, *he says that he is a physician* [lit.—*he says himself to be a physician*].

Sentīmus quinīnam amāram esse, *we perceive that quinine is bitter* [lit., *we perceive quinine to be bitter*].

Putat se sapientem esse, *he thinks that he is wise* [lit., *he thinks himself to be wise*].

Rumor est nautam perīculōsum morbum contraxisse, *there is a report that the sailor contracted a dangerous disease* [lit., *there is a report the sailor to have contracted a dangerous disease*].

259. Notice that there is no word in the Latin sentence which corresponds to the English word *that* in the translation.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

260. *Rule of Syntax.—The present, the perfect or the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse, according as the time indicated is* PRESENT, PAST *or* FUTURE *with reference to the verb of* SAYING, etc., *by which the indirect discourse is introduced,* as:

cadit, *he is falling,* dicit, / dixit, } se cadere, { *he says he is falling.* / *he said he was falling.*

cadēbat, *he was falling,* / cecidit, *he fell,* / ceciderat, *he had fallen,* dicit, / dixit, } se cecidisse, { *he says,* / *he said,* } *he was falling.* / *he fell, had fallen.*

cadet, *he will fall*, { dicit, dixit, } se casūrum [esse], { *he says he shall fall*, *he said he should fall*.

261. Observe that the tenses of the infinitive are not *absolute*, but relate to the *time of the verb on which they depend.*

262. Subordinate clauses of the indirect discourse take the subjunctive, as:

Clamitābat, si ille adesset, eos ventūros esse, *he cried out that they would come if he were present.*

Ferunt hominem, quem vidi, clarum medicum esse, *they say that the man whom I saw is a famous physician.*

EXERCISE. 114.

1. Constat[1] medicos centum annis abhinc solitos esse sanguinem detrahere causā levissimā. 2. Ferunt[2] siquis dolōrem capitis, tormina ventris, febriculam levem, contusiōnem malam, claudam manum vel pedem, vel aliquem fere alium morbum vulnusve habuerit, solitos esse sanguinem pleno rivo extrahere, hirudines multos alicui parti corporis applicāre, vel cruentas cucurbitulas admovēre. 3. Videntur putavīsse morbum sine sanguinis emissiōne vix posse curāri. 4. Dicitur medicus scalpellum, instrumentum utilissimum, die nocteque semper secum habuisse. 5. Libri veteres de medicīnā demonstrant hæc vera esse. 6. Amīcus dicit se librum veterem plenum præscriptiōnum de sectiōne venārum habēre. 7. Amīcus idem dicit se invenisse hæc præscripta et multa similia in illo libro: 8. "Si primæ venæsectiōni non cedat morbus, tum repetātur. 9. Si dolor perstiterit in latere, mittantur sanguinis unciæ viginti e brachio. 10. Si convulsio redeat, haud aliter,[3] detrahātur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres."

1. They say that many years ago doctors were more fond[4] of blood-letting than now. 2. It is said that they carried a sharp lancet always ready[5] for venesection; 3. and that, if a patient was not already dead,[6] they were accustomed to cut him to pieces

[1] Used here as an impersonal verb—it is agreed, or is clear; lit.—"it stands together."
[2] They say—dīcunt. [3] Not otherwise. [4] Amantiōres emissiōnis sanguinis.
[5] Parātum venæsectiōni. [6] Jam mortuus esset.

to revive[1] him. 4. I have heard, but hardly believe the story, that the old doctors always carried with them a great supply[2] of leeches. 5. Many supposed that they used[3] leeches to draw blood from the bodies of their patients, in order that they might themselves[4] draw money from their[5] purses. 6. A friend who has had experience says that the present generation[6] of doctors needs no leeches,—that their bills[7] stick closer to the pocket-book than leeches to the skin.

VOCABULARY. 50.

Arcte, adv.	*closely, tightly.*
Concīdo, 3, concīdi, concīsum, tr.	*cut up, cut to pieces.*
Curo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*care, take care of, cure, dress.*
Demonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	*point out, show, prove.*
Emissio, -ōnis, F.	*letting out, emission.*
Febricula, -æ, F.	*slight fever.*
Libellus, -i, M.	*small writing, list.*
Libellus rationarius	*bill.*
Marsupium, -i, N.	*purse.*
Persto, 1, perstĭti, perstātum, intr.	*persist, continue.*
Peracūtus, -a, -um, adj.	*very sharp.*
Rationarius, -a, -um, adj.	*relating to accounts.*
Rivus, -i, M.	*small stream.*
Redūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	*lead or bring back, restore.*
Sectio, -ōnis, F.	*cutting.*
Sæculum, -i, N.	*age, race, generation*
Tormen, -ĭnis, N. [used only in plur.]	*gripes, pain in the bowels.*

263. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Brachiocubital*, from *brachium*, arm, and *cubitus*, elbow; that which belongs to both the arm and elbow.

2. *Brachiotomy*, from *brachium*, and *tomē*, incision; amputation of the arm.

[1] Ut eum in vitam reducerent.
[2] Magnam vim hirudinum.
[3] Usos esse hirudinibus quibus extraherent; rel. of purpose.
[4] Ut ipsi.
[5] Ex eorum marsupiis.
[6] "The physicians of this age" (sæculum).
[7] Libellos rationarios adhærere.

3. *Convulsion*, from *cum*, with, and *vellĕre*, to tear, to pull together; a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles which usually contract only under the influence of the will.

4. *Convulsionaire*, a name given to those in the last century who had, or pretended to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses.

5. *Ventricle*, from *venter*, belly, and *culus*, a termination, meaning little; *little-belly*, a name given in anatomy to various parts.

6. *Ventriloquism*, from *venter*, and *loqui*, to speak; speaking in the stomach or belly.

7. *Ventripotent*, from *venter*, and *potens*, powerful or large; *big-bellied*, or having a large abdomen.

CHAPTER LIII.

263. PARTICIPLES—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LEARN the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.

264. The present participle is declined like an adjective of the third declension ending in *ns*, see 71.

265. All other participles are declined like *flŭidus, a, um* (33).

266. Participles denote time, as *present*, *past* or *future*, with respect to the time of the verb in their clause.

Examine the following:

1. Bibens venēnum { moritur, *he dies*, / moriētur, *he will die*, / mortuus est, *he died*, } *while drinking poison.*

2. Camphoram valde redŏlens, *smelling strongly of camphor.*

3. Fluidum in modulum ferreum calefactum, sebo illitum, infunde, *pour the liquid into an iron measure which has been warmed and smeared with tallow.*

4. Cruciātus doloribus non poterat dormīre, (because) *racked by pains he could not sleep.*

5. Medicus venit tibi succursūrus, *the doctor has come to help you.*

267. Observe how the participle is translated in the foregoing examples—

268. Examine the following uses of the *Ablative Absolute*:—

1. Medicamento sumpto, convaluit, *when he had taken the medicine he recovered.* [The medicine having been taken.]

2. Medicus, curatiōne ægri desperātā, domum rediit, *the physician, since he despaired of the cure of his patient, returned home,* [The cure of the patient being despaired of.]

3. Æger convalescet, febri revertente, *the patient will recover though the fever returns.* [The fever returning.]

4. Empirico arcessīto, amīcus moriētur, *if the quack be summoned, our friend will die.* [The quack being summoned.]

5. Puer tinctūras præparāvit, patre nec juvante nec præsente, *the boy prepared the tinctures without his father's aid or presence.* [His father neither assisting nor being present.]

Compare in each sentence the Latin and the corresponding translation.

269. Notice in the first sentence that the ablative absolute is used to indicate *time*, in the second a *cause* or *reason*, in the third a *concession*, in the fourth a *condition*, in the fifth an *accompanying circumstance.*

EXERCISE. 115.

1. Tria genera syrupōrum sunt;—syrupus simplex e saccharo et aquā constans, syrupus medicātus varias res medicināles continens, syrupus saporātus sapōris[1] causā tantum usurpātus. 2. Quot modis syrupos præparas, domine, quæsīvit adjūtor. 3. Dominus breviter considerans respondit quattuor modos officināles esse quibus syrupos præparāret;[2]—solutiōne cum calōre, agitatiōne sine calōre, additiōne simplici, digestiōne vel maceratiōne. 4. Velim ut paulum aurantii syrupi hac formulā pares:—5. "Recipe corticum aurantiōrum a substantiā interiōri mundatōrum uncias quattuor. 6. Mi-

[1] Sapōris causa, for the sake of the savor.
[2] Subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

nūtim concīsis[1] affunde vini albi libras duas cum dimidiā. 7. Digere[2] per biduum in vase clauso et exprime. 8. Unciis viginti post colatūram remanentibus[3] adde sacchari albissimi libras tres. 9. Semel ebulliendo[4] fiat syrupus colōris[5] flavescentis." 10. Hanc formulam memoriæ[6] mandātam tene. 11. Hujus mistūræ cochlearia quattuor, horis duābus interpositis, sumantur, ut sudatiōnes deminuantur. 12. Provisis omnibus, quæ pertinent ad universa genera morbōrum, ad singulōrum curatiōnes veniam.

1. The physician has come to cure[7] the disease. 2. Having closely observed[8] the symptoms of the disease, he wrote this prescription: 3. "If vomiting comes on[9] let the patient drink, as occasion may require, a wine-glass of infusion of chamomile flowers: 4. When the vomiting has ceased,[9] let the patient take a sudorific powder." 5. Having written[9] another prescription, he added the following directions: 6. "Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour[10] the remainder."

VOCABULARY. 51.

Agitatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *agitation, stirring.*
Anthemis, -idis, F. . . . . *chamomile.*
Digestio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *arranging, disposing, digestion.*
Dimidia, -æ, F. . . . . *half.*
Dimidium, -ī, N. . . . . *half.*
Digĕro, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr. . . . . *distribute, arrange, digest.*
Deminuo, 3, -ui, -utum, tr. . . . . *to render smaller, diminish* (*trans.*)
Elābor, 3, elābi, elapsus sum, dep. intr. . . *slide or slip away, escape.*
Ebullio, 4, īvi and -ii, ——, tr. and intr. . *boil, bubble up.*
Flavesco, 3, ——, intr. . . . . *grow yellow, be yellowish.*
Interior, -ōris, adj., compar. . . . . *interior, inner.*
Mandātum, -i, N. . . . . *command, direction.*
Provideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr. . . . *provide for, look after, see to.*
Perspicio, 3, perspexi, perspectum, tr. . . *see through, observe closely.*

[1] Perf. partic. of concīdo, in dative, agreeing with noun understood, and governed by affunde,—ad in composition taking dative. [2] In the imperative. [3] In the dative after adde. [4] By boiling. [5] Genitive of characteristic. [6] Dative. [7] Use the future active participle. [8] Signis morbi perspectis. [9] Abl. abs., vomitu superveniente, vomitu finīto, præscripto alio dato. [10] Semihōrā elapsā, quod manet.

Sapor, -ōris, M. . . . . *taste, savor, relish.*
Saporātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *flavored.*
Substantia, -æ, F. . . . . *substance.*
Sudorificus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *causing sweat, sudorific.*
Universus, -a, um, ... *entire, whole, collectively.*
Vas, vasis; pl. vasa, -ōrum, N. . . . . *vessel.*
Vomitus, -us, M. . . . . *vomiting.*

270. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Calorifacient*, from *calor*, heat, and *facĕre*, to make; having the power of producing heat.

2. *Cochleāre*, from *cochlea*, a snail's shell; a spoon, so called from the resemblance of its bowl to a shell.

3. *Cochleariformis*, from *cochlea*, a shell, and *forma*, shape; shell-shaped or spoon-shaped.

4. *Morbid*, from *morbus*, disease, diseased, or relating to disease.

5. *Morbific*, from *morbus*, and *facĕre*, to make; causing disease.

6. *Saponaria*, from *sapo*, soap; the decoction of this plant forming a lather with water.

7. *Saponariæ nuculæ*, from *sapo*, soap, and *nux*, nut, soap-nuts; a fruit whose rind has saponaceous qualities.

CHAPTER LIV.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

MANY verbs, from their meaning, appear only in the *third person singular*.

271. These are called impersonal verbs, as having no personal subject.

272. These verbs may be classified as follows:—

1. Verbs expressing operations of nature and time of day:

Pluit, *it rains.*
Tonat, *it thunders.*
Vesperascit, *it is growing late.*

2. Verbs of feeling:

Miseret me miseriæ tuæ, *I pity* (it grieves me of) *your misfortune.*

Pudet me tui, *I am ashamed* (it shames me) *of you.*

Pœnitet me stultitiæ meæ, *I repent of* (it repents me of) *my folly.*

3. Verbs which have a phrase or clause as their subject:

Accidit, *it happens.*

Licet tibi exīre, *you may go out* (it is permitted you to go out).

Oportet te scīre, *you ought to know* (it behooves you to know).

Placuit or placitum est mihi, *I was pleased* (it was pleasing to me).

273. *Rule of Syntax.*—The impersonal verbs miseret, pœnitet, piget, pudet and tædet take the *accusative of the person*, and the *genitive* of the *object* or *cause* of the feeling.

EXERCISE. 116.

1. Medicamentarium decet scire quemadmodum omnia genera medicamentōrum præparet. 2. Illi puero contigit duos annos in scholam medicīnalem ire. 3. Multo jucundius puero videbātur patris pecuniam consumere, quam longas formulas discere quibus compositiōnes medicināles parāret.[1] 4. Puer, pecuniā dissipātā, domum reverterat. 5. Patri amanti placitum erat ut magno negotio suo filium præponeret, et hac spe in illam scholam miserat. 6. Pater lætus eum videt, et, ut solet et decet, cœpit de studiis quærere. 7. "Vālde mihi placet, mi puer, te omnia genera compositiōnum medicinālium didicisse parāre, et mox mihi succedere posse. 8. Satis operæ in officīnā chemicā est. Mane crastino incipiēmus." 9. Mane puer venit, et diu laborābat, at frustra;—nullam formulam meminisse, nihil recte facere poterat;—multa autem medicamenta pretiōsa perdēbat. 10. Vesperascēbat cum pater inībat. 11. Attonitus ruīnā medicamentōrum, magnā voce exclamābat. 12. "Quid facis? Cur medicamenta perdis? Desiste. 13. Nihil-ne omnīno didicisti in illā scholā nisi pecuniam perdere? 14. Nunc ego te negotium meum docēbo funditus. 15. In cellam

[1] Subj. of purpose with the relative, quibus.

descende, verre, cribra, absterge, tere, lava. 16. Hac in scholā aliquid disces; per omnes gradus transibis."

1. It becomes a student to study. 2. He ought to learn how to prepare many compounds 3. Does it seem right[1] to you that he should spend his father's money and not try to learn? 4. It followed that the son was not put in charge of his father's business. 5. I am disgusted with the boy's folly. 6 What must[2] we do? 7. What ought[2] the young man to have done? 8. It was reported that he had studied well, but I am ashamed of his ignorance. 9. You may[3] now go home.

VOCABULARY. 52.

Attamen (at and tamen), conj. . . .	*but, but yet, for all that.*
Abstergeo, 2, -ērsi, -ersum, tr.	*wipe off, cleanse.*
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	*right, just.*
Cœpi, 3, cœptum, preterit verb, . .	*begun, have begun.*
Contingit, 3, -igit, impers	*it happens, it befalls.*
Consumo, 3, consumpsi, consumptum, tr.	*consume, spend.*
Compositio, -ōnis, F.	*the putting together, compound, composition.*
Decet, 2, -uit, impers.	*it becomes, is proper, behooves.*
Dissĭpo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	*scatter, squander, dissipate.*
Funditus, adv.	*from the very bottom.*
Licet, 2, -uit, impers.	*it is permitted, is lawful, may.*
Medicīnalis, -e, adj.	*medical, pertaining to medicine.*
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers.	*it is necessary, behooves, ought, must.*
Præpōno, 3, præposui, præpositum, tr.	*put before, set over, put in charge of.*
Piget, 2, -uit, impers.	*it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.*
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers.	*it shames, (one) is ashamed.*
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers.	*it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.*

CHAPTER LV.

274. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

Future Active Participle:—Gerundive.

275. The future active participle with the verb *sum* forms the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*, as:

[1] Æquum-ne tibi vidētur. [2] Oportet. [3] Licet vobis.

Sanatūrus sum., eram, etc., *I am, was,* etc., *about to (going to, intending to) heal.*

276. The gerundive with the verb *sum* forms the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation,* as:

Sanandus sum, eram, etc., *I am, was,* etc., *to be healed; I deserve, ought,* etc., *to be healed.*

PARADIGMS.

	Active.	*Passive.*
	INDICATIVE.	
PRES.,	sanatūrus sum.	sanandus sum.
IMPERF.,	sanatūrus eram.	sanandus eram.
FUT.	sanatūrus ero.	sanandus ero.
PERF.,	sanatūrus fuī.	sanandus fuī.
PLUP.,	sanatūrus fueram.	sanandus fueram.
FUT. PERF.,	sanatūrus fuero.	sanandus fuero.
	etc.	etc.

277. The active periphrastic subjunctive is often used to supply the place of a future subjunctive, as:

Non dubito quin ægrum sanatūrus sit, *I do not doubt that he will cure the patient.*

Scivi quid medicus factūrus esset, *I knew what the doctor was going to do.*

278. *Rule of Syntax.—The dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person by whom the act must be done,* as:

Tinctūræ drachma ægro sumenda est, *a drachm of the tincture must be taken by the patient.*

Ille morbus tibi submovendus est, *that disease must be removed by you (that disease is to you to be removed;* or; *you must remove that disease).*

Omnibus moriendum est, *all must die (the necessity of dying is to all).*

Mihi scribendum est, *I must write (the duty of writing is to me).*

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Non dubito quin empiricus morbi sanatiōnem suscepturus sit.

2. Pollicētur se omne genus morbi sanatūrum.[1] 3. Non est dubium quin magnas doses datūrus sit. 4. Noli dubitāre quin hic puer cognitūrus sit quæ confectiōnes officināles sint. 5. Scis-ne quid medicus vetus eas appellatūrus sit? 6. Scio quemadmodum eas paratūrus sis. 7. Rosæ partes octo, sacchari partes sexaginta quattuor, mellis despumāti partes duodecim, aquæ rosæ partes sedecim receptūrus es. 8. Alteram confectiōnem quoque scio quomodo paratūrus sis. 9. Aloes et asafœtidæ pilulæ saccharo illinendæ sunt ut jucundius devorentur. 10. Omnia octo cerāta officinalia tibi præparanda sunt. 11. Cantharidis cerāto tibi utendum est. 12. Emplastrum picis Burgundicæ ori empirici imponendum est.

1. There is no doubt that he will prepare the three officinal papers. 2. I doubt whether he will know how to prepare the nitrate of potassium paper. 3. He will know how the others ought to be prepared. 4. Do not doubt that the druggist will have in his store-house all sorts of spirits and volatile oils. 5. Do you know what he is going to do with the resins and balsams? 6. Ought we not to prepare all kinds of plasters? 7. I must buy all kinds of fixed and volatile oils and soaps. 8. You ought to write[2] the druggist to send[3] you the sulphates of morphine, quinine, strychnine, atropine and hyoscyamine. 9. The druggist has to keep in store[4] all kinds of tinctures, oils, essences, soaps, syrups, starches, and a thousand other things, although many of them may seldom be called for.

279. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Confection,* from *cum,* with, and *facere,* to make, anything made up or preserved with sugar.

2. *Dosiologia,* from the Greek words *dosis,* gift, or dose, and *logos,* discourse, a statement of the doses that may be given.

3. *Empiricus,* from the Greek words *en,* in, and *peira,* trial,

[1] In the future infinitive esse is usually omitted.
[2] Scribendum tibi est ad medicamentarium. [3] Subj. of purpose.
[4] Habenda sunt in apothēcā.

one who follows only experience; now used in a bad sense, meaning *charlatan* or *quack*.

4. *Mastoid*, from Greek *mastos*, a breast, and *eidos*, shape; nipple-shaped; the process of temporal bone behind the ear.

5. *Mesosternum*, from Greek *mĕsos*, middle, and *sternon*, the chest; the middle portion of the sternum.

6. *Melituria*, from *mel*, and *ouron*, urine, sweet urine, *diabētes*.

7. *Officinālis*, from *officina*, workshop, derived from *opus*, a work, and *facĕre*, to make, said of medicines kept in drug stores, ready made, prepared according to authorized formulæ.

8. *Saccharometer*, from *saccharum*, sugar, and *metrum*, measure, an instrument for determining the density of syrups.

9. *Saccharorrhœa*, from *saccharum*, and *rheo*, "I flow," a discharge of sweet fluid from the system.

CHAPTER LVI.

280. GERUND.—GERUNDIVE.—SUPINE.

LEARN the gerunds and supines of the regular and irregular verbs.

Gerund.

Examine the following:

Gen., cupidus te audiendi . . . . . *desirous of hearing you.*
Dat., aqua utilis est bibendo . . . . . *water is useful for drinking.*
Acc., inter ludendum . . . . . *while playing* or *during play.*
Ab., quattuor libras elice destillando . { *draw off four pounds by distilling (distillation).*

The above examples illustrate the use of the supine in the several cases.

281. Observe (1) its use is like that of the English verbal noun in *ing;* (2) that it governs the same case as its verb, but is itself governed like a noun. See genitive case above.

282. *Gerund and Gerundive.*

Compare the following couplets:

G. Ars { medicīnam parandi, / medicīnæ parandæ } *the art of preparing medicine.*

D., Dat operam { artem exercendo, / arti exercendæ } *he attends to the practice of his art.*

Acc., Venit ad { febrem medicandum, / febrem medicandam } *he came to cure the fever.*

Ab., Terit tempus { medicamenta terendo, / medicamentis terendis } *he spends his time in grinding drugs.*

283. Observe (1) that the gerund is in the case required by the construction, and (2) that the gerundive agrees with its noun like an adjective.

284. The accusative with *ad* is used to indicate a purpose. This construction is very common.

Supine.

Examine the following:

Juvenis ad urbem venit medicīnam exercitum, *the young man came* to the city to *practice medicine.*

285. In the above sentence *exercitum* has the same meaning as *ut exercēret, qui exercēret, ad exercendum,* and other ways of expressing a purpose.

286. *Rule of Syntax.*—The supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion.

Hoc est difficile factu, *this is difficult to do,* or *be done.*

Hoc est jucundum audītu, *this is pleasant to hear.*

Horribile visu, *shocking to see.*

287. The use of the supine in *u*, with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the *senses* or *feelings*, and with those that denote *ease, difficulty*, and the like, is a very common construction.

VOCABULARY. 53.

Bromum, i, N. . . . . *bromine.*
Calx, calcis, F. and M. . . . . *limestone.*
Causticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *caustic, burning.*
Fabrica, -æ, F. . . . . *work-hop, manufactory.*

Indūco, -xi, -ctum, tr. . . . . *lead in, bring in.*
Iodum, -ī, N. . . . . *iodine.*
Marīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of the sea, marine.*
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *clean, neat.*
Mercātor, -ōris, M. . . . . *whol sale merchant, trader.*
Præcipue, adv. . . . . *especially, particularly.*
Paulātim, adv. . . . . *gradually.*
Phosphorus, -i, M. . . . . *phosphorus.*
Potassa, -æ, F. . . . . *potassa, caustic potash.*
Ratio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *reckoning, system, process, method*
Rubor, -ōris, M. . . . . *redness.*
Sublīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . *raise on high, volatilize by heat.*
Sal, -is, M. . . . . *salt.*

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Medicamentarius studio[1] medicamenta recentia emendi ad urbem magnam venit. 2. Mercātor eum in fabricam magnam induxit modos varios medicamentōrum parandōrum visum. 3. Vidēbat quem-ad-modum præparatiōnes multæ macerando, bulliendo, evaporando, sublimando, destillando, percolando fierent.[2] 4. "Mirabile visu," exclamāvit ille. 5. Tum mercātor ei ostendēbat quomodo liquida aquōsa, et liquida alcoholica macerando vel percolando præpararentur. 5. Plurimæ equidem solidæ præparatiōnes, ut abstracta et multa extracta, etiam percolando parabantur. 6. Amīcus noster dixit se venisse præcipue visum modos officināles quibus sulphur et phosphorus pararentur. 7. Tum mercātor chemicum suum arcessīvit qui modum sulphur crudum sublimandi, et sulphur sublimātum lavandi, et iodum cum sulphure calefaciendi, et pondus præscriptum phosphori in amygdalæ oleo dissolvendi explicāret. 8. Quomodo sal potassii in sulphātem converterētur, et sulphas in carbonātem, carbonis et calcis ope,[3] calefaciendo etiam explicābat. 9. Potassa pura præparātur, inquit, potassii hydrātis liquōrem in mundo vaso ferreo ad spissitudinem olei evaporando. 10. Hæc præparatio tam caustica est ut te oporteat cavēre ne tangas. 11. Liquor potassæ in aquā destillātā potassam

[1] Studio, abl. of means,—with the desire. [2] Subj. indirect question.
[3] Ope, abl. from ops, opis, the aid; "with the aid of, by means of."

dissolvendo parātur. 12. Ratiōnem reliquārum potassi præparatiōnum officinalium parandārum pharmacopœiam legendo facile disces.

1. He came to buy[1] salts of sodium. 2. Soda is prepared by boiling[2] a solution of sodium[3] carbonate with hydrate of calcium, and evaporating.[2] 3. The process of washing bicarbonate of sodium with water[4] is easy. 4. Almost[5] everybody knows how to prepare chloride of sodium by evaporating sea-water. 5. Pyrophosphate of sodium is prepared by heating phosphate of sodium to redness,[6] dissolving and crystallizing.[7] 6. He came to inquire how phosphate of sodium was prepared. 7. The chemist gave him a formula for preparing it. 8. Bromide of ammonium is prepared by adding water of ammonium gradually to bromine under water. 9. By diligently reading the pharmacopœia the student will learn at last the various modes of preparing all medicinal compounds.

Suggestive Derivations. 288.

1. *Pharmacopœia,* from the Greek words *pharmakon,* medicine, and *poieō,* I make; a collection of formulæ for the preparation of medicines.

2. *Peritoneum,* from Greek *peri,* around, *teino,* I stretch; the serous membrane which lines the abdominal cavity.

3. *Ptosis,* from Greek *ptoo,* I fall; inability to raise the upper eyelid.

4. *Pharmacopōla,* from *pharmakon* and *poleo,* I sell; a medicine-seller, or druggist; sometimes a quack.

5. *Phosphorus,* from the Greek words, *phōs,* light, and *phero,* I carry; a light-carrier.

6. *Photomania,* from *phōs,* gen. *photos,* and *mania,* madness; light-madness, or insane delirium caused by light.

7. *Photophobia,* from *phōs,* and *phobia,* dread; fear of the light.

8. *Photopsia,* from *phōs* and *ops,* the eye; a false perception of

[1] Use the supine. [2] Use the abl. of gerund. [3] Carbonātis sodii. [4] Abl. of means.
[5] Almost everybody, quivis fere. [6] Ad ruborem. [7] In crystallos formando.

light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc., caused by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eye-ball.

9. *Photuria*, from *phos* and *ouron*, urine; a luminous condition of the urine.

READING LESSONS.

Recipe,—Emplastri Galbani compositi unciam dimidiam,
Resīnæ uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alūtam extendendum, quo pedes post pediluvium involvantur.

290. Emplastrum generis ejusdem fit ex his: galbani, drachmas duas; fuliginis turis[1] drachmas quattuor; picis drachmas sex, ceræ, et resīnæ terebinthinæ, singulōrum,[2] drachmas octo; quibus paulum irini unguenti miscētur. (Celsus.)

291. Recipe,—Lyttārum in pulverem tenuissimum tritārum[3] drachmam,
Camphoræ pulveris drachmam,
Ceræ flavæ et sevi præparāti ana[4] drachmam,
Adipis præparāti scrupulos duos.

Cerā, sevo, et adipe simul liquefactis,[5] paulo antequam concrescant, lyttas et camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regiōni jecoris applicandum.[6]

292. Optimum tamen ad extrahendum est id quod habet myrrhæ, croci, iridis, propolis, bdellii, aluminis et scissilis et rotundi, misys,[7] chalcitidis, atramenti sutorii cocti, opopanacis, salis ammoniaci,[8] visci, singulōrum drachmas quattuor; aristolochiæ drachmas octo; squamæ æris drachmas sedecim; resīnæ terebinthinæ drachmas septuaginta quinque; ceræ, et sevi vel taurīni vel hircīni, singulōrum drachmas centum. (*Celsus.*)

[1] Of the soot of frankincense.

[2] Singulōrum modifies ceræ and resīnæ, and, since these things are inanimate, is put in the neuter gender.

[3] Perfect partic. of tero, in genitive plur. to agree with lyttārum.

[4] A medical term signifying of each.

[5] Abl. absolute with cerā, etc., to indicate time.

[6] Agrees with emplastrum, and governs regiōni.

[7] Of some of these ingredients very little is known. Misy may be a kind of truffle, or it may be, and probably is here, a kind of Roman vitriol.

[8] Ammoniacum was a kind of gum-resin, said to have been collected from trees growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

293. Recipe,—Pulveris digitalis grana tria,
Pulveris glycyrrhīzæ grana viginti.

Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima.

294. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Atramentum*, from *āter*, black; any black liquid.

2. *Atrabīlis*, from *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, black bile; a thick, black, acrid humor, secreted in the opinion of the ancients, by the *pancreas*. It was supposed to produce melancholy, madness, &c. There is really no such humor.

3. *Aristolochia*, from the Greek *aristos*, very good or best, and *locheia*, parturition, was so called because it was supposed to aid parturition.

4. *Aristolochia polyrrhīza*, from *poly*, many, and *rhīza*, roots; many-rooted aristolochia.

5. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, from *serpens*, creeping, or serpent; snake-root birthwort.

6. *Glycyrrhīza*, from *glykys*, sweet, and *rhīza*, root; sweet-root, commonly called *liquorice*.

7. *Glycyrrhœa*, from *glykys*, and *rhœa*, a flow; signifies a discharge of saccharine matter from the system.

8. *Glycerīnum*, from *glykys*, sweet, a sweetish fat.

9. *Glucōsa*, from *glykys*, a kind of sugar in many vegetable juices.

10. *Squamiferous*, from *squāma*, scale, and *fero*, to bear, scale-bearing, scaly.

11. *Squamaria*, a plant covered with scale-like spots.

295. Recipe,—Corticis cinchōnæ sesquīunciam,
Magnesii sulphātis uncias duas,
Aquæ puræ octarios duos.

Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquōrem adhuc calentem cola; sub finem coquendi syrupi absinthii uncias duas adde. Tertiā vel quartā quāque horā cyathus unus exhibeātur, intermissiōnis tempore.

296. Recipe,—Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici drachmas duas,
Liquōris ammoniæ acetātis uncias quattuor,

Tinctūræ opii drachmam,
Aquæ pimentæ uncias quattuor.

Misce, et divide in haustus quattuor, quōrum unus usurpāri potest, si pulsus languescat, vel pustulæ subsiderint.

297. Recipe,—Sarsaparillæ radicis,
Zingiberis radicis contūsæ, ana, unciam dimidiam,
Sassafras radīcis concīsæ unciam.

Coque leni igne in aquæ fontānæ octariis quattuor ad dimidiam consumptiōnem, ut fiat decoctum, cujus bibat fluid-uncias octo modice tepefacti post bolum, et mane in lecto ad diaphorēsin ciendam repetātur.

Acidum Nitricum.

298. Recipe Kali nitrici depurāti pulverāti libras octo,
et in retortam vitream satis capācem immissis[1] affunde
acidi sulphurici crudi libras quattuor cum dimidiā, aquæ commūnis libris tribus caute dilūtas. Applicētur excipulum amplum, cui[2] aquæ destillātæ libræ quattuor antea sunt immissæ. Fiat destillatio ex arēnā,[3] igne primum remissiōri[4], sub finem gradatim aucto,[4] ad siccum.

Acido elicito instilla liquōrem argenti nitrici quamdiu inde fit turbidum, cavendo ne nimia copia liquōris argenti nitrici addātur. Seponātur[5] per aliquot dies. Tum liquorem limpidum decantha, et e retortā, fere ad siccum[6] destillando rectifica. In vasis epistomio vitreo clausis serva.

299. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Diaphorēsis*, from *dia*, through, and *phoreo*, I bear; carrying through the pores of the skin, causing perspiration.

2. *Retorta*, from *re*, back, and *tortum*, bent or twisted; bent-back, as indicating the shape of the vessel.

3. *Torticollis*, from *tortum*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck; wry-neck, stiff-neck.

4. *Torcular*, from *torquēre*, to twist; a press for wine, oil, cider, etc.

[1] In the dative after *affunde* (*ad* in composition) and agreeing with libris understood.
[2] Governed by im compounded with -missis. [3] From a sand-bath.
[4] Ablative absolute with igne. [5] Hortatory subjunctive, "let it be set aside."
[6] To dryness.

5. *Pulsus*, from *pulsare*, to beat; pulse.

6. *Pulsus biferiens*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferīre*, to strike; a pulse in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation.

7. *Pyriformis*, from Latin *pyrus*, a pear, and *forma*, shape; applied to a muscle passing from the pelvis to the great trochanter of the femur.

8. *Pylorus*, from Greek *pylōros*, a gate-keeper; the opening of the stomach which leads into the intestine.

9. *Rectificatio*, from *rectus*, right, and *facĕre*, to make; making right or pure.

10. *Rectītis*, a hybrid word from *rectum*, and *ītis*, inflammation; signifies inflammation of the *rectum*.

300. *Electuarium Theriaca.*[1]

Recipe, Mellis despumāti libras sex. Paululum calefacto[2] admisce opii pulverāti in vini Malacensis quantitāte sufficiente solūti[3] unciam unam. Tum adde

Radīcis Angelicæ pulverātæ uncias sex;
Serpentariæ Virginiānæ pulverātæ uncias quattuor;
Valeriānæ minōris,
Scillæ,
Zedoariæ,
Cassiæ cinnamomeæ singulārum pulveratārum uncias duas;
Cardamōmi minōris,
Myrrhæ,
Caryophyllōrum,
Ferri sulphurici crystallisāti, singulōrum in pulverem redactōrum, unciam unam.

Fiat electuarium fuscum, quod loco frigido caute serva.

[1] The old Romans had an electuary called Theriaca, composed of a medley of sixty-one different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties! It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero, and was probably good for nothing.
[2] *Calefacto* agrees with *melli* understood; mix with the honey when heated a little one ounce, etc.
[3] *Solūti* agrees with *opii*.

Nota. Electuarii hujus uncia una opii pulverāti circiter grana quinque continet.

301. *Elixir Aurantiōrum Compositum.*

(*Vetus Formula Germāna.*)

Recipe, Corticum Pomōrum Aurantii a parenchymate interno mundatōrum et concisōrum uncias quattuor;

Pomōrum Aurantii immaturōrum, Cassiæ cinnamomeæ, singulōrum contusōrum uncias duas; Kali carbonici unciam unam, Vini Malacēnis libras quattuor.

Post digestiōnem exprime. In colatūrā librārum trium et unciārum octo, solve Extracti Absinthii, Cascarillæ, Gentianæ, Trifolii, singulōrum unciam unam.

Post subsidentiam et decantatiōnem liquōri limpido adde Olei Corticis Citri drachmam unam in unciis duābus sulphurici spiritus ætheris solūtam. Serva bene et ante dispensationem agita. Sit fuscum, non nimis turbidum.

302. *Extractum Absinthii.*

Recipe summitātum herbæ Absinthii quantum vis. Minūtim concīsis et in vas idoneum immissis affunde aquæ commūnis fervidæ quantitātem sufficientem. Sepōne per triginta sex horas, subinde agitando, et tum liquōrem exprimendo separa. Residuum iterum aquæ[1] commūni fervidæ quintuplici infunde et post refrigeratiōnem exprime. Liquōres expressi, subsidendo, decantando, colandoque depurāti, primo leni calōre ad tertiam partem, tum in balneo vapōris ad justam extracti spissitudinem evapōrentur[2] ita quidem, ut remanens[3] non effundi queat, spatulā tamen in fila extrahi possit. Bene servētur.

303. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Angelica*, so called from its supposed angelic virtues.
2. *Archangelica* (*archon*, ruler), superior angelica.

[1] Dative after infunde. [2] Subjunctive of desire. The subject is liquōres.
[3] Present participle, the remaining, liquor understood.

3. *Caryophyllum*, from *caryon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf, *nut-leaf*; the flower bud of the clove tree; a clove.

4. *Caryophyllus Dianthus*, from *Di-*, (*dios*), Jove, and *anthos*, flower; Jove's flower, carnation or pink.

5. *Zöophyte*, from Greek *zöon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant; a term sometimes applied to animals which resemble plants.

6. *Electuarium*, from *e*, out or from, and *legere*, to choose or select, something chosen, or picked out.

7. *Parenchȳma*, from Greek words *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *cheo*, "I pour," *pouring in beside;* a name given by Erasistrătus to the pulpy substance of the *lungs*, *liver*, etc., as if formed by blood of the veins that run into these parts. The name is also applied to the pulpy parts of fruit.

8. *Trifolium*, *tres*, three, *folium*, leaf; *three-leaved.*

9. *Cascarilla*, a Spanish word from *cascara*, bark, and *illa*, a diminutive ending meaning *little; little-bark.*

304. *Linimentum Sapōnis Camphorātum.*

Recipe,—Saponis domestici albissimi, et Saponis Hispanici albi,
singulorum siccatorum unciam unam et dimidiam,
Camphoræ drachmas tres.

Solve in cucurbitā vitreā leni calōre in spiritus vini rectificatissimi unciis viginti. Solutiōnem adhuc calentem filtra. Tum adde—

Olei thymi drachmæ semissem,
Olei Rosmarini drachmam unam.
Liquoris Ammonii caustici drachmas tres.

Liquor in vitris bene clausis refrigerētur, et tunc massam gelatīnæ similem referens in iisdem servētur.

Recens sit flavum, subdiaphanum et opalescens, tempore opacum, crystallos nullos aut paucissimos continens.

—*Pharmacopœa Germānica.*

305. *Malagma ad Laterum Dolōres.*

Ad laterum dolōres Andreæ quoque malagma est; quod etiam resolvit, humōrem edūcit, pus matūrat; ubi id matūrum est, cutem rumpit, ad cicatrīcem perdūcit. Prodest impositum minūtis majoribusque abscessibus; item articulis, ideoque et coxis, et pedibus dolentibus; item, siquid in corpore collisum est, reficit;

præcordia quoque dura et inflāta emollit; ossa extrahit: ad omnia denique valet, quæ calor adjuvāre potest.

Id habet ceræ drachmas undecim; visci, sycamini, lacrimæ, singulōrum drachmam unam; piperis et rotundi et longi, ammoniaci thymiamatis, bdellii, iridis illyricæ, cardamōmi, amōmi, xylobalsami, turis masculi, myrrhæ, resīnæ aridæ, singulōrum drachmas decem; pyrethri, cocci Gnidii, spumæ nitri, salis ammoniaci, aristolochiæ Creticæ, radīcis cucumeris agresti, resīnæ terebinthinæ liquidæ, singulōrum drachmas viginti; quibus adjicitur unguenti irini, quantum satis est ad ea mollienda atque cogenda.

(This is from *Galen* as given by *Celsus.*)

306. *Quæ Purgent.*

Purgant ærūgo, auripigmentum, quod *arsenicum* a Græcis nominatur, squama æris, pumex, iris, balsamum, styrax, tus, turis cortex, resīna, et pinea, et terebinthina liquida, œnanthe, lacerti stercus, sanguis columbæ, et palumbæ, et hirundinis, ammoniacum, bdellium, abrotonum, ficus arida, coccum gnidium, scobis eboris, omphacium, radicula, coagulum, sed maxime leporīnum, fel, vitellus crudus, cornu cervīnum, gluten taurīnum, mel crudum, misy, chalcītis, crocum, uva taminia, spuma argenti, galla, squama æris, lapis hæmatītes, minium, costum, sulphur, pix cruda, sevum, adeps, oleum, ruta, porrum, lenticula, ervum. (Celsus.)

307. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment or paint, *gold-paint;* because it was thought to contain gold.

2. *Hæmatītes*, from *hæma*, blood, blood-stone.

3. *Hæmophobus*, from *haima*, and *phobos*, dread; one who faints at the sight of blood.

4. *Hæmatology*, from *haima*, gen. *haimatos*, and *logos*, discourse; that part of medicine which treats of blood.

Hæma-, or *hæmato-* is a compound in more than 200 medical terms.

5. *Humor pericardii*, the fluid, *peri*, around, *kardia*, heart.

6. *Malagma*, from the Greek verb *mallasso*, "I soften," a poultice.

7. *Œnanthe*, from *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, flower, *wine-flower*, the flower smelling like the vine.

8. *Pedialgia*, from *pes*, foot, and *algia*, pain, *foot-pain*, a pain in the feet.

9. *Rosmarīnus*, from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, marine-dew, sea-dew; rosemary.

10. *Subdiaphanus*, from *sub*, here meaning somewhat, *dia*, through, and *phanus*, showing or shining, somewhat shining through, or somewhat transparent.

11. *Xylobalsamum*, from *xylon*, wood, and balsamum; *wood-balsam.*

308. *The Physician Visiting a Patient.*

Ob quam causam perīti medici[1] est, non protinus[2] ut venit apprehendere manu brachium: sed primum residere, hilari vultu, percontarīque, quemadmodum se[3] habeat; et si quis ejus metus est, eum probabili sermōne lenīre; tum deinde ejus corpori manum admovēre. Quas venas autem conspectus medici movet, quam facile mille res turbant! Altera res est, cui credimus, calor, æque fallax: nam hic quoque excitātur æstu, labōre, somno, metu, sollicitudine. Igitur intuēri quidem etiam ista oportet; sed his non omnia credere. Ac protinus quidem scire, non febricitāre eum, cujus venæ naturaliter ordinātæ sunt, teporque talis est, qualis esse sani solet: non protinus autem sub calōre motūque febrem esse concipere;[4] sed ita,[5] si summa[6] quoque arida inæqualiter cutis est; si calor et in fronte est, et ex imis præcordiis orītur; si spiritus ex naribus cum fervōre prorumpit; si color aut rubōre, aut pallōre novo mutātus est; si oculi graves, et aut persicci aut subhumidi sunt; si sudor quum fit, inæquālis est; si venæ non æqualibus intervallis moventur. Ob quam causam medicus

[1] Genitive of characteristic; it is the characteristic of a skillful physician.
[2] Non protinus ut,—not as soon as.
[3] Quemadmodum sè habet,—how he is; lit. how he has himself.
[4] Not immediately to conceive that there is fever under, etc.
[5] But so to conceive if, etc.
[6] If the surface of the skin also is unequally dry.

neque in tenĕbris, neque a capite[1] ægri debet residere; sed illustri loco adversus, ut omnes notas ex vultu[2] quoque cubantis percipiat. (Celsus.)

309. *Cato on the Medicinal Value of Cabbage.*

Verum morbum articularium nulla res tantum purgat, quantum brassica cruda, si eam edes cum rutā et coriandro concīsam. Sic[3] et laserpitium inrāsum cum brassicā oxymelli et sale sparsā. Hac si uteris, omnes articulos poteris experiri. Nullus sumptus est: et si sumptus esset, tamen valetudinis causā experīrer. Hanc oportet mane jejūnum esse.[4] Omnem, qui insomniōsus est, hac eādem curatiōne sanum facies. Verum assam brassicam, et unctam caldam, et salis paulum dato homini jejūno: quam plurimum[5] ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo.

Tormina quibus[6] molesta erunt, sic facito:[7] brassicam macerāto bene, postea in aulam conjicito, defervefacito bene. Ubi cocta erit bene, aquam defundito. Eo addito oleum bene, et salis paululum, et cumīnum, et pollinem polentæ. Postea ferve bene facito. Ubi ferverit, in catīnum indito. Dato (ægro) ut edat, si poterit, sine pane; si non, panis paululum ibidem madefaciat. Et si febrim non habēbit, dato vinum atrum ut bibat. Cito sanus fiet.

310. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Cubans*, from the root *cub*, bending, as indicating the reclining position of a sick person.

2. *Experior*, from *ex*, out, *per*, through, and *īre*, to go; to go through and out of, and so to know or test thoroughly.

3. *Febricōsus*, from *febris*, fever, and *ōsus*, a termination signifying fullness; full of feverish symptoms.

[1] Nor away from the head; that is, nor behind the head of the patient.
[2] Ex vultu quoque, from every expression.
[3] Sic refers to the statement in the preceding sentence; laserpitium, will do the same.
[4] Esse, = edere, to eat. (*Edo* has many forms in common with *sum*.)
[5] Lit. "as he shall have eaten the most, so the most quickly," etc.; the more he shall eat, the more quickly will he be free from.
[6] In the dative after molesta.
[7] The second person singular, of the imperative, is very common in Cato.

4. *Febrifŭga*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugāre*, to drive away; a medicine which tends to drive away fever.

5. *Præcordia*, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart, the midriff.

6. *Oxymel*, from *oxys* acid, and *mel*, honey; acid-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

7. *Tormina*, from *torquēre*, to twist; the gripes.

8. *Venæsectio*, from *vēna*, vein, and *sectio*, cutting; vein-cutting, or opening a vein.

311. *The Antidote of Mithridates.* (*Celsus.*)

Nobilissimum autem antidŏtum est Mithridātis, quod quotidie sumendo rex ille dicitur adversus venenōrum pericula tutum corpus suum reddidisse: in quo hæc sunt: costi sexta pars drachmæ, acori drachmæ quinque, hyperici, gummis, sagapēni, acaciæ succi, iridis illyricæ, cardamomi, singulōrum drachmæ duæ; anīsi drachmæ tres; nardi gallici, gentiānæ radicis, aridōrum rosæ foliōrum, singulōrum drachmæ quattuor; papavĕris lacrimæ, petroselīni, bis tertia pars drachmæ, casiæ, silis, polii, piperis longi, singulōrum drachmæ sex; styracis drachma, castorei, turis, hypocistidis succi, myrrhæ, opopanacis, singulōrum drachmæ sex; malabathri folii drachmæ sex; floris junci rotundi, resīnæ terebinthinæ, galbani, dauci cretici seminis, singulōrum drachma una; nardi, opobalsami, singulōrum drachma; thlaspis tertia pars drachmæ; radicis Ponticæ drachmæ septem; croci, zingiberis, cinnamōmi, singulōrum drachmæ octo. Hæc contrīta melle excipiuntur, et adversus venerum, quod[1] magnitudinem nucis Græcæ impleat, ex vino[2] datur: in ceteris autem affectibus corporis pro modo[3] eōrum, vel quod Ægyptiæ fabæ, vel quod ervi magnitudinem impleat, satis est.

312. *Celsus' Remedy for Hydrophobia.*

Si rabiōsus canis fuit, cucurbitulā virus ejus extrahendum est. Deinde, si locus neque nervosus, neque musculōsus est, vulnus id adurendum est: si uri non potest, sanguinem homini mitti non aliē-

[1] Antecedent of this relative is understood, and is the subject of datur.
[2] Is given in as much wine as will fill the size, etc.
[3] According to the severity; lit. according to the size.

num[1] est. Tum usto[2] quidem vulneri superimponenda quæ ceteris ustis sunt: ei vero quod expertum ignem non est, ea medicamenta quæ vehementer exedunt. Post quæ nullo novo magisterio,[3] sed jam suprā positō[3] vulnus erit implendum, et ad sanitātem perducendum. Quidam post rabiōsi canis morsum protinus in balneum mittunt[4] ibique patiuntur desudāre, dum vires corporis sinunt, vulnere adaperto, quo[5] magis ex eo quoque virus destillat: deinde multo meracoque vino excipiunt, quod omnibus venēnis contrarium est. Idque quum ita per triduum factum est, tutus esse homo a periculo vidētur.

Solet autem ex eo vulnere, ubi parum occursum[6] est, aquæ timor nasci: hydrophobiam Græci appellant. Miserrimum genus morbi, in quo simul æger et siti et aquæ metu cruciātur: quo oppressis in angusto[7] spes est. Sed unicum tamen remedium est, nec opinantem in piscīnam non ante ei provīsam projicere,[8] et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modo mersum bibere pati, modo attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invītus quoque aquā satiētur: sic enim simul et sitis et aquæ metus tollitur. Sed aliud periculum excipit, ne infirmum corpus in aquā frigidā vexātum nervōrum distentio absumat. Id ne incĭdat a piscīnā protinus in oleum calidum demittendus est.

313. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Hydrophobia*, from the Greek *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, dread; water-dread, or fear of water.

2. *Hydropericardium*, from *hydōr* water, *peri*, around, and *cardia*, the heart; heart with water around it.

[1] It is not improper that blood be drawn from the man.
[2] Then upon the burnt wound those remedies ought to be placed.
[3] Abl. of means, by no new direction, but by that already laid down above
[4] The object of mittunt is *ægrum* understood.
[5] *Quo* introduces a clause of purpose with *distillet*.
[6] When it has not been thoroughly cured; – lit. met.
[7] Lit: "hope is in a narrow" (place); there is but little hope: oppressis is in the dative, and quo in the ablative.
[8] Projicere (ægrum) nec opinantem, etc, to throw the patient, when not expecting it, into a pond not before seen by him (non ante ei provīsam).

3. *Hydrocephalus*, from *hydōr*, and *kephale*, the head; "head having water in it," or dropsy of the brain.

Hydor (gen. *hydatos*) enters many compounds in the forms *hydr*, *hydro*, *hydato*.

4. *Opobalsamum*, from *opos*, juice, and *balsamum*, gum-balsam.

5. *Sanguipurgium*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *purgare*, to purify; blood-purifier.

6. *Sanguisorba*, from *sanguis*, and *sorbēre*, to absorb; blood-absorber, a plant once used as an astringent in hemorrhages.

7. *Sanguisūga*, from *sanguis*, and *sugĕre*, to suck; a blood-sucker, leech.

8. *Sudoriferous*, from *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to carry; sweat-bearing, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A, ăb, prep., w. abl. . . . . *away from, by.*
Abăcus, -ī, M. . . . . *shelf, counter, table, bench.*
Abeo, 4, abii, abĭtum, intr. . . . . *go away, depart.*
Abhinc, adv. . . . . *since, ago.*
Abiēs, abiĕtis, F. . . . . *fir-tree.*
Abrādo, 3, -rāsi, -rāsum, tr. . . . . *shave, cut off or away.*
Abrotănum, -ī, N. . . . . *southernwood.*
Abscessus, -us, M. [abs and c do]. . . . . *a departing from; abscess.*
Absinthium, -ī, N. . . . . *wormwood.*
Absorbeō, 2, -sorbui and -sorpsi -sorptum, tr. . . *absorb.*
Abstractum, -ī, N. [abs and traho] . . . . . *abstract.*
Abstergeo, 2, abstersi, abstersum, tr. . . . . *wipe off, cleanse.*
Absum, abesse, abfui . . . . . *to be away, absent.*
Absūmo, 3, -mpsi, -mtum, tr. [ab and sumo] . *take away, destroy.*
Abundantia, -æ, F. . . . . *abundance.*
Ăbundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *abound, have abundance.*
Ăbūtor, -ī, -usus sum, dep. . . . . *abuse, misuse.*
Ac, conj. . . . . *and;* in compar., *as, than.*
Acācia, -æ, F. . . . . *acacia.*
Accēdo, 3, accēdi, accessum, intr. [ad and cedo] *approach, draw near.*
Accĭdo, 3, accĭdi, intr. . . . . *fall out, occur, happen.*
Accipio, 3, -epi, -eptum, tr. [ad and capio] . . *receive, accept.*
Acer, acris, acre adj. . . . . *keen, sharp, eager.*
Ăcerbus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sour, bitter, painful.*
Ăcētas, -ātis, M. . . . . *acetate.*
Ăcētum, -ī, N. . . . . *vinegar.*
Achillēa, -æ, F. . . . . *achillea, milfoil.*
Ăcŏnītum, -ī, N. . . . . *aconite.*
Ăcŏnītīna, -æ, F. . . . . *extract of aconite.*
Ácŏrus, -ī F. . . . . *sweet flag.*
Actæa, -æ, F. . . . . *actæa, cohosh.*

Ăcūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *acute, sharp.*
Ăd, prep. w. acc. . . . . *to, at, near, towards.*
Ădăpĕrio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr. . . . . *open, uncover.*
Addo, 3, addĭdi, additum, tr. . . . . *add.*
Additio, -onis, F. . . . . *addition.*
Adeps, ĭpis, M. and F. . . . . *fat, lard.*
Adfĕro, -ferre, attŭli, ad- or al-lātum, tr. . . . *bear to, bring.*
Ădhuc, adv. . . . . *hitherto, thus far, as yet.*
Ădhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *use, apply, employ.*
Ădĭantum, -ī, N. . . . . *sweet fern.*
Ădĭmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. . . . . *take away, remove.*
Ădĭpiscor, adipisci, adeptus, sum, dep. . . . *gain, attain, secure.*
Adjĭcio, 3, -jēci, -jectum, tr. . . . . *cast against, apply to, add.*
Adjūvo, -jūvi, -jūtum, tr. . . . . *aid, help.*
Adjūtor, -ōris, M. . . . . *assistant, clerk.*
Admĭnistrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *practice, administration.*
Admisceo, 2, admiscui, admixtum (admistum), tr. *mix or mingle together.*
Admŏnĭtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *admonition, warning.*
Admŏveo, 2, -movi, -motum, tr. . . . . *apply, bring near.*
Ădorno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *adorn.*
Adsum, -esse, -fui . . . . . *to be present.*
Ădūro, 3, -ussi, -ustum, tr. . . . . *burn.*
Adventus, -ūs, M. . . . . *coming, approach.*
Adversus, adv. and prep. . . . . *opposite, facing.*
Adversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *adverse, opposite.*
Æger, ægra, ægrum, adj. . . . . *sick.*
Ægrōtātio, -ōnis F. . . . . *sickness.*
Ægyptius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Egyptian.*
Æqualis, -e, adj. . . . . *equal, uniform.*
Æque, adv. . . . . *equally.*
Æquus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *just, even, level, like.*
Æquābĭlĭter, ad. . . . . *equally, evenly, uniformly.*
Aër, aëris, M. . . . . *air, atmosphere.*
Ærūgo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *rust of copper, verdigris.*
Æs, æris, N. . . . . *bronze, brass*
Æscŭlāpius, -ī, M. . . . . *Æsculapius (god of healing).*
Æstīvus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *of summer, summer.*
Æstus, -ūs, M. . . . . *heat.*
Æther, ætheris, M. . . . . *ether.*
Affectus, -ūs, M. . . . . *affection, disease, malady.*
Affundo, 3, -fūdi -fūs m, tr. . . . . *pour, or sprinkle upon.*

Ăger, agri, M. . . . . *field.*
Ăgĭto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *agitate, drive, stir.*
Ăgĭtātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *agitation, stirring.*
Ăgo, 3, ēgi, actum, tr. . . . . *lead, drive, do.*
Agrestis, -e, adj. . . . . *of the field, wild.*
Agrĭcŏla, -æ, F. [ager and *cola*, cultivator]. . . *farmer.*
Ahēneus, -a, -um, adj. (and ahenus) . . . . . *brazen.*
Albesco, 3, ——, intr. . . . . *grow white.*
Albūmen, -ĭnis, N. . . . . *albumen, white of egg.*
Albus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *white.*
Alcŏhol, -is, M., or indecl., N. . . . . *alcohol.*
Alcŏhŏlĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *alcoholic.*
Alĕtris, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *star-grass.*
Ălĭēnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *foreign, unsuitable, improper.*
Ăliquantŭlum, -ī, N. . . . . *a little, somewhat.*
Ălĭquis, -qua, -quid . . . . . *some, some one.*
Ăliquid bŏni. . . . . *something (of) good.*
Ăliquod bonum . . . . . *some good thing.*
Ălĭquando, adv. . . . . *some time, some time or other.*
Ălius, -a -ud, adj. . . . . *other.*
Ălĭquot, indecl., adj. . . . . *several, a few, not many.*
Allium, -ī, N. (*and* alium). . . . . *garlic.*
Alnus, -ī, F. . . . . *alder.*
Ăloe, -es, F. . . . . *aloe.*
Alter, altera, alterum, adj. . . . . *one of two, the other.*
Ălūmen, -ĭnis, N. . . . . *alum.*
Ălūta, -æ, F. . . . . *thinly-dressed leather.*
Alvus, -ī, F. . . . . *belly, paunch.*
Ămans, -āntis, particip., adj . . . . . *loving, fond.*
Ămārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *bitter.*
Ămĕrĭcānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *American.*
Ămīcus, -ī, M. . . . . *friend.*
Ămitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . . *loose, let go, send away.*
Ammōnia, -æ, F. . . . . *ammonia.*
Ammōniăcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of Ammon, ammoniacal.*
Ămo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *love, like.*
Ămōmum, -ī, N. . . . . *amomum (a spice shrub.)*
Āmōtio, ōnis. F. . . . . *displacement, removal.*
Amphŏra, -æ, F. . . . . *jar, flagon.*
Amplus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *ample, large.*
Amplius, adv. comp. deg. . . . . *more.*

Ampulla, -æ, F. . . . . *bottle, jug, flask.*
Ămygdăla, -æ, F. . . . . *almond.*
Anæsthētĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *anæsthetic.*
Andrēas, -æ, M. . . . . *Andreas (a Greek physician).*
Angĕlĭca, -æ, F. . . . . *angelica.*
Anglĭce, adv. . . . . *in English.*
Angŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *corner.*
Angustus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *narrow.*
Ănĭmal, -ālis, N. . . . . *animal.*
Animadversio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *attention, censure.*
Animus, -i, M. . . . . *mind, soul.*
Ănīsum, -ī, N. . . . . *anise.*
Annulus, -ī, M. . . . . *mind, soul.*
Annus, -i, M. . . . . *year.*
Antalgicus, -a, -um . . . . . *subduing pain.*
Ante, prep. . . . . *before.*
Antea, adv. . . . . *before, formerly.*
Anteeo, 4, -ii, ——, intr. [ante and eo] . . . . *go before, surpass.*
Antequam, adv. . . . . *before, before that.*
Anthĕmis, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *anthemis; chamomile.*
Antĭdōtum, -i, N. . . . . *antidote.*
Antĭmōnium, -i, N. . . . . *antimony.*
Antĭmōniālis, -e, adj. . . . . *antimonial.*
Antīquĭtus, adv. . . . . *in ancient times.*
Antīquus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *old, ancient.*
Antĭpўrĕtĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *antipyretic; driving away fever.*
Anus, us, F. . . . . *old woman.*
Ăpĕrio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. . . . . *lay open, disclose.*
Ăpŏthēca, -æ, F. . . . . *store-house, store.*
Appello, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *call, name.*
Applĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *apply, attach.*
Appōno, 3, apposui, appositum, tr. . . . . *apply, put on.*
Apprĕhendo 3, -hendi, -hensum, tr. . . . . *grasp, seize, lay hold of.*
Appropinquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *approach, draw near.*
Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sunny.*
Aptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *apt, fit, suitable.*
Aqua, -æ, F. . . . . *water.*
Aquæductus, -ūs, M. . . . . *aqueduct.*
Aquōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *watery, abounding in water.*
Arbor, -ŏris, F. . . . . *tree.*
Arceo, 2, -ui, tr. . . . . *keep away, ward off.*

Arcesso, 3, arcessīvi, arcessītum, tr. . . . . *send for, summon.*
Archăgăthus, -ī, M. . . . . *N. prop. (the first Greek surgeon*
Arcte, adv. . . . . *closely, tightly.* [*at Rome.*)
Ărēna, -æ, F. . . . . *sand, sand-bath.*
Ārĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *dry, arid.*
Ărĭstŏlŏchia, -æ, F. . . . . *aristolochia, birthwort.*
Argentum, -ī, N. . . . . *silver.*
Arnĭca, -æ, F. . . . . *arnica.*
Ăro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *plough.*
Ărōmătĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *aromatic.*
Ars, artis, F. . . . . *art.*
Arsenas, -atis, N. . . . . *arsenate.*
Arsĕnĭcum, -i, N., *or* arsenum, -i, N. . . . . *arsenic.*
Arsenis, -ītis, M. . . . . *arsenite.*
Artĭcŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *joint.*
Artĭcŭlārius, -a, -um . . . . . *of the joints*
Artĭcŭlārius morbus . . . . . *gout.*
Asiātĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Asiatic.*
Assūmo, 3, -sumpsi -sumptum, tr. . . . . *assume, take.*
Assus, -a, -um, adj. particip. . . . . *roasted.*
Ater, atra, atrum, adj. . . . . *black, gloomy.*
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr. . . . . *attend, stretch toward.*
Attente, adv. . . . . *attentively.*
Attollo, 3, —— . . . . . *raise up, lift.*
Attingo, 3, -tĭgi, -tactum, tr. . . . . *touch, attain, aim at.*
Attonitus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *amazed, astounded.*
Ăt, conj. . . . . *but, but on the contrary.*
Auctus, -ūs, M. . . . . *increase, growth.*
Audio, 4, -īvi, -ītum tr. . . . . *hear.*
Aufĕro, -ferre, [ab and ferre] abstŭlī, ablātum, tr. *take or bear away.*
Aufŭgio, 3, -fūgi, ——, intr. . . . . *flee, run away.*
Aula, -æ, F. . . . . *hall, court.*
Auris, -is, F . . . . . *ear.*
Aurĭpigmentum, -i, N. . . . . *orpiment, yellow arsenic.*
Aut, conj. . . . . *or.*
Autem, conj. . . . . *but, however.*
Austērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *harsh, sour.*
Autalgia, -æ, F. . . . . *(localized) pain.*
Auxĭlium, -i, N. . . . . *aid, assistance.*

Balneum, -i, N. . . . . *bath, bath-room.*
Balsămum, -i, N. . . . . *balsam.*

Barbărum, -i, N. . . . . *name of a Roman plaster.*
Băsis, -is, F. . . . . *base.*
Bdellium, -i, N. . . . . *vine-palm, and gum exuding*
Beātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *happy.* [*from it.*
Bĕne, adv. . . . . *well.*
Benignus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *kind, obliging.*
Berbĕris, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *barberry tree.*
Bergamotta, -æ, F. . . . . *bergamot.*
Bēta, -æ, F. . . . . *beet.*
Benzīnum, -i, N. . . . . *benzin.*
Benzoīnum, -i, N. . . . . *benzoin.*
Bĭbo, 3, bĭbi, tr. . . . . *drink.*
Bĭcarbōnas, -atis, M. . . . . *bicarbonate.*
Biduum, -i, N. . . . . *space of two days.*
Bīliōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *bilious.*
Bīlis, -is, F. . . . . *bile.*
Bis, adv. . . . . *twice.*
Bĭsulphĭdum, -i, N. . . . . *bisulphide.*
Bĭtartras, -ātis, M. . . . . *bitartrate.*
Bīni, -æ, -a, adj. . . . . *two-and-two.*
Bŏlus, -i, M. . . . . *morsel, bite, bolus.*
Bŏnus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *good.*
Bōras, -ātis, M. . . . . *borax.*
Bos, bōvis, M. and F. . . . . *ox, cow.*
Brachium, -i, N. . . . . *arm, upper arm.*
Brassĭca, -æ, F. . . . . *cabbage.*
Breviter, adv. . . . . *briefly.*
Bromĭdum, -i, N. . . . . *bromide.*
Brōmum -i, N. . . . . *bromine.*
Buchu, indecl., N. . . . . *buchu.*
Bulbus, -i, M. . . . . *bulb.*
Bulliens, -entis, adj. part. . . . . *boiling*
Būtўrum, -i, N. . . . . *butter.*
Burgundĭcus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *of Burgundy.*

Căcao, indecl., N. . . . . *cacao.*
Caffea, -æ, F. . . . . *coffee.*
Calcĭnātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *calcination.*
Călĕfăcio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr. . . . . *heat, make hot.*
Caldus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *hot.*
Călens, -entis, adj. . . . . *warm.*

Călor, -ōris, M. . . . . *heat.*
Călendŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *calendula, wild marigold.*
Călumba, -æ, F. . . . . *calumba.*
Calx, calcis, M. and F. . . . . *limestone.*
Campāna, -æ, F. . . . . *bell.*
Camphŏra, -æ, F. . . . . *camphor.*
Camphŏrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of camphor.*
Campus, -i, M. . . . . *plain, campus.*
Cănădensis, -e, adj. . . . . *Canadian, Canada.*
Cancer, -cri, M. . . . . *cancer, a spreading ulcer.*
Canis, -is, M. and F. . . . . *dog.*
Cannăbĭnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of hemp, hempen.*
Canthăris, -idis, F. . . . . *Spanish fly, cantharis.*
Capax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *capacious.*
Căpillĭtium, -i, N. . . . . *hair of the head.*
Căpio, 3, cēpi, captum, tr. . . . . *take.*
Capsicum, -i, N. . . . . *Cayenne pepper, capsicum.*
Capsŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *capsule.*
Capto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr . . . . . *catch, try to catch.*
Căput, -itis, N. . . . . *head.*
Carboneum, -i, N. . . . . *carbon (as element.)*
Carbo, -ōnis, M. . . . . *carbon, charcoal.*
Carbōnas, -ātis, M. . . . . *carbonate.*
Căreo, 2, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. . . . . *want, lack.*
Carmen, -ĭnis, N. . . . . *song, charm.*
Cardămōmum, i, N. . . . . *cardamomum.*
Căro, carnis, F. . . . . *flesh, meat.*
Cārum, -i, N. . . . . *caraway.*
Cārus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *dear.*
Cascarilla, -æ, F. . . . . *cascarilla.*
Cāseus, -i, M. . . . . *cheese.*
Cassia, -æ, F. . . . . *cassia.*
Castōreum, -i, N. . . . . *castoreum.*
Cāsus, us, M. . . . . *fall, mishap, chance.*
Căryŏphyllus, -i, F. . . . . *clove-tree.*
Căryŏphyllum, -i, N. . . . . *clove.*
Cătăplasma, -ătis, N. . . . . *poultice.*
Cătarrhus, -i, M. . . . . *catarrh.*
Cătĕchu, indecl., N. . . . . *catechu.*
Căthartĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *cathartic.*
Cătīnus, -i, M. . . . . *dish, platter.*

Cāto, -onis, M. . . . . *Cato (Roman censor).*
Caulis, -is, M. . . . . *stalk of plant; cabbage.*
Causa, -æ, F. . . . . *cause, reason.*
Caustĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *caustic, burning.*
Caute, adv. . . . . *cautiously, carefully.*
Caveo, 2, cavi, cautum, tr. and intr. . . . . *beware, avoid.*
Cedo, 3, ce-si, cessum, tr. and intr. . . . . *yield, retire.*
Cĕlĕrĭter, adv . . . . . *quickly, speedily.*
Celsus, -i, M. . . . . *Celsus (Roman physician).*
Cella, -æ, F. . . . . *cellar, cell.*
Cēpa, -æ, F. . . . . *onion.*
Censeo, 2, censui, censum, tr. . . . . *think, believe.*
Cera, -æ, F. . . . . *wax.*
Cĕrăsum, -i, N. . . . . *cherry.*
Cĕrăsus, -i, F. . . . . *cherry-tree.*
Cĕrĕbrālis, -e, adj. . . . . *cerebral.*
Cērātum, -i, N. . . . . *cerate, "a waxed dressing."*
Cērātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *waxed.*
Cĕrĕvĭsia, -æ, F. . . . . *beer.*
Certāmen, -inis, N. . . . . *strife, contest.*
Certe, adv. . . . . *certainly, surely.*
Cervīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of a stag, or hart.*
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *cease, stop, be idle.*
Cĕtāceum, -i, N. . . . . *spermaceti, sperm.*
Cĕtrāria, -æ, F. . . . . *cetraria, Iceland moss.*
Certus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *certain, fixed, definite.*
Cĕtĕrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *the other, the rest.*
Chartāceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of paper, paper.*
Chalcītis, -ĭdis, M. . . . . *copper ore, precious stone, chalcite*
Chĕmia, -æ, F. . . . . *chemistry.*
Chĕmĭcus, -a, -um, adj.; also noun . . . . . *chemical; chemist.*
Chĭmaphĭla, -æ, F. . . . . *chimaphila, wintergreen.*
Chīrāgra, -æ, F. . . . . *gout in the hand.*
Chīrāta, æ, F. . . . . *chirata.*
Chīrurgus, -i, M. . . . . *surgeon.*
Chlōras, -ātis, M. . . . . *chlorate.*
Chlōral, ālis, N., or chloral, indecl., N. . . . . *chloral.*
Chlōrālum, -i, N. . . . . *chloral.*
Chlōrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *chlorinated, containing chlorine.*
Chlōridum, -i, N. . . . . *chloride.*
Chlōrōformum, -i, N. . . . . *chloroform.*

Chlōrum, -i, N. . . . . *chlorine.*
Chŏlĕra, -æ, F. . . . . *cholera.*
Chrŏnĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *chronic.*
Chrўsărŏbīnum, -i, N. . . . . *chrysarobin.*
Cĭbus, -i, M. . . . . *food.*
Cīmĭfŭga, -æ, F. . . . . *cimifuga, black cohosh.*
Cĭcātrix, -īcis, F. . . . . *scar.*
Cinchōna . . . . . *cinchona.*
Cinchonīna, æ, F. . . . . *cinchonina.*
Cicūta, -æ, F. . . . . *hemlock.*
Cinnămōmum, -i, N. . . . . *cinnamon.*
Cio, 4, cīvi, cītum tr. . . . . *move, excite, promote.*
Circa, adv., prep., w. acc. . . . . *about, around.*
Cītissime, adv. . . . . *most quickly.*
Cīto, adv. . . . . *quickly, speedily, soon.*
Citras, -ātis, M. . . . . *citrate.*
Citrus, -i, M. . . . . *citrus, lemon-tree.*
Clāre, adj. . . . . *clearly.*
Clārĭfĭcātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *clarification.*
Clārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *clear, bright, famous.*
Claudo, 3, clausi, clausum, tr. . . . . *close, shut.*
Claudĭco, 1, ——, intr. . . . . *halt, be lame.*
Claudus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *lame.*
Cloāca, -æ, F. . . . . *sewer, drain.*
Coăgŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *rennet.*
Cŏcaīna, -æ, F. . . . . *cocaine.*
Coccus, -i, M. and F. . . . . *cochineal.*
Cochleāre, -is, N. . . . . *spoon.*
Coctio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *cooking, coction.*
Coeo, 4, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. . . . . *combine, unite.*
Coerceo, 2, coercui, coercitum, tr. . . . . *check, restrain.*
Cognosco, 3, cognōvi, cognĭtum, tr. . . . . *ascertain, learn.*
Cœlum, -i, N. . . . . *sky, heaven.*
Coepi, coepisse, (preterit verb) . . . . . *begun, have begun.*
Cōgĭtŏ, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . . *think, consider.*
Cogo, 3, coēgi, coactum, tr. . . . . *force together, collect.*
Cŏhors, -ortis, F. . . . . *cohort.*
Cŏhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *check, restrain.*
Cōlātūra, -æ, F . . . . . *filtration; that which has been strained.*
Colchĭcum, -i, N. . . . . *colchicum.*
Colla, -æ, F. . . . . *glue.*

Collōdes, -es, F. . . . . *glue-like.*
Colloquor, colloqui, collocutus sum, dep. . . . . *converse, talk with.*
Collīdo, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr. . . . . *dash, or strike together.*
Collūvies, -ēi, F. . . . . *filth, dirt, washing together of*
Collum, -i, N. . . . . *neck.* [*filth.*
Colo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *filter, strain.*
Cŏlŏcynthis, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *colocynth.*
Cŏlor, -ōris, M. . . . . *color, complexion.*
Cōlum, -i, N. . . . . *filter, strainer, sieve.*
Cŏlumba, -æ, F. . . . . *dove, pigeon.*
Cŏmes, -ĭtis, M. . . . . *companion, comrade.*
Comminūtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *comminution.*
Commĭnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . . *diminish, crush, break into*
Commentārium, -i, N. . . . . *commentary.* [*pieces.*
Commĭsceo, 2, commiscui, commistum, tr. . . . *mix, mingle together.*
Commŏdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *fit, suitable; affable.*
Communis, -e, adj. . . . . *common.*
Comparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *prepare; match, compare.*
Compĕrio, 4, -pĕri, -pertum, tr. . . . . *ascertain, find out, discover.*
Compōno, 3, composui, compositum, tr. . . . *compound, make up.*
Compositio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *compound composition.*
Compŏsĭtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *compound, composite.*
Concīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr. . . . . *cut up, cut to pieces.*
Concĭpio, 3, concēpi, conceptum, tr. . . . . *contract, take, conceive.*
Concŏquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr. . . . . *cook, mature, ripen, digest.*
Concordo, 1, -āvi, -ātum intr. . . . . *agree.*
Concrēsco, 3, -crēvi, -crētum, intr. . . . . *run together, thicken, grow to-*
Condensātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *condensation.* [*gether.*
Condiscĭpŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *fellow-pupil.*
Conductus, -a, -um, particip. . . . . *induced, persuaded, hired.*
Con-fĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum tr. . . . *bring together, collect.*
se conferre. . . . . *to betake one's self, go.*
Confĭcio, 3, confēci, confectum, tr. . . . . *complete, finish.*
Confectio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *confection, electuary.*
Confĭteor, -fitēri, -fessus sum, dep. . . . . *confess.*
Congestio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *congestion.*
Congestīvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *congestive.*
Conhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. . . . . *restrain, ward off.*
Conjĭcio, 3, conjēci, conjectum, tr. . . . . *throw, cast, fling together.*
Conjecturo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *guess, conjecture.*

Conjectūra, -æ, F. [con and jicere] . . . . . *throwing together, conjecture,*
Cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *try, attempt, endeavor.* [*guess.*
Consĭlĭum, -i, N. . . . . *advice, counsel, plan, purpose.*
Constat (impersonal) . . . . . *it is agreed, evident, clear.*
Consto, 1, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. . . . . *make up of, consist of.*
Consīdo, 3, consēdi, consessum, intr. . . . . *sit down, take a seat.*
Considero, 3, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *consider, deliberate.*
Conspectus, -ūs, M. . . . . *sight, seeing, view.*
Consūmo, 3, consumpsi, consumptum, tr. . . . *consume, spend.*
Consumptio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *consumption.*
Contĕro, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr. . . . . *bruise, pound, mash up.*
Contāgiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *contagious.*
Contentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *contented, satisfied.*
Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr . . . . . *continue, keep on, prolong.*
Contĭneo, 2, continui, contentum, tr. . . . . *contain.*
Contingo, 3, contĭgi, contactum, tr. . . . . *touch, happen.*
Contĭnue, adv. . . . . *continuously, without break.*
Contra, prep. w. acc. and adv. . . . . { prep., *against, contrary to;* adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand.*
Contrārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *contrary, opposite to.*
Contundo, 3, -tŭdi, -tūsum, tr. . . . . *bruise, crush.*
Contusio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *contusion, bruise.*
Contūsus, -a, -um, particip. . . . . *bruised.*
Convĕnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr. . . . . *meet, come together.*
Convălesco, 3, convalui, intr. . . . . *recover health.*
Convallis, -is, F. . . . . *valley.*
Convulsio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *convulsion.*
Convulsīvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *convulsive.*
Cōpia, -æ, F. . . . . *supply, abundance.*
Cŏriandrum, -i, N. . . . . *coriander.*
Cŏpaiba, -æ, F. . . . . *copaiba.*
Cor, cordis, N. . . . . *heart.*
Cornu, -us, N. . . . . *horn.*
Cornus, -i, F., and -us, F. . . . . *cornus, dogwood.*
Cŏquo, 3, coxi, coctum, tr. . . . . *cook; boil, bake, fry, etc.*
Corpus, -ŏris, N. . . . . *body.*
Cortex, -ĭcis, M. . . . . *bark, rind, cork.*
Costum, -i N. . . . . *an Indian shrub which yields a*
Coxa, -æ, F. . . . . *hip, haunch.* [*fragrant ointment*
Cras, adv. . . . . *to-morrow.*
Crastĭnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of to-morrow.*

Crassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *coarse, gross.*
Crēber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . . *frequent, repeated.*
Crēdo, 3, credidi, creditum . . . . . *credit, believe.*
Cresco, 3, crēvi, crētum, intr. . . . . *grow, increase.*
Crēta, -æ, F. . . . . *chalk.*
Crētĭcus, -a -um, adj. . . . . *of Crete, Cretan.*
Crībro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *sift.*
Crībrum, -i, N. . . . . *sieve.*
Crocus, -i, M. . . . . *saffron.*
Crŭcio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *torture.*
Crudēlis, -e, adj. . . . . *cruel.*
Cruentus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *bloody.*
Crūdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *raw, crude.*
Crystallus, -i, M. . . . . *crystal.*
Cubans, -antis, adj. . . . . *lying sick, patient.*
Cūbēba, æ, F. . . . . *cubeb.*
Cŭcŭmis, -ĕris M. . . . . *cucumber.*
Cŭcurbĭta, -æ, F. . . . . *gourd, watermelon plant; cup-*
Cŭcurbĭtŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *cupping-glass.* [*ping glass.*
Culpa, -æ, F. . . . . *fault, blame.*
Cur, adv. . . . . *why.*
Culter, -tri, M. . . . . *knife.*
Cūra, -æ, F. . . . . *care.*
Cūrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *taking care; curing, cure.*
Cūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *care for, cure, dress.*
Cursor, -ōris, M. . . . . *runner.*
Cupreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of copper, copper.*
Cŭtis, -is, F. . . . . *skin, complexion.*
Cum, prep. w. abl. . . . . *with.*
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *cylindrical.*
Cyăthus, -i, M. . . . . *small cup, wine glass.*

Damnum, -i, N. . . . . *loss, damage.*
Daucum, -i, N. . . . . *carrot.*
Dē, prep. w. abl. . . . . *concerning, about.*
Debeo, 2, debui, debitum, tr. . . . . *owe, ought.*
Dĕbĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *feeble, weak.*
Dēcantātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *pouring off, racking.*
Decanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *rack off, decant.*
Dēcem, adj. . . . . *ten.*
Decet, 2, decuit, impersonal . . . . . *it becomes, is fitting, is right.*

Dēcĭdo, 3, -ĭdi, intr. . . . . *fall down, fall from.*
Dēcimus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tenth.*
Dēcoctio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *cooking down, boiling away.*
Dēcoctum, -i, N. . . . . *decoction.*
Dēcŏquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr. . . . . *cook down, boil away.*
Dēdĕcus, -ŏris, N. . . . . *disgrace, shame.*
Dēfaeco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *drain off, rack.*
Dēfervĕfăcio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr. . . . . *heat thoroughly.*
Dēfessus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tired out, weary.*
Dēfingo, 3, -finxi, tr. . . . . *form, shape.*
Dēfīnio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *define.*
Dēflagratio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *conflagration, burning down.*
Dēfluo, 3, -uxi, intr. . . . . *flow down, fall off.*
Dēfundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr. . . . . *pour out or off.*
Dēgusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *taste.*
Deinde, adv. . . . . } *then, after that.*
Dein, adv. . . . . }
Dēlēnīmentum, -i, N. . . . . *soothing application.*
Deleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum tr. . . . . *destroy.*
Dēlĭgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *bind, tie.*
Dēmĭnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . . *diminish.*
Dēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr. . . . . *send, let, cast, or throw down.*
Dēmonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *point out, show, prove.*
Dēnĭque, adv. . . . . *finally, lastly.*
Densus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *dense, crowded.*
Dēnuo, adv. [de and novo]. . . . . *anew, again.*
Dēprĭmo, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr. . . . . *press down, sink.*
Depsticius, -a, -um adj. . . . . *kneaded.*
Dēpūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *purify.*
Derivatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *derivation.*
Dērīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum tr. . . . . *derive.*
Descendo, 3, descendi, descensum, intr. . . . . *descend, go down.*
Dēsĭdĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *long for, want, desire.*
Dēsĭdĕrātus, -a, -um, partic. . . . . *desired, longed for.*
Dēsiccātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *desiccation, drying.*
Dēsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *dry, make dry.*
Dēsisto, 3, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. . . . . *cease, desist.*
Dēspēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *despair.*
Dēspūmātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *clarified.*
Dēstillātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *distilled.*
Destillatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *distillation.*

Destillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *distil, drop.*
Dēsūdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *sweat greatly.*
Dētrăho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr. . . . . *draw, take away.*
Dēvōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *swallow whole, devour.*
Dexter, -tra, -trum, and -tera, -terum, adj. . . . *right.*
Diagnōsis, -is, F. . . . . *diagnosis.*
Diăphŏrēsis, -is, F. . . . . *perspiration.*
Dīco, 3, dixi, dictum, tr. . . . . *say, speak, declare.*
Dies, -ēi, M. . . . . *day.*
Dif-fĕro, -ferre, distŭli, dīlātum [dis, apart, and ferre to bear] . . . . . } *bear apart, scatter, put off.*
Difficilis, -e, adj. . . . . *difficult.*
Dīgĕrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *arranging, digestion.*
Dīgĕro, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr. . . . . *distribute, arrange, digest.*
Dīgestio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *distribution, digestion.*
Dīgĭtālis, -is, F. . . . . *digitalis, fox-glove.*
Dīgĭtus, -i, M. . . . . *finger.*
Dīligens, -entis, adj. . . . . *diligent, attentive, careful.*
Dīligenter, adv. . . . . *diligently, carefully.*
Dīlūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *diluted, weakened.*
Dīmĭdia, -a, F. . . . . *half.*
Dīmĭdium, -i, N. . . . . *half.*
Dīmĭdius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *halved, half.*
Diphthĕria, -æ, F. . . . . *diphtheria.*
Discĭpŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *pupil, scholar.*
Discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum, intr. . . . . *go away, depart, separate.*
Disco, 3, didici. . . . . *learn.*
Dispensātōrium, -i, N. . . . . *dispensatory.*
Dispensatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *weighing out, dispensing.*
Dissĭpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *scatter, waste.*
Distentio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *stretching, distention.*
Distĕro, 3, -trīvi, tr. . . . . *rub, grind well.*
Diu, adv. . . . . *a long time; in the daytime*
Diurnus, -æ, -um, adj. . . . . *in the daytime, by day.*
Dīves, -itis, adj. . . . . *rich.*
Dīvĭtiæ, -ārum, F. . . . . *riches, wealth.*
Dīversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *opposed, diverse, contrary.*
Dīvĭdo, 3, -vīsi, -vīsum, tr . . . . . *divide.*
Do, 1, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, tr. . . . . *give.*
Doceo, 2, docui, doctum, tr. . . . . *teach.*
Doctus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *learned.*

Doleo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. and intr. . . . . *grieve, be in pain.*
Dŏlor, -ōris, M. . . . . *pain, smart, grief.*
Dolorosus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *painful.*
Dolus, -i, M. . . . . *wile, trick.*
Domesticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *domestic.*
Dŏmĭnus, -i, M. . . . . *master, proprietor.*
Dŏmus, -us, F. . . . . *house*, acc. *home;* domi, *at home.*
Dormio, 4, -īvi, and ii, -ītum, intr. . . . . *sleep.*
Dōnec, conj. . . . . *until, as long as.*
Dōsis, -is, F. . . . . *dose.*
Drachma, -æ, F. . . . . *drachm.*
Drāma, -ătis, N. . . . . *drama, play.*
Dūbĭto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *doubt, be uncertain.*
Dūbius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *doubtful, be uncertain.*
Dūco, 3, duxi, ductum, tr. . . . . *lead.*
Dulcis, -e, adj. . . . . *sweet, pleasant.*
Dum, conj. and adv. . . . . *while, as long as, until.*
Duo, -æ, -o, adj. . . . . *two.*
Duplex, -ĭcis, adj. . . . . *double, twofold.*
Dūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *hardy, tough, rugged.*
Dux, ducis, M. . . . . *leader.*
Dyspepsia, -a, F. . . . . *dyspepsia.*
Dyspeptĭcus, -æ, -um, adj. and noun. . . . . *dyspeptic.*
Dyspnœa, -æ, F. . . . . *difficulty of breathing.*

Ē, ex, prep., w. abl. . . . . *out of, from.*
Ēbullio, 4, -īvi, -ii, tr. and intr. . . . . *boil, bubble up.*
Ĕbur, ŏris, N. . . . . *ivory.*
Ĕdo, ĕdĕre and ēsse ēdi, ēsum, tr. . . . . *eat.*
Edūco, 3, eduxi, eductum, tr. . . . . *lead out, draw out.*
Effectus, -us, M. . . . . *effect, power, efficacy.*
Ef-fĕro, efferre, extŭli, ēlātum, tr. . . . . *carry out, bear forth.*
Effervesco, 3, efferbui, tr. and intr. . . . . *effervesce, begin to boil.*
Efficio, 3, effēci, effectum, tr. . . . . *cause, make, effect.*
Effundo, 3, effūdi, effūsum, tr. . . . . *pour out, empty.*
Effugio, 3, effūgi, effugitum, tr. and intr. . . . *flee, escape.*
Effūsio, -onis, F. . . . . *pouring out or off.*
Egeo, 2, egui, intr. . . . . *need, want.*
Ego, mei, etc. . . . . *I.*
Ēlābor, 3, ēlābi, ēlapsus sum, dep. . . . . *slide or slip away, escape.*
Ĕlătērium, -i, N. . . . . *wild cucumber, elaterium.*

Ēlātus, -a, -um, partic., fr. effĕro . . . . . *elated, uplifted.*
Elastĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *elastic, stretching.*
Electuarium, -i, N. . . . . *electuary, confection.*
Ēlectus, -a, -um, partic., fr. ēlĭgo . . . . . *chosen, selected.*
Ēlĕgans, -antis, adj. . . . . *elegant.*
Ēlĭcio, 3, -cui, -citum, tr. . . . . *draw out, elicit.*
Ēlixir, -iris, N. . . . . *elixir.*
Ēlixus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *boiled.*
Ĕmĕtĭcum, -i, N. . . . . *an emetic.*
Ĕmĕtĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *emetic.*
Ēmissio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *sending or letting out, emission.*
Ĕmo, 3, ēmi, emptum. . . . . *buy.*
Ēmolliens, -entis, adj. . . . . *emollient, softening.*
Ēmollio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *soften, make tender.*
Empīrĭcus, -i, M. . . . . *empiric, quack.*
Emplastrum, -i, N. . . . . *plaster.*
Emptor, -ōris, M. . . . . *buyer, purchaser.*
En, interj. . . . . *lo! see! look there!*
Ēnĕma, -ātis, N. . . . . *clyster, injection.*
Enim, conj. . . . . *for, namely.*
Eo, īre, īvi, and ii, ĭtum, intr. . . . . *go.*
Ĕpĭspastĭcus, -a, -um adj . . . . . *blistering.*
Ĕpistŏmium, i, N. . . . . *stopper, stop-cock, stopple.*
Equidem, conj. . . . . *indeed, truly.*
Ergŏta, -æ, F. . . . . *ergot.*
Ērĭgo, 3, erēxi, erectum, tr. . . . . *erect, prick up.*
Erro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *err, make a mistake.*
Error, ōris, M. . . . . *error, mistake.*
Ērŭdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *instruct.*
Ērŭdītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *learned, refined, civilized.*
Ērumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr. and intr. . . . . *break forth, cause to break forth.*
Ervum, -i, N. . . . . *pulse, vetch.*
Ĕrythroxŷlon, -i, N. . . . . *erythroxylon, coca.*
Essentia, -æ, F. . . . . *essence.*
Ĕtiam, adv. and conj . . . . . *also.*
Exactus, -a, -um, part. adj. . . . . *exact, precise.*
Excŏrio, 1, -avi, -atum, tr. . . . . *skin, flay.*
Excĭto, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *excite, raise up.*
Excĭpio, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. . . . . *receive, except.*
Excĭpŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *receptacle.*
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tall, high.*

Excerpo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . . *take out, select.*
Exclāmo, 1, -āvi, -atum . . . . . *exclaim, cry out.*
Exeo, 4, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. . . . . *go out.*
Exĕdo, 3, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr. . . . . *eat up, consume.*
Exercĕo, 2, exercui, exercitum, tr. . . . . *exercise, practice, train.*
Exercĭtium, -i, N. . . . . *exercise.*
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr. . . . . *draw off, exhaust.*
Exhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *give, offer to, show.*
Exĭgo, 3, -ēgi, exactum, tr. . . . . *exact, demand.*
Exĭmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. . . . . *take out, except.*
Exĭmius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *remarkable.*
Existĭmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *think, estimate.*
Expecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *expect, wait for.*
Expectātus, -a, -um, part adj. . . . . *expected.*
Expĕrientia, -æ, F. . . . . *experience.*
Expĕrĭmentum, -i, N. . . . . *experiment.*
Expertus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *experienced, skillful.*
Expĕrior, 4, -perīri, -pertus sum, dep. . . . . *test, make use of.*
Explĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *unfold, explain.*
Exprĭmo, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr. . . . . *express, press out.*
Extendo, 3, -di, -tum and -sum, tr. . . . . *stretch out, extend.*
Extrăho, 3 -traxi, -tractum, tr. . . . . *draw out, extract.*
Extractum, -i, N. . . . . *extract.*
Exsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *dry, dry out.*
Exsiccātus, -a, -um part. . . . . *dried out, dry.*
Exsĕco, 1, -secui, -sectum, tr. . . . . *cut out, cut away.*
Exsūgo, 3, -suxi, -suctum, tr. . . . . *suck out.*
Eupătŏrium, -i, N. . . . . *thoroughwort, eupatorium.*
Euonŷmus, -i, F. . . . . *wahoo, euonymus.*
Ēvăpōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *evaporate.*
Ēvăpōrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *evaporation.*
Eventus, -us, M. . . . . *event, result.*

Făba, -æ, F. . . . . *bean.*
Făbŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *a small bean.* [*general.*]
Fabrĭcius, -i, M. . . . . *Fabricius (a famous Roman*
Fabrĭco, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *make, fabricate.*
Fabrĭca, -æ, F. . . . . *workshop, manufactory.*
Fabula, -æ, F. . . . . *fable, story.*
Făcĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *easy.*
Făcĭle, adv. . . . . *easily.*

Făcio, 3, fēci, factum, tr. . . . . *made, do.*
Fallo, 3, fĕfelli, falsum, tr. . . . . *deceive, disappoint, miss.*
Fallax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *fallacious, deceitful.*
Falx, -cis, F. . . . . *sickle.*
Fāma, -æ, F. . . . . *report.*
Fămĭlia, -æ, F. . . . . *family, household.*
Fărīna, -æ, F. . . . . *flour, meal.*
Fascia, -æ, F. . . . . *bandage.*
Fascicŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *package, bundle.*
Fastĭdiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *fastidious, dainty.*
Fastĭdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *scorn, disdain.*
Fatālis, -e, adj. . . . . *fatal.*
Faux, faucis, F. . . . . *gullet, pharynx, throat.*
Febrilis, -e, adj. . . . . *febrile, causing fever.*
Febrĭcŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *light fever.*
Febris, -is, F. . . . . *fever.*
Febrĭcĭto, 1, -avi, -atum, intr. . . . . *be ill of fever, have fever.*
Fel, fellis, N. . . . . *gall.*
Femina, -æ, F. . . . . *woman, female.*
Fere, adv. . . . . *almost.*
Fermentum, -i, N. . . . . *cause of ferment, leaven.*
Ferreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of iron, iron.*
Ferrum, -i, N. . . . . *iron.*
Ferve, adv. . . . . *hotly.*
Fervens, -entis, adj., part. . . . . *hot, boiling.*
Fervidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *hot, boiling.*
Fervo, 3, fervi. . . . . *be hot, burn, glow.*
Festīno, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . . *hasten.*
Fīcus, -i and -us, F. . . . . *fig-tree, fig.*
Fīdēlĭter, adv. . . . . *faithfully.*
Fīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *faithful, trusty.*
Fīlia, -æ, F. . . . . *daughter.*
Fīlius, -i, M. . . . . *son.*
Filtro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *filter.*
Filum, -i, N. . . . . *thread, fine line.*
Fīnio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *end, finish.*
Fīnis, -is, M. . . . . *end, limit.*
Fio, fĭĕri, factus sum. . . . . *make, be made, become.*
Firme, adv. . . . . *firmly.*
Fixus, -a, -um, adj part . . . . . *fixed, established.*
Flagellum, -i, N. . . . . *scourge, lash.*

Flavesco, 3, ——, intr. . . . . *grow yellow, be yellow.*
Fleo, 2, -flēvi, -flētum, intr. and tr. . . . . *weep, bewail.*
Flexĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *flexible.* [*ful.*
Flōrens, -entis, adj., part. . . . . *flourishing, prosperous, success-*
Flos, -ōris, M. . . . . *flower.*
Fluĭdus, -a -um, adj. . . . . *fluid, flowing.*
Fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxum, intr. . . . . *flow.*
Fluor, -ōris, M. . . . . *fluidity, flowing, flux.*
Fluxus, -us, M. . . . . *a flowing, flux.*
Fŏcus, -i, M. . . . . *hearth.*
Fœnĭcŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *fennel.*
Fŏlium, -i, N. . . . . *leaf.*
Fons, fontis, M. . . . . *fountain, spring, well.*
Fontānus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *of fountain, fountain.*
Fŏrāmen, -inis, N. . . . . *opening, hole.* [motion.
Fŏras, adv. . . . . *out of doors, out* (with verbs of
Formo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr. . . . . *form, mould, fashion.*
Formula, -æ, F. . . . . *formula, rule.*
Fors, fortis, F. . . . . *chance.*
Forsan, adv . . . . . *perhaps.*
Fortis, -e, adj. . . . . *brave, bold.*
Fŏveo, 2, fōvi, fōtum, tr. . . . . *nourish, foster, warm.*
Fractus, -a, -um, adj., part. adj. . . . . *broken.*
Fractūra, -æ, F. . . . . *fracture, break.*
Frăgĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *brittle, fragile.*
Frăgor, -ōris, M. . . . . *a breaking, noise, explosion.*
Frango, 3, -frēgi, -fractum, tr. . . . . *break, fracture.*
Frāter, -tris, M. . . . . *brother.*
Frīgĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *cold.*
Frons, frontis, F. . . . . *forehead, brow.*
Fructus, -us, M. . . . . *fruit, enjoyment.*
Frumentum, -i, N. . . . . *corn, grain.*
Fruor, frui, fruĭtus or fructus sum, dep. . . . . *enjoy.*
Frustra, adv. . . . . *in vain.*
Fūlīgo, -inis, F. . . . . *soot.*
Funda, -æ, F. . . . . *bag.*
Fundāmentum, -i, N. . . . . *foundation, base.*
Fundĭtus, adv. . . . . *from the foundation.*
Fundus, -i, M. . . . . *bottom.*
Fuscus, -a -um, adj. . . . . *dark brown.*
Fūsio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *fusion, melting*

Galla, -æ, F. . . . . *oak-apple, nutgall.*
Gallĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of Gaul, French.*
Gaultherĭa, -æ, F. . . . . *wintergreen, gaultheria.*
Gĕlātīna, -æ, F., and gelatīnum, -i, N. . . . . *gelatin.*
Gelsĕmĭum, -i, N. . . . . *gelsemium.*
Gĕlu, -us or -u, N. . . . . *frost, cold.*
Gĕner, genĕri, M. . . . . *son-in-law.*
Gĕnus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *kind, sort, race.*
Gĕrānium, i, N. . . . . *geranium.*
Germānus, -a, -um, adj , (or Germanicus) . . . *German.*
Germen, -ĭnis, N. . . . . *germ, bud.*
Gigno, 3, gĕnui, gĕnitum, tr. . . . . *beget, bear, produce.*
Glăber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . . *smooth, bald, bare.*
Gladius, -i, M. . . . . *sword.*
Glūten, -ĭnis, N. . . . . *gluten, glue.*
Glūtĭno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *glue, paste, close up.*
Glūcōsa, -æ, F. . . . . *glucose.*
Glycerīnum, -i, N. . . . . *glycerin.*
Glўcyrrhīza, -æ, F. . . . . *liquorice.*
Glycerītum, i, N. . . . . *glycerite.*
Gnĭdius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of Gnidus.*
Gossypium, -i, N. . . . . *cotton.*
Græcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Greek, Grecian.*
Grădātim, adv. . . . . *little by little, gradually.*
Gradus, -us, M. . . . . *grade, step.*
Granum, -i, N. . . . . *grain.*
Grānulātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *granulation.*
Gratıa, -æ, F. . . . . *grace, favor.*
Gratiam habēre . . . . . *to be grateful.*
Grātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *acceptable, pleasing.*
Grăvis, -e, adj. . . . . *heavy, grave, disagreeable.*
Guaiăcum, -i, N. . . . . *guiacum.*
Gummi, indecl., and gummis, -is, F. . . . . *gum.*
Gummōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of gum, gummy.*
Gusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *taste.*
Gutta, -æ, F. . . . . *drop.*

Hăbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *have, hold, possess.*
Habito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *reside, live, abide.*
Hæmatites, -æ, M. . . . . *blood-stone, hæmatite.*
Hæmătoxўlon, -i, N. . . . . *logwood, hæmatoxylon.*
Hæreo, 2, hæsi, hæsum, intr. . . . . *stick, adhere.*

Haud, adv. . . . . *not, by no means.*
Haustus, -ūs, M. . . . . *drink, draught.*
Hēdeōma, -æ, F. . . . . *pennyroyal, hedeoma.*
Hēmĭna, -æ, F. . . . . *half-pint.*
Hĕri, adv. . . . . *yesterday.*
Herba, -æ, F. . . . . *herb, grass, plant.*
Hic, hæc, hoc . . . . . *this.*
Hiems, hiemis, F. . . . . *winter.*
Hilăris, -e, adj. . . . . *cheerful, jovial, merry.*
Hircīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of a goat, goat-skin.*
Hispānĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Spanish.*
Hĭrūdo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *leech, blood-sucker.*
Hĭrundo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *swallow.*
Hodie, adv. . . . . *to-day.*
Hŏdiernus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of to-day.*
Homo, hominis, M. . . . . *man, human being.*
Horrĭbĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *horrible, dreadful, frightful.*
Huc, adv. . . . . *hither.*
Hūjus-mŏdi (hic and mŏdus) . . . . . *of this sort or kind.*
Hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *human.*
Hūmecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *moisten.*
Hydrastis, -is, F. . . . . *hydrastis.*
Hydrŏphŏbia, -æ, F. . . . . *hydrophobia, fear of water.*
Hўpĕrĭcon, -i, N. . . . . *hypericon, St. John's wort.*
Hўpŏgastrium, -i N. . . . . *stomach, belly.*
Hўpŏcistis, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *hypocistis.*
Hўpŏphosphis ītis., M. . . . . *hypophosphite.*
Hўoscyămus, -i, M. . . . . *hyoscyamus, henbane.*

Ĭbi, adv. . . . . *there.*
Īdem, eădem, ĭdem, pro. . . . . *the same.*
Ĭdoneus -a, -um, adj. . . . . *suitable, fit, proper.*
Ideo, adv. . . . . *therefore, then.*
Igitur, conj. . . . . *for this reason, therefore.*
Ignarus, -a, -um . . . . . *not knowing, stupid.*
Ignatia, -æ, F. . . . . *ignatia (bean).*
Ignis, -is, M. . . . . *fire.*
Ignītio, ōnis, F. . . . . *ignition, a burning.*
Ignorantia, -æ, F. . . . . *ignorance.*
Ignosco, 3, ōvi, -ōtum, intr. (w. dat.) . . . . . *pardon, forgive.*
Ille, -a, -ud, pron. . . . . *that, he, she, etc.*

Illīno, 3, illēvi, illĭtum, tr. . . . . *smear, daub.*
Illīus-mŏdi . . . . . *of that sort, of such a sort, kind.*
Illuc, adv. . . . . *thither, in that direction.*
Illustris, -e, adj. . . . . *light, clear, bright.*
Illўrĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Illyrian.*
Immātūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *immature, unripe.*
Immitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr. . . . . *send in, put in.*
Immo, adv. . . . . *yes, certainly.*
Immundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *unclean, dirty, filthy.*
Impĕdio, 4, -īvi, or -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *impede, hinder.*
Imperator, -ōris, M. . . . . *commander, emperor.*
Impero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr. . . . . *command, order.*
Impĕtus, -us, M. . . . . *attack, shock, force.*
Impĭger, -gra, -grum adj. . . . . *active, diligent.*
Impĕrītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *inexperienced, unskillful.*
Impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. . . . . *fill.*
Impōno, 3, -posui, -positum, tr. . . . . *put in, or on; place in.*
Imprægno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *impregnate.*
Impūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *impure.*
Imus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. of inferus] . . . . *deepest, lowest.*
In, p. w. acc. and abl. . . . . *into; in, on.*
Inæquālis, -e, adj. . . . . *unequal, uneven.*
Inæquālĭter, adv. . . . . *unequally.*
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *inattentive.*
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *sing, charm.*
Incīdo, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. . . . . *cut, cut into.*
Incĭdo, 3, -cĭdi, -cāsum, intr. . . . . *fall upon, happen, occur.*
Incĭnĕrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *reducing to ashes.*
Incĭpio, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. and intr. . . . . *begin, take in hand.*
Includo, 3, -clūsi, -clūsum, tr. . . . . *include, shut in.*
Inde, adv. . . . . *thence, from that time.*
Indĭco, 3, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *indicate, show.*
Indo, 3, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. . . . . *set, put, or place in.*
Indoctus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *untaught, ignorant.*
Indūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, tr. . . . . *lead or bring in, induce.*
Indus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Indian.*
Ineo, 4, inii, inĭtum . . . . . *enter, go in.*
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *undiscerning, foolish.*
Inexpertus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *inexperienced.*
Infēlix, -īcis, adj. . . . . *unhappy, unfortunate.*
Infĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, illatum, tr. . . . . *bring in; cause, make.*

Infĕrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *low.*
Inflammātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *inflammation.*
Inflātus, -a, -um, adj. part. . . . . *swollen, inflated.*
Infundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. . . . . *pour in, or upon.*
Infūsio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *infusion.*
Ingrăvesco, 3, ——, intr. . . . . *grow heavy, become worse.*
Ingrĕdior, 3, -grĕdi, -gressus sum, dep. . . . . *enter, begin.*
Infirmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *infirm, weak.*
Inĭmīcus, -i, M. . . . . *enemy.*
Inĭmīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *unfriendly, hostile.*
Inĭtium, -i, N. . . . . *beginning.*
Injīcio, 3, -jēci, -jectum, tr. . . . . *inject, cast in; put on.*
Injūcundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *unpleasant, disagreeable.*
Injūria, -æ, F. . . . . *injury, wrong.*
Inquĭno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr . . . . . *contaminate, deprave.*
Inquam, irreg. . . . . *I say ("says I").*
Inrāsus, -a, -um, part. from inrādo. . . . . *scraped, grated ("grated in".)*
Inscientia, -æ, F. . . . . *ignorance.*
Inscĭus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *not knowing.*
Inscrībo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr. . . . . *inscribe.*
Inspecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *inspect, examine.*
Inspergo, 3, -spersi, -spersum tr. . . . . *sprinkle on, or in.*
Inspĭcio, 3, -spexi, -spectum, tr. . . . . *inspect, look into.*
Insŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *island.*
Insomniōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sleepless, wakeful.*
Instillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *drop in, instil.*
Instrumentum, -i, N. . . . . *instrument.*
Intellĭgo, 3, -lexi, -lectum, tr. . . . . *understand, perceive.*
Intendo, 3, intendi, intentum, tr. . . . . *apply, direct.*
Inter, prep. w. acc. . . . . *between, among.*
Interdum, adv. . . . . *sometimes, now and then.*
Interficio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr. . . . . *kill, slay.*
Intĕrim, adv. . . . . *meanwhile.*
Intĕrior, -ōris, adj. comp. deg. . . . . *interior, inner.*
Intermissio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *intermission.*
Internus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *internal, interior.*
Interprĕtātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *interpretation, explanation.*
Interrŏgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *question, examine.*
Intersum, interesse, interfui . . . . . *be between; differ.*
Intervallum, i N. . . . . *interval, space.*
Interventio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *intervention.*

Intro, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . . *enter.*
Intumeseo, 3, intumui, intr. . . . . *swell.*
Intueor, 2, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, dep . . . . . *look at, or upon.*
Intỹbus, -i, M and F. . . . . *endive, succory.*
Invĕnio, 4, -vēni, -ventum, tr. . . . . *invent, find, discover.*
Investiga.io, -ōnis, F. . . . . *investigation.*
Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *investigate, find.*
Invītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *unwilling.*
Involvo, 3, involvi, involūtum, tr. . . . . *wrap up, involve.*
Iōdĭdum, -i, N. . . . . *iodide.*
Iōdum, -i, N. . . . . *iodine.*
Ipĕcăcuānha, -æ, F. . . . . *ipecac.*
Ipse, -a, -um, pron. intensive . . . . . *himself, herself, etc.*
Ira, -æ, F. . . . . *anger.*
Irātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *angry.*
Irĭnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of iris.*
Iris, ĭdis, F. . . . . *iris.*
Irrītātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *irritation.*
Is, ea, id, pron. . . . . *this, that, he, etc.*
Iste, ista, istud, pron. . . . . *that man, that woman, etc.*
Ita, adv. . . . . *so, thus.*
Ĭtăque, conj. . . . . *and so, and thus, therefore.*
Ĭtem, adv. . . . . *likewise, in like manner.*
Ĭtĕrum, adv. . . . . *again.*

Jăcio, jēci, jactum, tr. . . . . *throw.*
Jacto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *throw often; boast.*
Jălăpa, -æ, F. . . . . *jalap.*
Jămaica, -æ, F. . . . . *Jamaica.*
Jam, adv. . . . . *now, already.*
Jecur, jecŏris, N. . . . . *liver.*
Jējūnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *hungry, fasting.*
Jubeo, 2, jussi, jussum, tr. . . . . *order, command.*
Jūcundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pleasing, joyful.*
Juglans, juglandis, F. . . . . *walnut.*
Juncus, -i M. . . . . *bulrush.*
Jūnior, -ōris, adj. . . . . *younger, junior.*
Jurgo, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr. . . . . *quarrel, wrangle.*
Jūrŭlentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *in broth, in gravy.*
Jus, juris, N. . . . . *law.*
Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, N. . . . . *oath.*

Jussus, -us, M. . . . . *order, command.*
Justus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *just, right.*
Juvenis, -is, M. and F. . . . . *a youth, young.*

Kali, indecl., N. . . . . *kali, potash.*
Krămĕria, -æ, F. . . . . *krameria.*
Kansensis, -e, adj. . . . . *of Kansas, Kansan.*

Labor, -ōris, M. . . . . *labor, toil.*
Labōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *labor, work.*
Lăcertus, -i, M. . . . . *lizard, newt.*
Lăcrĭma, -æ, F. . . . . *tear.*
Lactas, -ātis, M. . . . . *lactate.*
Lactōmĕtrum, -i, N. . . . . *lactometer.*
Lactōphosphas, -ātis, M. . . . . *lactophosphate.*
Lactūca, -æ, F. . . . . *lettuce.*
Lactūcārium, -i, N. . . . . *lactucarium.*
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum tr. . . . . *hurt, injure.*
Lætus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *glad, joyful.*
Lævus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *left.*
Lamĭna, -æ, F. . . . . *plate, blade.*
Languesco, 3, langui, intr. . . . . *languish, grow faint.*
Lănĭus, -i, M. . . . . *butcher.*
Lappa, -æ, F. . . . . *burdock.*
Lăpis, -ĭdis, M. . . . . *stone.*
Lăserpitium, -i, N. . . . . *laserpitium.*
Lassus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tired, weary.*
Lătīne, adv. . . . . *in Latin.*
Lătīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Latin.*
Lătus, ĕris, N. . . . . *side, flank.*
Laureus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of laurel.*
Laudo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *praise.*
Lavo, 1, lavāvi, often lāvi, lavātum, lautum, and lotum, tr. . . . . *wash, bathe.*
Lăvandŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *lavender.*
Laxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *loosen, relax.*
Lĕbes, -ētis, M. . . . . *caldron, kettle, basin.*
Lĕgo, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr. . . . . *pick, cull, read.*
Lēgislātor, -ōris, M. . . . . *legislator.*
Lēnis, -e, adj. . . . . *light, gentle, mild.*
Lēnĭter, adv. . . . . *gently, slowly, moderately.*

Lente, adv. . . . . *slowly.*
Lentĭcula, -æ, F. . . . . *lentil.*
Lenio, 4, -īvi, or -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *soothe, calm, assuage.*
Lentus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tough, sticky; slow.*
Lĕpŏrīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of a hare.*
Leptandra, -æ, F. . . . . *leptandra.*
Lētālis, -e, adj. . . . . *deadly.*
Lētifer, -fĕra, -fĕrum, adj. . . . . *death-bringing, deadly.*
Levamentum, -i, N. . . . . *relief, alleviation.*
Lĕvĭter, adv. . . . . *lightly.* [*substances.*
Lĕvĭgātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *levigation, trituration of moist*
Lĕvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *lighten, relieve.*
Lĕvis, -e, adj. . . . . *light, quick.*
Lex, lēgis, F. . . . . *law.*
Lĭbellus, -i, M. . . . . *list, small writing.*
Lĭbenter, adv. . . . . *freely, gladly, willingly.*
Libero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *liberate, free.*
Lĭber, -brī, M. . . . . *book.*
Lībra, -æ, F. . . . . *pound, balance.*
Lībum, -i, N. . . . . *cake, cheese-cake.*
Licet, 2, licuit, impersonal . . . . . *it is permitted, is lawful, may.*
Ligneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *wooden, of wood.*
Lignum, -i, N. . . . . *wood.*
Līmon, -ōnis, F. . . . . *lemon.*
Limpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *limpid, clear.*
Lingua, -æ, F. . . . . *tongue, language.*
Lĭnīmentum, -i, N. . . . . *liniment.*
Līnum, -i, N. . . . . *linen, of flax.*
Lĭquor, -ōris, M. . . . . *liquor, fluid, liquid.*
Liquefacio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr. . . . . *melt, dissolve.*
Lĭquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *liquefy, melt.*
Lĭquĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *liquid.*
Lis, lītis, F. . . . . *strife, contention.*
Lŏcus, -i, M. . . . . *place.*
Lŏbĕlia, -æ, F. . . . . *lobelia.*
Longus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *long, tedious.*
Lōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *lotion, wash.*
Lūdus, -i, M. . . . . *play, game, school.*
Lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum, tr. and intr. . . . . *play, sport.*
Lumbus, -i, M. . . . . *loin.*
Lŭpŭlīnum, -i, N. . . . . *lupulin (found in hop flowers.)*

Luxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *displace, put out of joint.*
Luxum, -i, N. . . . . *dislocation.*
Lytta, -æ, F. . . . . *Spanish fly.*

Maceratio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *maceration.*
Măcĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *macerate, soak.*
Măcŭla, -æ, F . . . . . *spot, mesh in net, or in sieve.*
Mădĕfăcio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr. . . . . *wet, make wet, moisten.*
Mădĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *wet, moist, soaked.*
Măgister, -tri, M. . . . . *master, teacher.*
Măgistĕrium, -i, N. . . . . *instruction, advice.*
Magnēsia, -æ, F . . . . . *magnesia.*
Magnĭtūdo, -inis, M. . . . . *magnitude, size.*
Magnus, -a, um, adj. . . . . *large, great.*
Mălăbăthrum, -i, N. . . . . *malabathrum.*
Mălăcensis, -e, adj. . . . . *of Malaga.*
Mălagma, -ātis, N. . . . . *emollient poultice, cataplasm*
Male, adv. . . . . *badly, ill.*
Mălignus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *malignant, evil.* [*rather.*
Mālo, malle, mālui. . . . . *be more willing, prefer, would*
Mālum, -i, N. . . . . *apple.*
Mălus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *bad, evil, wicked.*
Mandātum, -i, M. . . . . *mandate, command, direction.*
Mando, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *entrust, consign, commit.*
Mane, indecl. N. . . . . *morning.*
Măneo, 2, mansi, mansum, intr. . . . . *remain, stay.*
Manifestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *manifest, plain.*
Mănus, -us, M. . . . . *hand.*
Mărīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *marine, of the sea.*
Marrŭbium, -i, N. . . . . *horehound.*
Marsŭpium, -i, N. . . . . *purse.*
Mascŭlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *male, strong.*
Massa, -æ, F. . . . . *mass, doughy mixture.*
Mastĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *masticate, chew.*
Māter, -tris, F. . . . . *mother.*
Māternus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *maternal, mother.*
Mātūro, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. and intr. . . . . *mature, ripen, soften.*
Maturus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *mature, ripe.*
Maxĭme, adv. . . . . *most, greatly.*
Mēdēa, -æ, F. . . . . *Medea (a famous sorceress of*
Mĕdeor, 2, -ēri,—dep. . . . . *heal, cure.* [*Colchis.*

Mĕdĭcāmentārius, -a, -um, adj. and n. . . . . *of medicine; a druggist.*
Mĕdĭcāmentum, -i, N. . . . . *drug, medicine.*
Mĕdĭcāmentōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *medicinal.*
Mĕdĭcātus, -i, M. . . . . *medicated.*
Mĕdĭcīnalis, -e, adj. . . . . *medicinal, of medicine.*
Mĕdĭcor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *heal, cure.*
Mĕdĭcus, -i, M. . . . . *physician.*
Mĕdius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *middle, intermediate, medium.*
Mel, mellis, N. . . . . *honey.*
Memini, meminisse, preterit verb. . . . . *remember.*
Membrum, -i, N. . . . . *member, limb.*
Mensura, -æ, F. . . . . *measure, volume.*
Menstruum, -i, N. . . . . *menstruum, solvent.*
Mensis, -is, M. . . . . *month.*
Mentha, -æ, F. . . . . *mint.*
Mentha pĭpĕrīta, -æ, F. . . . . *peppermint.*
Mens, mentis, F. . . . . *mind, disposition.*
Mensūra, -æ, F. . . . . *measure.*
Mĕrācus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pure, unmixed.*
Mercātor, -ōris, M. . . . . *wholesale merchant.*
Merces, -ēdis, F . . . . . *hire, wages.*
Mĕrĕor, 2, -ēri, ĭtus sum, dep. . . . . *merit, deserve.*
Mersus, -a, -um, partic. adj. . . . . *sunk, immersed.*
Mĕreo, 2, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. . . . . *merit, deserve.*
Mētĭor, 4, -īri, ītus sum dep. . . . . *measure.*
Metuo, 3, -ui, tr. and intr. . . . . *fear, be afraid.*
Mĕtus, -us, M. . . . . *fear.*
Meus, -a, -um, pro. . . . . *my, mine.*
Mīca, -æ, F. . . . . *crumb, bit, piece.*
Mīles, -ĭtis, F. . . . . *soldier.*
Mille, adj. . . . . *thousand.*
Mīmōsa, -æ, F. . . . . *mimosa.*
Mĭnĕrālis, -e, adj. . . . . *mineral.*
Mĭnĭmum, -i, N. . . . . *minim.*
Minium, -i, N. . . . . *red-lead.*
Mĭnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. . . . . *diminish, lessen.*
Mĭnūtim, adv. . . . . *minutely, in small pieces.*
Minutus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *minute, small.*
Mirabilis, -e, adj. . . . . *wonderful.*
Mirus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *wonderful, strange.*
Misceo, 2, miscui, mixtum and mistum, tr. . . . *mix, mingle.*

Mĭser, -era, -erum, adj. . . . . *miserable, poor, wretched.*
Mĭsĕria, -æ, F. . . . . *misery, distress.*
Mistūra, -æ, F. (also mixtura) . . . . . *mixture.*
Mĭsy, -yos, and -ys, N. . . . . *a kind of truffle; also a kind of mineral, perhaps vitriol.*
Mithrĭdātes, -is, M. . . . . *Mithridates, King of Pontus.*
Mītis, -e, adj. . . . . *mild, gentle.*
Mitto, 3, mīsi, missum, tr. . . . . *send.*
Mŏdĭce, adj. . . . . *moderately.*
Moderate, adv. . . . . *moderately.*
Mŏdo, adv. . . . . *only, but.* [*another.*
Mŏdo —— mŏdo, (now —— now). . . . . *now—then; at one time, at*
Mŏdus, -i, M. . . . . *mode, manner, way.*
Mŏla, -æ, F. . . . . *mill.*
Mōles, -is, F. . . . . *mass, bulk.*
Mŏlestus, -a, um, adj. . . . . *troublesome, annoying.*
Mollio, 4, mollīvi, and mollii, mollītum, tr. . . *soften, ease, soothe.*
Momentum, i, N. . . . . *moment, weight, influence.*
Morbus, -i, M. . . . . *disease, malady.*
Mordeo, 2, momordi morsum, tr. . . . . *bite.*
Mŏrior, 4, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, dep. *die.*
Moror, 1, morātus sum, dep. . . . . *delay, hinder.*
Morphīna, -æ, F. . . . . *morphine.*
Morrhua, -æ, F. . . . . *codfish.*
Mors, mortis, F. . . . . *death.*
Morsus, -us, M. . . . . *bite.*
Mortālis, -e, adj. . . . . *mortal.*
Mortārium, -i, N. . . . . *mortar.*
Mortifer, fera, -ferum, adj. . . . . *deadly, death-bearing.*
Morum, i, N. . . . . *mulberry (fruit).*
Mos, mōris, M. . . . . *custom, habit.*
Mōtus, -ūs, M. . . . . *motion, movement.*
Mŏveo, 2, movi, motum, tr. . . . . *move, disturb.*
Mox, adv. . . . . *soon, presently.*
Mūcĭlāgo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *mucilage.*
Mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum, tr. . . . . *soothe, allay.*
Mŭlier, mulieris, F. . . . . *woman.*
Mundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *neat, clean.*
Mūrĭātĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *muriatic.*
Muscŭlōsus -a, -um, adj. . . . . *full of muscles, fleshy.*
Mustum, -i, N. . . . . *must, new wine.*

Mūtātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *change.*
Mūto, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *to change.*
Myrcia, -æ, F. . . . . *myrcia.*
Myrrha, -æ, F. . . . . *myrrh.*

Nāsālis, -e, adj. . . . . *nasal.*
Nam, conj. . . . . *for.*
Nardum, -i, N. . . . . *nard.*
Nāris, -is, F. . . . . *nostril.*
Narro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *tell, narrate, relate.*
Nascor, 3, nasci, natus sum, dep. . . . . *born; appear; rise, spring.*
Nāsus, -i, M. . . . . *nose.*
Nāto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *swim.*
Nātūrālĭter, adv. . . . . *naturally.*
Ne, adv. and conjunct. . . . . *not; that not, lest.*
Necessārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *necessary.*
Necesse, adj. indecl. . . . . *necessary.*
Neco, 1, -āvi, -ātum and sometimes -cui, -ctum, tr. *kill, put to death.*
Neglectus, -a, -um, adj partic. . . . . *neglected.*
Neglĭgenter, adv. . . . . *negligently, carelessly.*
Neglĭgens, -entis, adj. . . . . *negligent.*
Neglĭgo, 3, -lexi, -lectum, tr. . . . . *neglect.*
Negotium, -i, N. . . . . *business.*
Nēmo, ĭnis, M. and F. . . . . *no one, nobody.*
Nēque, *or* nec, conj. . . . . *nor.*
Nēque——nēque, *or* nec—nec. . . . . *neither—nor.*
Nervōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *nervous.*
Nervus, i, M. . . . . *nerve, sinew.*
Nescio, 4, -īvi, ii, -ītum tr. . . . . *know not, be ignorant of*
Nīger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . . *black.*
Nihil, *or* nil, N., indecl. . . . . *nothing.*
Nimis, *or* nimium, adv. . . . . *too much, too.*
Nĭmius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *too much, too great.*
Nisi, conj. . . . . *unless, if not.*
Nitras, -ātis, M. . . . . *nitrate.*
Nitrum, -i, N. . . . . *nitre.*
Nōbĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *noble.*
Nŏcens, -entis, adj . . . . . *harmful, guilty.*
Nocturnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *nocturnal, in the night.*
Nōdōsus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *knotty, full of knots.*
Nōlo, nolle, nōlui, —— . . . . . *be unwilling, will not.*

Nōmino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *name.*
Nōmen, -inis, N. —— . . . . . *name.*
Nondum, adv. . . . . *not yet.*
Non mŏdo ——sed etiam *or* verum etiam . . . *not only——but also.*
Nonnullus, -a, -um adj. . . . . *some, somewhat.*
Nonnunquam, adv. . . . . *sometimes, now and then.*
Norma, -æ, F. . . . . *standard, rule.*
Noster, nostra, nostrum, pron. . . . . *our, ours.*
Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr. (nōvi "I know") . . *get acquainted with, learn.*
Nŏta, -æ, F. . . . . *mark, sign, symptom.*
Nōtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *notion, idea.*
Nōto, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *note, mark.*
Nōvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *new.*
Nox, noctis, F. . . . . *night.*
Nōtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *known.*
Nucha, -æ, F. . . . . *nape of the neck.*
Nugæ, -ārum, F. . . . . *trifles, nonsense.*
Nullus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *no one, not any.*
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum . . . . . *to count, to pay.*
Numerus, -i, M. . . . . *number.*
Nummus, -i, M. . . . . *coin, money.*
Nunc, adv. . . . . *now.*
Nunquam, adv. . . . . *never.*
Nūper, adv. . . . . *lately, recently.*
Nūtrio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *nourish, nurture.*
Nux, nucis, F. . . . . *nut.*
Nux vŏmĭca, nucis vomicæ, F. . . . . *nux vomica.*

Ōbeo, 4, -ii, -ĭtum, [ob and eo] intr. . . . . *go against, go to meet; die.*
Obliviscor, 3, -livisci, -lītus sum, dep. . . . . *forget.*
Obsŏlētus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *old, worn out.*
Obsum, -esse, -fui, —— . . . . . *be against, opposed to, injure.*
Obtĕgo, 3, -texi, -tectum, tr. . . . . *cover over.*
Obtūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *close, stop up.*
Occāsus, -us, M. . . . . *the going down, the setting.*
Occipitium, -i, N. . . . . *back part of the head.*
Occurro, 3, occurri, occursum, intr. . . . . *meet, oppose, resist.*
Occŭpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *occupy, to be busy.*
Octārius, -i, M. . . . . *pint.*
Octāvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *eighth.*
Octo, adj. . . . . *eight.*

Octōginta, adj. . . . . *eighty.*
Octōgēsĭmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *eightieth.*
Ŏcŭlārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of the eye.*
Ŏcŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *eye.*
Odorātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *odorous, perfumed.*
Œnanthe, -es, F. . . . . *œnanthe, grape of the wild vine.*
Offĕro, offerre, obtŭli, oblātum, tr. . . . . *bring before, offer, prevent, op-*
Offĭcīna, -æ, F. . . . . *office, shop.* [*pose.*
Ŏlus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *vegetable.*
Oleo, 2, -ui, —— intr. . . . . *smell, smack of.*
Ŏleum, -i, N. . . . . *oil.*
Ōlim, adv. . . . . *formerly, once.*
Omnīno, adv. . . . . *entirely, altogether, at all.*
Omnis, -e, adj. . . . . *every, all.*
Omphăcium, -i. . . . . *oil, or juice of unripe olives.*
Opācus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *shady, dark.*
Ŏpălescens, -entis, adj. . . . . *opalescent, turning cloudy.*
Ŏpĕra, -æ, F. and M. . . . . *work, labor, attention; workman.*
Ŏpīnans, -āntis, part. adj. . . . . *expecting, thinking.*
Ŏpĭtŭlor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *aid, assist.*
Ŏpŏbalsămum, -i, N. . . . . *balm of Gilead.*
Oppōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. . . . . *put on, apply.*
Opŏpănax, -ăcis, M. . . . . *opopanax.*
Oppĭco, 1, —— tr. . . . . *pitch, cover or seal with pitch.*
Oppugno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *to besiege, fight (against).*
Opprĭmo, 3, -pressī, -pressum, tr. . . . . *oppress, weigh down.*
Oportet, 2, opŏrtuit, impers. . . . . *(one) ought, must, it is necessary*
Ops, opis, F. . . . . *aid, wealth, resources.*
Optābĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *desirable.*
Optĭme, adv. . . . . *best, right well.*
Ŏpus opĕris, N. . . . . *work.*
Ŏpus, indecl. noun and adj. . . . . *need, necessity; needful.*
Ordĭno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *set in order, arrange.*
Ordo, -ĭnis, M. . . . . *order, rank, row.*
Orīgo, -inis, F. . . . . *origin, source.*
Ŏrĭor, 4, -īri, -ortus sum, dep. . . . . *arise, spring, appear.*
Ōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *pray, entreat, beseech.*
Os, oris, N. . . . . *mouth, face.*
Ostendo, 3, -di, -sum and -tum, tr. . . . . *show, hold forth.*
Os, ossis, N. . . . . *bone.*
Ŏvum, -i, N. . . . . *egg.*

Oxălas, -ātis, M. . . . . *oxalate.*
Oxălĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *oxalic.*
Oxĭdum, -i, N. . . . . *oxide.*
Oxymel, -mellis, N. . . . . *oxymel, wine and honey.*

Pæne, adv. . . . . *almost, nearly.*
Pallesco, 3, pallui, —— intr. . . . . *turn pale, lose color.*
Pallidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pale, pallid.*
Pallor, -ōris, M. . . . . *paleness, pallor.*
Pălumba, -æ, F. . . . . *wild pigeon, wood-dove.*
Pālus, -ūdis, F. . . . . *marsh, bog.*
Pănax, -ăcis, M. . . . . *panax, ginseng.*
Pānis, -is, M. . . . . *bread.*
Păpāver, -is, N. . . . . *poppy.*
Păpȳrāceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of paper, of papyrus.*
Par, paris, adj. . . . . *alike, like.*
Părenchȳma, -ătis, N. . . . . *pulp, base of soft part of plants.*
Părĭter, adv. . . . . *equally.*
Păro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *prepare.*
Părōtis, -idis, F. . . . . *tumor of the parotid gland.*
Păroxysmus, -i, M. . . . . *paroxysmus.*
Pars, partis, F. . . . . *part.*
Partĭcula, -æ, F. . . . . *particle, small part, a little.*
Partitio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *parting, division.*
Părum, adv. . . . . *not enough, too little.*
Parvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *little, small.*
Pasta, -æ, F. . . . . *paste.*
Pătienter, adj. . . . . *patiently, with patience.*
Pătior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep. . . . . *suffer, permit, allow.*
Pauci, -æ, -a, adj., in plur. only. . . . . *few.*
Paulātim, adv. . . . . *gradually, little by little.*
Paulum, -i, N. . . . . *a little.*
Paulŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *a little.*
Păvĭmentum, -i, N. . . . . *pavement, floor.*
Păvĭto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *tremble, fear greatly.*
Pax, pacis, F. . . . . *peace.*
Pecunia, -æ, F. . . . . *money, sum of money.*
Pĕdĕtentim, adv. . . . . *slow, cautiously.*
Pĕdīlŭvium, -i, N. . . . . *foot-bath.*
Penĭtus, adv. . . . . *internally, thoroughly.*
Penso, 1, -avi, -atum, tr. . . . . *weigh.*

Pensum, -i, N. . . . . *lesson, task.*
Pepsīnum, -i, N. . . . . *pepsin.*
Per, prep. w. acc. . . . . *through, by means of.*
Pĕrăcūṭus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *very sharp.*
Peræger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . . *very sick.*
Percōlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *percolate, strain, filter.*
Percolātor, -ōris, M. . . . . *percolator.*
Percontor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *ask, inquire.*
Perdo, 3, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. . . . . *destroy, ruin.*
Perdūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, tr . . . . . *lead or bring through.*
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr. . . . . *proceed, go on.*
Pĕrīcŭlōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *dangerous.*
Periculum, -i, N. . . . . *peril, danger.*
Pĕriŏdĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *periodical.*
Pĕrītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *skilled, experienced.*
Permisceo, 2, -miscui, -mixtum, -mistum, tr. . . *mix thoroughly.*
Perpetuus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *perpetual, lasting.*
Perpulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. . . . . *very beautiful.*
Persōna, æ, F. . . . . *person.*
Persto, 1, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. . . . . *persist, continue.*
Pertĭnax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *pertinacious, very close.*
Pertracto, 1, -avi, -atum. . . . . *to investigate, study.*
Perspĭcio, 3, -spexi, -spectum, tr. . . . . *see through, observe closely.*
Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *terrify.*
Pervĕnio, 4, -vēni, -ventum, intr. . . . . *arrive at, reach, attain.*
Persiccus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *very dry.*
Pes, pedis, M. . . . . *foot.*
Pestĭlens, -entis, adj. . . . . *pestilent, deadly.*
Pestis, -is, F. . . . . *pestilence, plague, epidemic.*
Petrŏsĕlīnum, -i, N. . . . . *petroselinum, rock parsley.*
Pharmaceuticus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pharmacy, pertaining to phar-*
Pharmacopœia, -æ, F. . . . . *pharmacopœia.* [*macy.*
Phiăla, -æ, F. . . . . *phial, vial.*
Philosophus, -i, M. . . . . *philosopher.*
Phosphas, -ātis, M. . . . . *phosphate.*
Phosphŏrus, -i, M. . . . . *phosphorus.*
Phthisis, -is, F. . . . . *phthisis, consumption.*
Phȳsostigma, -ătis, N . . . . . *physostigma, Calabar bean.*
Pĭger, -gra, -grum, adj. . . . . *lazy, slow.*
Pĭget, 2, piguit, impers. . . . . *(one) regrets, is disgusted.*
Pĭlŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *pill.*

Pĭmenta, -æ, F. . . . . *pimenta, allspice.*
Pīneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of pine, pine.*
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr. . . . . *paint.*
Pinguis, -e, adj. . . . . *fat, rich.*
Pĭper, piperis, N. . . . . *pepper.*
Pĭpĕrīna, -æ, F. . . . . *piperine.*
Pĭpĕrātus, -a, -um, adj., *and* piperītus. . . . . *of pepper, peppery.*
Pīrum, -i, N. . . . . *pear.*
Piscīna, -æ, F. . . . . *fish pond, reservoir.*
Piscis, -is, M. . . . . *fish.*
Piscor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *to fish.*
Pistillum, -i, N. . . . . *pestle.*
Pix, picis, F. . . . . *pitch.*
Plăceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr. . . . . *please.*
Planta, -æ, F. . . . . *plant.*
Plenus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *full.*
Plērīque, -æque, -ăque, adj. . . . . *most, the greater number.*
Plērumque, adv. . . . . *usually, for the most part.*
Plumbum, -i, N. . . . . *lead.*
Plūrīmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *most, very much; very many.*
Plus, plūris, adj. . . . . *more.*
Pŏdăgra, -æ, F. . . . . *gout in the foot.*
Pŏlenta, -æ, F. . . . . *pearled barley.*
Pŏlium, -i, N. . . . . *the herb poley.*
Pollen, -inis, N. and F. . . . . *fine flour, mill-dust.*
Polliceor, 2, -pollicēri, -pollicitus sum, dep. . . *promise.*
Pōmum, -i, N. . . . . *fruit.*
Pondus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *weight.*
Pōno, 3, posui, positum, tr. . . . . *place, put.*
Pontĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of Pontus, Pontic.*
Pŏpŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *people, nation.*
Porrus, -i, M. . . . . *leek, scullion.*
Portio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *portion, part.*
Porto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *carry.*
Possum, posse, potui, —— . . . . . *be able, can.*
Post, prep. w. acc. . . . . *after, behind.*
Post, *or* Postea, adv. . . . . *afterwards.*
Posthac, adv. . . . . *hereafter, after this.*
Postscriptum, -i, N. . . . . *postscript.*
Postquam, conj. . . . . *after, after that.*
Postulo, 1, -āvi, -ātum. . . . . *demand, require.*

Pŏtassa, -æ, F. . . . . *potassa, caustic potash.*
Pŏtens, -entis, adj. . . . . *potent, powerful.*
Pŏtio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *drink, potion.*
Pŏtior, 4, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. . . . . *get possession of, enjoy.*
Pŏtius, adv. . . . . *rather.*
Pōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *drink.*
Pōtus, -ūs, M. . . . . *drink.*
Præbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *furnish, offer.*
Præceptor, -ōris, M. . . . . *preceptor, teacher.*
Præcĭpĭtātus, -a, -um, partic. adj. . . . . *precipitated.*
Præcĭpue, adv. . . . . *especially, particularly.*
Præcordia, -orum, N. . . . . *diaphragm; bowels; stomach.*
Præpăro, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr. . . . . *prepare.*
Præpărātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *preparation.*
Præpărātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *prepared.*
Præpōno, 3, -posui, -positum, tr. . . . . *place over, put in charge of.*
Præscrībo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr. . . . . *prescribe.*
Præscriptum, -i, N. . . . . *prescription.*
Præsens, -entis, adj. . . . . *present; active.*
Præsto, 1, præstĭti, præstĭtum, and præstātum (tr. and intr.) . . . . . *make, afford; stand before.*
Præstans, -stantis, adj. . . . . *excellent, superior.*
Præsum, præesse, præfui . . . . . *be before, at the head of, command.*
Prandium, -i, N. . . . . *breakfast, dinner.*
Prĕmo, 3, pressi, pressum, tr. . . . . *press.*
Prĕtiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *precious, costly.*
Prĕtium, -i, N. . . . . *price.*
Prīmo, adv. . . . . *at first.*
Prīmum, adv. . . . . *first, in the first place.*
Prīmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *first, the first.*
Prīnus, -i, F. . . . . *black-alder.*
Prīor, -ōris, adj. . . . . *former, preceding.*
Pristĭnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *former.*
Prīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *deprive.*
Pro, prep. w. abl. . . . . *before, for, according to.*
Prŏbābĭlĭter, adv. . . . . *probably.*
Prŏbābĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *probable.*
Probe, adv. . . . . *well, properly.*
Prŏcul, adv. . . . . *far, at a distance.*
Prŏfunde, adv. . . . . *profoundly.*
Proh, interjec. . . . . *O!*

Prŏhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. . . . . *hinder.*
Prōjĭcio, 3, projēci, projectum, tr. . . . . *project, throw forth.*
Prōmissum, -i, N. . . . . *promise.*
Prŏpŏlis, -is, F. . . . . *bee glue.*
Prōpōsĭtum, -i, N. . . . . *purpose, plan.*
Proprius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *peculiar, special.*
Prorumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum . . . . . *break forth, rush forth.*
Prōtĕgo, 3, -texi, -tectum, tr. . . . . *protect.*
Prōtĭnus, adv. . . . . *at once, immediately.*
Protĭnus ut . . . . . *as soon as.*
Prōsum, prodesse, profui . . . . . *be useful, benefit.*
Prōvĭdeo, 2, -vīdi, -visum, tr. and intr. . . . . *provide for, look after, see to it.*
Prōvīsus, -a, -um, partic. . . . . *provided, foreseen.*
Prudens, -entis, adj. . . . . *prudent, sagacious.*
Psōra, -æ, F. . . . . *itch.*
Pudet, 2, puduit, impers. . . . . *ashamed.* [*me of you.*)
Pudet me tui . . . . . *I am ashamed of you.* (*It shames*
Pŭdor, -ōris, M. . . . . *shame, disgrace.*
Puella, -æ, F. . . . . *girl.*
Puer, -i, M. . . . . *boy.*
Pugno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . . *fight.*
Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. . . . . *pretty, beautiful.*
Pulchre, adv. . . . . *beautifully, thoroughly.*
Pulmōnālis, -e, adj. . . . . *pulmonary.*
Pulpa, -æ, F. . . . . *pulp.*
Pulpāmentum, -i, N. . . . . *dainty food.*
Pulsus, -us, M. . . . . *pulse.*
Pulvĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *pulverize, reduce to powder.*
Pulvĕrīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *pulverize.*
Pulverulentus, -a, -um . . . . . *covered with dust.*
Pulvis, -ĕris, M. . . . . *powder, dust.*
Pūmex, -ĭcis, M. . . . . *pumice-stone.*
Purgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *purge, cleanse.*
Pūnio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *punish.*
Pūrĭfĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *purify, cleanse.*
Pūrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pure.*
Pus, pūris, N. . . . . *pus.*
Pustŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *pustule, blister.*
Putĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *putrid, bad smelling.*
Pŭto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *think, suppose.*
Pūtor, -oris, M. . . . . *putridity, stench.*

Pўrēthrum, -i, N. . . . . *pyrethrum, Spanish chamomile.*
Pyrrhus, -i, M. . . . . *Pyrrhus, king of Epīrus.*
Pyxis, -ĭdis, F. . . . . *box.*

Quæro, 3, quæsīvi, quæsītum, tr . . . . . *inquire, seek after.*
Quæstio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *question, investigation.*
Quālis, -e, adj. . . . . *of what sort, kind, or nature.*
Qualitas, -ātis, F. . . . . *quality.*
Quam, adv. . . . . interrog., *how;* comp., *as, than.*
Quamdiu, adv. . . . . *how long, as long as.*
Quamquam, conj. . . . . *though, although.*
Quando, adv. and conj. . . . . *when.*
Quandocunque, adv. and conj. . . . . *whenever.*
Quantĭtas, -ātis, F. . . . . *quantity.*
Quantus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *how much, as.*
Quantus – tantus . . . . . *as great—as.*
Quāre, adv. . . . . *why.*
Quartus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *fourth.*
Quăsi, adv. . . . . *as if, as.*
Quassia, -æ, F. . . . . *quassia.*
Quătio, 3,—quassum, tr. . . . . *shake, toss.*
Quatuor *and* quattuor, adj. . . . . *four.*
Que, conj., enclitic. . . . . *and.*
Quemadmŏdum, conj. and adv. . . . . *how.*
Queo, 4, quīvi, quii, quitum, intr. . . . . *able, can.*
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. and interrog. pron. . . . . *who, which.*
Quia, conj. . . . . *because.*
Quīdam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam . . . . *a certain.*
Quĭdem, conj. . . . . *indeed, even.*
Quīlĭbet, quælibet, quodlibet. . . . . *any one you please.*
Quīn, conj. . . . . *that not, but that.*
Quĭnĭdina, -æ, F. . . . . *quinidine.*
Quĭnīna, -æ, F. . . . . *quinine.*
Quintuplex, -ĭcis, adj. . . . . *five-fold, five times as many.*
Quis, quæ, quod *and* quid, interrog. pron. . . . *who.*
Quisque, quæque, quidque or quodque. . . . . *each, every.*
Quisquis . . . . . *whoever.*
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis . . . . . *any one you please.*
Quo, adv. . . . . *where, in order that.*
Quomŏdo, adv. . . . . *how.*
Quondam, adv. . . . . *once, formerly.*

Quoque, adv. . . . . *also, too.*
Quot, adj. . . . . *how many.*
Quotĭdie, adv. . . . . *daily.*
Quoties, adv. . . . . *how often, as often as.*
Quum, adv. and conj. . . . . *when, since, though.*

Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr. . . . . *shave, scrape.*
Răbiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *rabid, mad.*
Răcēmōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *full of racemes or clusters.*
Rādīcŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *radicula, soap-weed.*
Rādix, -īcis, F. . . . . *root.*
Rāmentum, -i, N. . . . . *shred, piece, shavings.*
Rāpum, -i, N. . . . . *turnip.*
Rāro, adv. . . . . *rarely, seldom.*
Rārus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *rare, thin, porous.*
Rătio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *reason, plan, course.*
Rătionārius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *relating to accounts.*
Rĕcens, -entis, adj. . . . . *recent, fresh.*
Rĕcĭpio, 3, recēpi, receptum, tr. . . . . *receive, take back.*
Rĕcĭpere se . . . . . *betake one's self, return.*
Rĕcĭto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *recite, read aloud.*
Rĕcordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. . . . . *recall, recollect.*
Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *refresh.*
Recte, adv. . . . . *rightly, correctly.*
Rectĭfĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *rectify.*
Rectificātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *rectified.*
Rectus, -a, -um. . . . . *right, straight.*
Recŭpĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *recover, regain.*
Reddo, 3, reddĭdi, reddĭtum, tr. . . . . *return, yield, render, translate.*
Redeo, 4, -ii, -ĭtum, intr. . . . . *return, go or come back.*
Rĕdĭgo, 3, redēgi, redactum, tr. . . . . *reduce, drive back.*
Rĕdĭtus, -us, M. . . . . *return.*
Rĕdūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, tr. . . . . *restore, lead back.*
Rĕductus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *reduced.*
Referro, referre, retŭli, relātum, tr . . . . . *bring back, resemble.*
Reficio, 3, refēci, refectum, tr. . . . . *repair, make anew.*
Rĕfrīgĕrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *cooling.*
Rĕfrīgĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *cool, make cool.*
Regio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *region.*
Rēgo, 3, rexi, rectum, tr. . . . . *rule.*
Rējĭcio, 3, rejēci, rejectum. . . . . *reject, throw off.*

Rĕlĕvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *relieve.*
Relinquo, 3, -līqui, -lictum, tr. . . . . *leave, abandon.*
Rĕlīquus, -ā, -um, adj. . . . . *remaining, the rest.*
Rĕmănentia, -æ, F. . . . . *remnant, remainder.*
Rĕmănens, -entis, adj. . . . . *remaining, remnant.*
Rĕmĕdium, -i, N. . . . . *remedy.*
Rĕmissus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *remiss, lax, gentle.*
Rĕmittens, -entis, adj. . . . . *remittent.*
Rĕmitto, 3, remīsi, remissum, tr . . . . . *remit, send back, return.*
Rĕmŏveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. . . . . *remove.*
Rĕpendo, 3, -pendi, -pensum, tr. . . . . *pay back, return.*
Rĕpĕrio, 4, -pĕri, -pertum, tr. . . . . *find.*
Rĕpĕto, 3, -īvi, -ii, -ītum . . . . . *repeat, seek again.*
Rĕpleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. . . . . *replenish, fill again.*
Replētus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *replete, filled, crowded with.*
Rĕpōno, 3, reposui, repositum, tr. . . . . *repose, lay down.*
Rĕprĭmo, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr. . . . . *repress, check, restrain.*
Rĕquĭesco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. . . . . *rest, repose.*
Res rĕi, F. . . . . *thing.*
Rĕservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *reserve.*
Rĕsĕdo, 3 resēdi, resessum, intr. . . . . *sit down.*
Rĕsĭduum, -i, N. . . . . *residue, remainder.*
Rĕsīna, -æ, F. . . . . *resin.*
Rĕsinōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *resinous.*
Rĕsolvo, 3, -solvi, -solūtum, tr. . . . . *open, loosen, resolve.*
Respondeo, 2, respondi, responsum, t . . . . . *answer, reply.*
Responsum, -i, N. . . . . *reply, answer.*
Rĕtorta, -æ, F. . . . . *retort.*
Reverto, 3, reverti, reversum, tr. . . . . *return, turn back.*
Rex, rēgis, M. . . . . *king.*
Rhamnus, -i, F. . . . . *rhamnus, thorn.*
Rheumătismus, -i, M. . . . . *rheumatism.*
Rheum, -i, N. . . . . *rhubarb.*
Rĭdĭcŭlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *ridiculous, laughable.*
Rĭgĭdus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *rigid, stiff, severe.*
Rĭmōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *full of cracks, leaky.*
Rīvus, -i, M. . . . . *small stream.*
Rŏgātus, -ūs, M. . . . . *request, desire.*
Rŏgo, -āvi, -ātum, tr . . . . . *ask, request, call for.*
Rōma, -æ, F. . . . . *Rome.*
Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *Roman.*

Rŏsa, -æ, F. . . . . *rose.*
Rosmărīnus, -i, M. . . . . *rosemary.*
Rotundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *round.*
Rŭber, -bra, -brum, adj. . . . . *red, ruddy.*
Rŭbus, -i, F. . . . . *blackberry bush.*
Rŭbor, -ōris, M. . . . . *redness.*
Ruīna, -æ, F. . . . . *ruin, downfall.*
Rumpo, 3, rūpi, ruptum, tr. . . . . *break, burst.*
Rŭmex, -ĭcis, M. and F. . . . . *rumex, yellow dock.*
Rustĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *rustic, country, rural.*
Rūta, -æ, F. . . . . *rue.*

Săbīna, -æ, F. . . . . *savin, or sabin.*
Sacchărātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of sugar, sugar.*
Sacchărum, -i, N. . . . . *sugar.*
Sacchărŏmĕtrum, -i, N. . . . . *saccharometer.*
Săcer, -cra, -crum, adj. . . . . *sacred.*
Saccus, -i, M. . . . . *sack, bag.*
Sæcŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *age, generation.*
Sæpe, adv. . . . . *often.*
Săgăpēnum, -i, N. . . . . *sagapenum.*
Sal, -is, M. and N. . . . . *salt:* plu., *witticisms.*
Salsāmentum, -i, N. . . . . *fish-pickle, salted fish.*
Saltem, adv. . . . . *at least, at all events.*
Sălus, -ūtis, F. . . . . *safety, health.*
Sălūtāris, -e, adj . . . . . *salutary, healthful.*
Salve, -ēte (imperat. of salveo, "be thou well") *how fare you? good-morning.*
Salveo, 2. . . . . *be well, in good health.*
Salicylicus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *salicylic.*
Sanguināria, -æ, F. . . . . *sanguinaria, blood-root.*
Sanguis, sanguĭnis, M. . . . . *blood.*
Sānĭtas, -ātis, F. . . . . *health, soundness.*
Sāno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *heal, cure.*
Sānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sound, well, sensible.*
Sapiens, sapientis, adj. . . . . *wise.*
Săpo, -ōnis, M. . . . . *soap.*
Săpor, -ōris, M. . . . . *savor, taste, relish.*
Săpōrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *flavored.*
Sătio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *sate, satisfy.*
Sătis, adv. . . . . *enough.*
Sătŭrātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *saturated, filled.*

Scalpellum, -i, N. . . . . *scalpel, lancet.*
Scărĭfĭcātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *scarification, cutting slightly.*
Scēna, -æ, F. . . . . *scene.*
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *vicious, wicked, accursed.*
Schŏla, -æ, F. . . . . *school.*
Scientia, -æ, F. . . . . *science, knowledge.*
Scilla, -æ, F. . . . . *squill.*
Scindo, 3, scīdi, scissum, tr. . . . . *spill, cut.*
Scio, 4, scīvi, scii, scītum, tr. . . . . *know.*
Scissĭlis, e, adj. . . . . *easily split.*
Scŏbis, -is, F. . . . . *saw-dust, or filings.*
Scriptor, -ōris, M. . . . . *writer.*
Scriptum, -i, M. . . . . *writing, a written work.*
Scrūpŭlus, -i, M . . . . . *scruple.*
Sēbāceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of tallow, tallow.*
Sēbum, -i, *or* sevum, N. . . . . *tallow, suet.*
Sectio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *cutting.*
Sĕcundum, prep. w. acc. . . . . *according to, after.*
Sĕcundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *second.*
Sed, conj. . . . . *but.*
Sēdĕcim, adj. . . . . *sixteen.*
Sĕdeo, 2, sēdi, sessum, intr. . . . . *sit.*
Sedes, -is, F. . . . . *seat.*
Sĕdĭmen, -inis, N. . . . . *sediment.*
Sēdimentum, -i, N. . . . . *sedimen.*
Sēdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *allay, quiet; cause to settle.*
Sēdŭlo, adv. . . . . *carefully, exactly.*
Sēlībra, -æ, F. . . . . *half a pound.*
Sēlĭgo, 3, selēgi, selectum, tr. . . . . *select, choose.*
Sĕmel, adv. . . . . *a single time, once.*
Sēmis, indecl, or Semis, gen semissis, M. . . . *half.*
Sēmiuncia, -æ, F. . . . . *half ounce.*
Semper, adv. . . . . *always.*
Sēnĕga, -æ, F. . . . . *senega, rattlesnake root.*
Sēnex, senis, M. . . . . *old man.*
Sensim, adv. . . . . *gradually little by little.*
Sententia, -æ, F. . . . . *sentiment, opinion, thought.*
Sēpărātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *separation.*
Sepăro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *separate*
Sēpōno, 3, seposui, sepositum, tr. . . . . *set aside, put by.*
Septies, adv . . . . . *seven times.*

Sĕpulchrum, -i, N. . . . . *sepulchre, grave, tombstone.*
Sĕquens, -entis, adj. . . . . *following.*
Sĕquor, 3, sequi, secūtus sum, dep. . . . . *follow.*
Serpens, -entis, M and F. . . . . *serpent, snake.*
Serpentāria, -æ, F. . . . . *serpentaria, snake-root.*
Sĕrus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *late.*
Servīlis, -e, adj. . . . . *servile.*
Servo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *preserve, keep.*
Servus, -i, M. . . . . *servant, slave.*
Sesquiuncia, -æ, F. . . . . *one and a half ounces.*
Sĕvērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *severe, stern.*
Sextārius, -i, M. . . . . *pint and a half.*
Sextus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sixth.*
Si, conj. . . . . *if.*
Sic, adv. . . . . *so, thus.*
Sicut, conj. . . . . *so as, just as.*
Siccus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *dry, thirsty.*
Signĭfĭcātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *signification, meaning.*
Signĭfĭco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *signify, mean.*
Signum, -i, N. . . . . *sign, symptom, mark.*
Sil, silis, N. . . . . *yellow earth, ochre.*
Sĭlĭgĭneus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of wheat, wheaten.*
Sĭmĭlĭter, adv . . . . . *similarity, in like manner.*
Sĭmĭlĭtūdo, -inis, F. . . . . *likeness, similitude.*
Sĭmĭlāgo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *finest wheat flour.*
Similis, -e, adj. . . . . *similar, like.*
Simplex, -plĭcis, adj. . . . . *simple.*
Sĭmul, adj. . . . . *together, at once.*
Sĭnāpis, -is, F. . . . . *mustard.*
Sine, prep. w. abl. . . . . *without.*
Singŭlāris, -e, adj. . . . . *singular, remarkable.*
Singŭlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *single, each.*
Sino, 3, sīvi, sītum, tr. . . . . *permit, allow.*
Siquis, siqua, siquid, or siquod . . . . . *if any one, if any.*
Sītis, -is, F. . . . . *thirst.*
Sive, conj. . . . . *or if.*
Sive —— sive . . . . . *whether—or, either—or.*
Sŏcer, socĕri, M. . . . . *father-in-law.*
Sŏcius, -i, M. . . . . *partner, associate.*
Sōda, -æ, F. . . . . *soda.*
Sol, sōlis, M. . . . . *sun.*

Sŏleo, 2, solĭtus sum. . . . . *be accustomed, wont.*
Sŏlĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *solid, firm.*
Sollĭcĭtūdo, -inis, F. . . . . *solicitude, anxiety.*
Sōlum, adv . . . . . *only.*
Sŏlūbĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *soluble.*
Solutio, -ōnis F. . . . . *solution.*
Sōlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *alone, sole.*
Solvo, 3, solvi, solūtum, tr. . . . . *loosen, dissolve.*
Somnus, -i, M. . . . . *sleep.*
Sŏror, -ōris, F. . . . . *sister.*
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr. . . . . *sprinkle, scatter.*
Spasmus, -i, M. . . . . *spasm, paroxysm.*
Spătŭla, -æ, F. . . . . *ladle, flat stick or blade, for*
Spēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *hope.* [*stirring medicines*
Spes, -ĕi, F. . . . . *hope.*
Spīca, -æ, F. . . . . *point, spire.*
Spīcatus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pointed, bearded.*
Spīrĭtus, -us, M. . . . . *spirits; breath.*
Spissĭtas, -ātis, F. . . . . *thickness, consistency.*
Spissĭtūdo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *thickness, density.*
Spissus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *thick, viscid.*
Spūma, -æ, F. . . . . *spume, froth, foam.*
Spūma argenti. . . . . *litharge, spume of silver.*
Squāma, -æ, F. . . . . *scale; filings of metal.*
Stătim, adv. . . . . *immediately, at once.*
Stătio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *post, station, guard.*
Stercus, -ŏris, N . . . . . *excrement, dung.*
Stibium, i, N. . . . . *antimony.*
Stimŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *stimulant, incentive.*
Stillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. . . . . *drop, fall in drops.*
Sto, 1, stĕti, stătum, intr. . . . . *stand.*
Stŏlĭdus, -a, -um, adj. and noun . . . . . *stolid, stupid; a dunce.*
Stomachālis, -e, adj. . . . . *pertaining to the stomach, stom-*
Strāmōnium, -i, N. . . . . *stramonium.* [*ach.*
Strychnīna, -æ, F. . . . . *strychnine.*
Stŭdeo, 2, -ui, ——. . . . . *apply the mind to ; study.*
Studium, -i, N. . . . . *study, desire, inclination.*
Stŭdiōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *studious, fond of, desirous.*
Stultus, -a, -um, adj and noun . . . . . *foolish; a fool.*
Styrax, -ăcis, M. . . . . *storax.*
Sub, prep w. acc. and abl. . . . . { w. acc., *near, towards,* / w. abl., *under, beneath.*

Subăcētas, -ātis, M . . . . . *subacetate.*
Subdiaphănus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *somewhat transparent.*
Subdo, 3, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. . . . . *put or place under.*
Sŭbeo, 4, -ĭi, -ĭtum, tr. . . . . *go under, undergo.*
Subflāvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *somewhat yellow, yellowish.*
Sūbhūmĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *somewhat moist.*
Sŭbĭgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. . . . . *work under, work thoroughly.*
Sŭbinde, adv. . . . . *now and then; from time to time.*
Sŭbĭto, adv. . . . . *suddenly.*
Subĭtus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *sudden.*
Sublīmātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *sublimation.*
Sublīmātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sublimed, volatilized, condensed.*
Sublīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *raise on high, sublime.*
Submŏveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. . . . . *remove, drive away.*
Submurias, submuriātis, M. . . . . *submuriate.*
Subsīdo, 3, subsēdi, subsessum, intr. . . . . *sink down, subside.*
Subsidentia, -æ, F. . . . . *settling, sediment.*
Substĭtuo, 3, -ŭi, -ūtum, tr. . . . . *substitute, put under.*
Substantia, -æ, F. . . . . *substance.*
Subsulphas, -ātis, M. . . . . *subsulphate.*
Suāvis, -e, adj. . . . . *pleasant, agreeable.*
Succēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum, intr . . . . . *succeed, undertake.*
Succus, -i, M. . . . . *juice, moisture.*
Sudatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *sweating.*
Sūdor, -ōris, M. . . . . *sweat, perspiration.*
Sūdŏrĭfĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *sudorific, causing sweat.*
Sufflĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, tr. . . . . *suffer, undergo, endure.*
Suffĭciens, -entis, adj. . . . . *sufficient.* [*enough.*
Suffĭcio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr. and intr. . . . . *substitute, supply; be sufficient,*
Sui, pron. . . . . *of himself; of themselves, etc.*
Sulphas, -ātis, M. . . . . *sulphate.*
Sulphur, -ŭris, N. . . . . *sulphur.*
Sulphŭrātus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *sulphurous, impregnated with*
Sulphŭrĭcus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *sulphuric.* [*sulphur.*
Sum, esse, fui . . . . . *be, exist.*
Summitas, -ātis, F. . . . . *top, highest part.*
Summus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *highest, uppermost.*
Sūmo, 3, sumpsi, sumptum, tr. . . . . *take, take up.*
Sumptus, -ūs, M. . . . . *expense.* [*concerning.*
Sŭper, prep. w. acc. and abl. . . . . w. acc., *over, upon;* w. abl., *on,*
Sŭperbus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *proud, haughty.*

Sŭperfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. . . . . *pour over, or upon.*
Sŭpĕrimpōno, 3, -imposui, -impositum tr. . . . *place upon.*
Sŭpĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *surpass, conquer.*
Supĕrus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *high, up.*
Supplex, -ĭcis, adj. . . . . *humbly entreating, imploring.*
Supra, adv. . . . . *above.*
Sutorius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *pertaining to a shoemaker.*
Suus, -a, -um, pro. . . . . *his, their, etc.*
Sȳcămīnus, -i, F. . . . . *mulberry tree.*
Sȳrŭpus, -i, M. . . . . *syrup.*

Tăbācum, -i, N. . . . . *tobacco.*
Tābidus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *wasting away, consuming.*
Tăceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr. . . . . *silent, say nothing.*
Tædet, 2, tæduit, impers. . . . . *it wearies, it disgusts.*
Tāleŏla, -æ, F. . . . . *little stick, piece.*
Tālis, -e, adj. . . . . *such.*
Tam, adv. . . . . *so.*
Tamdiu, adv. . . . . *so long.*
Tămen, adv. . . . . *but, yet, still, nevertheless.*
Tămnus, -i, F. . . . . *a kind of wild grape vine.*
Tănăcētum, -i, N. . . . . *tansy.*
Tandem, adv. . . . . *at length, at last.*
Tantus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *so great.*
Tango, 3, tĕtĭgi, tactum, tr. . . . . *touch.*
Tantum, adv. . . . . *only, merely.*
Tantummŏdo, adv. . . . . *only, provided only.*
Tăraxăcum, -i, N. . . . . *dandelion.*
Tartărĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tartaric.*
Tartras, -ātis, M. . . . . *tartrate.*
Taurīnus, -a, -um. . . . . *taurine, of a bull.*
Tectum, -i, N. . . . . *roof, cover; house.*
Tempto and tento, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *try, test.*
Tempus, -ŏris, N. . . . . *time.*
Tĕnax, -ācis, adj. . . . . *tenacious, tough, tight*
Tĕnĕbræ, -ārum, F. . . . . *darkness.*
Teneo, 2, tenui, tentum, tr. . . . . *hold, keep, contain.*
Tĕner, -era, -erum, adj. . . . . *tender.*
Tĕnuĭtas, -ātis, F. . . . . *fineness, thinness.*
Tĕpĕfăcio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr . . . . . *warm, make warm.*
Tĕpor, -ōris, M. . . . . *warmth, gentle warmth.*

Tĕpĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tepid, warm.*
Ter, adv. . . . . *thrice, three times.*
Terebinthĭnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of turpentine, turpentine.*
Tĕro, 3, trīvi, trītum, tr. . . . . *rub, bruise, triturate.*
Tersulphas, -ātis, M. . . . . *tersulphate.*
Testu, N., indecl. . . . . *earthen cover, lid, vessel.*
Thēbæ, -ārum, F. . . . . *Thebes.*
Thlaspi, -is, N. . . . . *thlaspi (an herb).*
Thōrax, -ācis, M. . . . . *thorax, breast, chest.*
Thȳmiāma, -ătis, N. . . . . *thymiama, fumigating com-*
Thȳmum, -i, N. . . . . *thyme.* [*pound.*
Tĭmeo, 2, -ui, —— tr. . . . . *fear, dread.*
Tĭmor, -ōris, M. . . . . *fear.*
Tĭtŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *title, name.*
Thea, -æ, F. . . . . *tea.*
Tollo, 3, sustuli, sublātum, tr. . . . . *remove, take away.*
Tōlu, indecl., N. . . . . *Tolu.*
Tōlŭtānus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of Tolu.*
Tŏnĭcum, -i, N. . . . . *tonic.*
Tŏnĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *tonic.*
Torcŭlar, -āris, N. . . . . *press.*
Tormen, -ĭnis, N., used only in plur. . . . . *gripes, pain in bowels.*
Tormentum, -i, N. . . . . *press; torment.*
Torpeo, 2 -ui, —— intr. . . . . *torpid, numb.*
Torrĕfactio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *roasting.*
Torreo, 2, torrui, tostum, tr. . . . . *dry, parch, roast.*
Tot, adj., indecl. . . . . *so many.*
Tot —— quot . . . . . *as many —— as.*
Tōtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *whole, total.*
Tracheālis, -e, adj. . . . . *tracheal.*
Tracto, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *handle, deal with.*
Trăho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr . . . . . *drag, draw.*
Transeo, 4, transii, transĭtum, intr. . . . . *pass over, go through.*
Tres, tria, adj. . . . . *three.*
Trĭcēsĭmus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *thirtieth.*
Trīduum, -i, N. . . . . *space of three days.*
Trĭfŏlium, -i, N. . . . . *trefoil.*
Tristis, -e, adj. . . . . *sad, sorrowful.*
Tristĭtia, -æ, F. . . . . *sadness, melancholy.*
Trŏchiscus, -i, M. . . . . *troche.*
Trŭtĭna, -æ, F. . . . . *balance.*

Tum, adv. . . . . *then, again.*
Tŭmĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *swollen, inflated.*
Tŭmor, -ōris, M. . . . . *tumor, swelling.*
Turbĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *turbid, muddy.*
Turbo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *disturb.*
Tus, tūris, N. (or thus, thuris) . . . . . *frankincense.*
Tussis, -is, F. . . . . *cough.*
Tūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *safe.*
Tuus, -a, -um, pron. . . . . *thy, thine, your.*
Tўphus, -i, M. . . . . *typhus fever.*
Tўphus cĕrĕbrālis. . . . . *typhoid fever.*

Ubi, adv. . . . . *where, when.*
Ulcĕrātio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *ulceration.*
Ulcĕrōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *ulcerous, sore.*
Ulcus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *ulcer, sore.*
Ullus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *any.*
Ulmus, -i, F. . . . . *elm-tree.*
Ulpĭcum, -i, N. . . . . *ulpicum, a sort of leek, garlick.*
Ūnā, adv. . . . . *along with, at same time.*
Uncia, -æ, F. . . . . *ounce.*
Unctus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *anointed, greasy, oily.*
Unde, adv. . . . . *whence.*
Undĕcim, adj. . . . . *eleven.*
Unguentum, -i, N. . . . . *ointment.*
Ūnĭcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *only, single.*
Ūniversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *whole, entire.*
Ūnquam, adv. . . . . *ever.*
Urbs, urbis, F. . . . . *city.*
Urgeo, 2, ursi, tr. . . . . *urge, press hard.*
Ūro, 3, ussi, ustum, tr. . . . . *burn.*
Usĭtātus, -a, -um, adj . . . . . *usual, customary.*
Usus, -us, M. . . . . *use, profit, advantage.*
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *use, usurp.*
Ut, conj. and adv. . . . . { conj., *that, in order that;* adv. *how, as, just as.*
Utĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *useful, profitable.*
Ūtĭnam, adv. . . . . *would that, O that, I wish that*
Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. . . . . *use, employ.*
Utrum, adv. . . . . *whether.*
Ūva, -æ, F. . . . . *bunch or cluster of grapes.*

Ūva ursi. . . . . *bear-berry, trailing arbutus.*

Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of a cow.*
Văgābundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *vagabond, wandering.*
Valde, adv. . . . . *very, greatly, exceedingly.*
Văle, vălēte (imperat. of valeo) . . . . . *good by.*
Văleo, 2, -ui, ĭtum, intr. . . . . *be well, be strong.*
Vălēriānas, -ātis, M. . . . . *valerianate.*
Vălētūdĭnārius, -a, -um, ad . . . . . *sickly, weak, infirm.*
Vălētūdo, -ĭnis, F. . . . . *health.*
Vălĭdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *strong, sturdy.*
Văpor, -ōris, M. . . . . *vapor, steam.*
Vărietas, -ātis, F. . . . . *variety.*
Varius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *various, different.*
Vas, vāsis, N.; plu., vāsa, -ōrum. . . . . *vessel.*
Vāsum, -i, N. . . . . *vessel.*
Vĕgĕtābĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *vegetable.*
Vĕhĕmens, -entis, adj. . . . . *vehement, violent.*
Vĕhĕmenter, adv. . . . . *vehemently, forcibly.*
Vel, conj. . . . . *or.*
Vēna, -æ, F. . . . . *vein.*
Vēnæsectio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *venesection, cutting a vein.*
Vendo, 3, vendĭdi, vendĭtum, tr. . . . . *sell.*
Vĕnefĭca, -æ, F. . . . . *female poisoner, sorceress.*
Vĕnēfĭcus, -i, M. . . . . *poisoner.*
Vĕnēnum, -i, N . . . . . *poison.*
Vĕnio, 4, vēni, ventum, intr. . . . . *come.*
Vĕnēnātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *poisonous.*
Venter, ventri and ventris, M. . . . . *stomach.*
Ventrĭcŭlus, -i, M. . . . . *stomach.*
Ver, vēris, N. . . . . *spring.*
Verbero, -ōnis, M. . . . . *rascal, fellow.*
Vermĭnor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep., intr. . . . . *smart, itch.*
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr . . . . . *sweep, sweep out.*
Vēro, adv. and conj. . . . . *in truth, in fact, but in fact*
Verto, 3, verti, versum, tr. . . . . *turn, translate.*
Vērum, conj. . . . . *but, however.*
Vērus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *true.*
Vesicatio, -ōnis, F. . . . . *a blistering.*
Vēsīcātōrius, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *blistering, causing blister.*
Vēsīcātōrium, -i, N. . . . . *blister* (blistering subs ance)

Vesper, -is; and vesper, -eri, M. . . . . *evening star, evening.*
Vesperasco, 3, intr. . . . . *to become evening.*
Vestis, -is, F. . . . . *garment, cloth.*
Vĕtŭlus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *old.*
Vĕtus, -ĕris, adj . . . . . *old (of long standing).*
Vĕtustus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *old (not remembered by the*
Vexo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *vex, shake, distress.* [*living.*)
Vĭdeor, 2, -ēri, visus sum, dep. . . . . *seem, appear.*
Vĭgĭlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *be awake, watch.*
Vincio, 4, vinxi, vinctum, tr. . . . . *bind.*
Vinco, 3, vīci, victum, tr. . . . . *conquer.*
Vīnum, -i, N. . . . . *wine.*
Vir, -i, M. . . . . *man, hero.*
Vīrus, -i, N. . . . . *virus, poison.*
Vis, vis, F., plur. vires . . . . . *force, violence;* plu., *strength.*
Viscum, -i, N. . . . . *mistletoe.*
Vīso, 3, vīsi, vīsum, tr. . . . . *see, visit.*
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . . . *clothe.*
Vĭtĭātus, -a, -um, ādj. . . . . *vitiated, spoiled.*
Vĭtellus, -i, M. . . . . *yolk of egg.*
Vītis, -is, F. . . . . *vine.*
Vitis alba . . . . . *bryonia.*
Vitreus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *of glass, glass.*
Vitrum, -i, N. . . . . *glass.*
Vīvo, 3, vixi, victum, intr. . . . . *live.*
Vivus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *alive, living.*
Vix, adv. . . . . *scarcely, hardly.*
Vŏcābŭlum, -i, N. . . . . *word, term, name.*
Vŏco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *call, summon.*
Vŏlātĭlis, -e, adj. . . . . *volatile.*
Vŏlo, velle, vŏlui. . . . . *be willing, wish, will.*
Vŏlvo, 3, volvi, vŏlūtum, tr. . . . . *roll, think, ponder.*
Vŏmĭtōrium, -i, N. . . . . *emetic.*
Vŏmĭtus, -ūs, M. . . . . *vomiting.*
Vulgāris, -e, adj. . . . . *vulgar, common, ordinary.*
Vulnerātus, -a, -um, adj. . . . . *wounded.*
Vulnĕro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . . *wound.*
Vulnus, -ĕris, N. . . . . *wound, hurt.*

Xanthoxȳlum, -i, N. . . . . *xanthoxylum, prickly-ash.*
Xȳlobalsāmum, -i, N. . . . . *balsam-wood.*

Zedoāria, -æ, F. . . . . *zedoary.*
Zingiber, is . . . . . *ginger. Clove, caryophyllum.*

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Neither strictly technical terms, nor those whose Latin equivalent is easily inferred from the English, are included in this vocabulary.

Able, (be) possum; valeo, 2; queo, 4; adj., capax; potens.
About, prep. w. acc. circa, circum; w. abl., de.
Above, w. acc. and abl. super, supra.
Abscess, abscessus.
Absent, v., absum; adj., absens.
Absorb, absorbeo, 2; bibo, 3; imbibo, 3.
Abundance, abundantia, copia.
Abuse, abutor, dep., 3.
Accept, accipio, 3; recipio, 3.
Acceptable, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.
Accident, casus, fors, fortuna.
According to, ad, de, e or ex.
Account, ratio, numerus.
Accurate, diligens, accuratus, exactus.
Accustom, assuefacio, 3.
Accustomed, I am acc., soleo, 2.
Ache, n., dolor; v., doleo, 2; condoleo, 2.
Act, n., factum, gestum; v., ago, 3; facio, 3.
Acute, acutus, acer.
Add, addo, 3; adjicio, 3; appono, 3.
Adieu, vale; salve et vale.
Adorn, orno, 1; adorno, 1; decoro, 1.
Advice, consilium, monitio.
Advise, suadeo, 2; moneo, 2; hortor, 1, dep.
Affair, res, negotium.
Affected with disease, morbo affectus, morbo laborans.
Afford, præbeo, 2; reddo, 3.
Afraid, timidus, trepidus, pavidus.
After, prep., secundum, post; adv., post, postea; conj., postquam.
Afternoon, post meridiem.
Again, rursus, rursum, iterum, tum, deinde.
Against, prep., adversus, contra, præter; adj, adversus.
Age, ætas; ævum.
Agitate, moveo, 2; agito, 1; quatio, 3.
Ago, abhinc, ante; *long ago*, jampridem, jamdudum.
Agree, assentior, 4, dep.
Agreeable, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.
Ague, febris, horror in febri.
Aid, auxilium, adjumentum.
Air, aër.
Alive, vivus.
All, omnis, universus, cunctus.
Allay, sedo, 1; mitigo, 1; lenio, 4.
Allow, sīno, 3; permitto, 3; *it is allowed*, licet.
Almost, pæne, prope.
Alone, solus.
Already, jam, jamjam.

Also, etiam, quoque, præterea, insuper.
Always, semper.
Amber, succĭnum, electrum.
America, America, æ.
Among, inter.
Amputate, ampŭto, 1.
Anatomy, anatomia.
Ancient, vetustus, antiquus, vetus.
And, et, ac, atque,–que.
Anger, ira.
Angry, irātus.
Another, alius; *a second*, alter.
Answer, v. respondeo, 2; n., responsum, responsio.
Ant, formīca.
Anxious, anxius, sollicitus.
Any, ullus, quivis, quilibet, aliquis.
Apothecary, medicamentarius.
Apple, malum, pomum; *apple-tree*, malus, pomus.
Apply, appono, 3; applico, 1; admoveo, 2; adhibeo, 2.
Approach, appropinquo, 1.
Approve, probo, 1; approbo, 1.
Arise, surgo, 3; consurgo, 3.
Arm (from shoulder to elbow), lacertus; (elbow to wrist) brachium.
Art, ars.
Artichoke, carduus, cināra.
As, ut, velut, quemadmodum, quomodo.
Ashamed (I am ashamed), pudet.
Ashes, cinis (gen. cinĕris).
Ask, rogo, 1; oro, 1; peto, 3; quæro, 3; interrogo. 1.
Assist, juvo, 1; adjuvo, 1; subvenio, 4.
Assistant, adjutor, socius.
At, in, w. acc. or abl.; ad, w acc; apud, w. acc.
Attempt, tento, 1; conor, 1, dep.
Await, expecto, 1.
Away; I go away, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.
Away from, a or ab, w. abl.; e or ex. w. abl.

Back (of the body, etc.), tergum.
Bad, malus, corruptus, vilis.
Bag, saccus, marsupium.
Balance, trutĭna.
Bald, calvus.
Bandage, fascia, fasciŏla.
Bark, cortex; liber.
Barley, hordeum.
Barometer, barometrum.
Base, fundamentum, basis.
Basin, pelvis.
Basket, corbis, fiscus. calathus.
Bath, balneum; thermæ; lavatio.
Bathe, lavo, 1; abluo, 3.
Bear, fero, porto, 1; gero, 3; veho, 3.
Beard, barba.
Beat, pulso, 1; ferio, 4; verbero, 1; cædo, 3.
Beautiful, pulcher; bellus.
Because, quod, quia, quoniam.
Become, fio, evado, 3; *it is becoming*, decet.
Beech, fagus.
Beef, bubula.
Beer, cerevisia; *strong*, valida; *small*, dilutior.
Beetle, scarabæus.
Before, ante; antequam; coram w. abl.
Begin, incipio, 3; cœpi, inchoo, 2.
Behind, post.
Behold, ecce, en, aspice.
Behoove, oportet, decet.
Believe, credo, 3; persuasum habeo, 2.
Bell, campana, tintinnabulum.
Belly, venter, alvus, abdomen.
Berry, bacca.
Best, optimus.
Betake (*one's self*), se conferre.

Between, inter.
Big, magnus, grandis, amplus.
Bind on, illigo, 1.
Bird, avis.
Black, ater, niger.
Bladder, vesica.
Bleed, sanguinem fundere; sanguinem mittere.
Blood, sanguis, cruor.
Body, corpus.
Boil, intr. ferveo, 2; ebullio, 4.
Bottle, lagena, ampulla.
Bottom, fundus.
Box, arca, capsa, cista, pyxis.
Boy, puer.
Brain, cerebrum; cerebellum.
Bramble, rubus.
Brave, fortis, animōsus.
Bread, panis.
Break, frango, 3; rumpo, 3; infringo, 3.
Breast, pectus, thorax.
Breath, spiritus, anima.
Bright, clarus, lucidus, illustris.
Brother, frater.
Bruise, contundo, 3; contero, 3.
Burn, uro, 3; comburo, 3; cremo, 1.
Burst, rumpo, 3; displodo.
Business, negotium, occupatio.
But, sed, at, at enim, verum; autem.
Buy, emo, 3; mercor, 1, dep.
By, a, ab, w. abl.; (denoting means or instrument, use abl. alone).
Call, nomino, 1; appello, 1; voco, 1.
Calm, æquus.
Can, possum.
Care, cura.
Careful, diligens.
Carry, porto, 1; fero; (back) refero.
Certain, (*a*) quidam; *sure*, certus.
Chalk, creta.
Chance, fors, casus; fortuna.
Change muto. 1.
Cheerful, lætus, hilaris.
Cheese, caseus.
Cherish, foveo, 2; colo, 3.
Chew, manduco, 1; mastico, 1.
Children, pueri; liberi.
Chill, frigus; algor; horror.
China, China, æ.
City, urbs.
Clean, purus, mundus.
Cleanse, purgo, 1; expurgo, 1.
Clear, clarus, lucidus.
Clothe, vestio, 4.
Coal, carbo.
Cold, adj. frigidus; n. frigus.
Colic, colicus dolor; tormina (plur. of tormen.)
Collect, lego, 3; colligo, 3.
Come, venio, 4; advenio, 4.
Coming, adventus.
Command, n. imperium; v. impero, 1, w. dat.; jubeo, 2, w. acc.; præsum, w. dat.
Common, commūnis.
Comrade, comes.
Companion, comes.
Compel, cogo, 3.
Compound, compōno, 3.
Conquer, supĕro, 1; vinco, 3.
Consult, consulo, 3.
Consume, consumo, 3.
Contain, contineo, 2; capio, 3.
Cook, n. coquus; v. coquo, 3.
Cool, adj. frigidus, subfrigidus; v. refrigero, 1.
Copper, cuprum.
Copperas, ferri sulphas.
Coriander, coriandrum.
Correct, adj., rectus, emendatus; v. corrigo, 3.
Costly, pretiosus.
Costive, alvo astrictā.
Cotton, gossypium.

Cottage, casa.
Cough, tussis.
Count, numero, 1.
Counter, abacus.
Courage, animus, virtus.
Cover, obtego, 3
Cure, v. sano, 1; medeor, 2; w. dat.; n., sanatio.
Cup, poculum.
Cut, seco, 1; cædo, 3; incīdo, 3.

Daily, adj., quotidiānus; adv., quotidie; in dies.
Dandelion, taraxacum.
Danger, periculum.
Dangerous, periculōsus.
Dark, adj., obscurus; tenebrōsus.
Darkness, obscuritas, tenebræ.
Day, dies.
Dead, mortuus.
Dear, carus, pretiōsus.
Death, mors; letum.
Deceive, decipio, 3.
Deed, factum, facinus.
Degree, gradus; ordo
Delay, n. mora; v. moror, 1, dep.
Demand, postulo, 1.
Deny, nego, 1. recuso, 1.
Depart, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.
Describe, describo, 3.
Despair, despero, 1.
Destroy, consumo, 3.
Die, morior, dep.; abeo, 4.
Difficult, difficilis, gravis.
Digest, digero, 3; concoquo, 3.
Diligent, diligens, impiger.
Disease, morbus; adversa valetudo.
Dish, catīnus.
Display, pando, 3; explico, 1.
Dispose, dispōno, 3.
Dissolve, dissolvo, 3; solvo, 3.
Distil, destillo, 1.
Disturb, turbo, 1; perturbo, 1.
Divide, divido, 3.
Do, ago, 3; facio, 3; efficio, 3.
Doctor, medicus, medicīnæ doctor.
Dose, dosis.
Drachm, drachma.
Dregs, fæx, sedimentum.
Dress, v., vestio, 4; induo vestem.
Drink, v., bibo, 3; poto, 1; n., potus, potio.
Drive, ago, 3; agito, 1; pello, 3.
Drop, gutta.
Drown, mergo, 3; submergo, 3.
Dry, siccus, aridus.
Dry, sicco, 1; exsicco, 1.
During, per; inter.
Dust, pulvis; *mill-dust*, pollen; *saw-dust*, scobis.

Each, quisque; singuli; *of two*, uterque.
Eager, vehemens, acer.
Ear, auris.
Earnest, severus.
Easily, facile.
Easy, facilis.
Eat, edo, 3; vescor, 1, dep.
Effect, effectus, eventus.
Egg, ovum.
Elegant, elegans.
Employ, adhibeo, 2.
Empty, inānis, vacuus.
End, finis; terminus
End, finio, 4; termino, 1.
Enter, ineo, 4; intro, 1.
Err, error, 1.
Esteem, æstimo, 1.
Evening, vesper.
Event, eventum, eventus, res.
Ever, semper, usque, unquam.
Evil, adj., malus, pravus; n., malum.
Exceed, excedo, 3.
Excel, excello, 3; ante-eo, 4.

Exercise, n., ercitatio, usus; v. exerceo, 2.
Expect, expecto, 1.
Experienced, perītus.
Experiment, v., experior, 4; tento, 1; n., experimentum.
Eye, oculus.

Face, facies, vultus.
Fact, factum.
Fair, pulcher, formōsus.
False, falsus, mendax.
Familiar, familiāris.
Famous, clarus, inclitus.
Fever, febris, febricula.
Few, pauci, rāri; *very few*, perpauci.
Field, ager, agellus.
Fiery, igneus, ardens.
Filthy, sordidus, impurus.
Find, invenio, 4; reperio, 4.
Finger, digitus.
Follow, sequor, 3, dep.
Food, cibus, alimentum.
Fool, stultus.
Foolish, stultus, stolidus.
Foolishness, stultitia.
Foot, pes.
For, conj., nam, enim, etenim.
Forget, obliviscor, 3, dep
Former, prior, superior.
Fortunate, fortunatus, beātus.
Frankincense, tus *or* thus.
Free, liber.
Friend, amicus.
Friendship, amicitia.
From, a, ab; de; e, ex.
Fruit, fructus.
Full, adj., plēnus, explētus.

Gall, fel; bilis.
Gallon, congius.
Game, ludus, lusus.
Garden, hortus.
Garlic, allium.
Garment, vestis.
Gather, lego, 3; colligo, 3.
Gift, donum, munus.
Ginger, zingiber.
Give, do, 1; dono, 1.
Glass, virtrum.
Glassy, vitreus.
Go, eo, 4; venio, 4; incedo, 3.
Gold, aurum.
Good, bonus, probus.
Gore, cruor, sanies.
Gout, morbus articulāris; *gout in the hand*, chirāgra; *gout in the foot*, podāgra.
Govern, impero, 1; tempero, 1.
Gradually, paullatim; sensim; pedetentim; gradatim.
Guess, v., conjicio, 3; conjecto, 1; auguror, 1, dep.
Guess, n., conjectūra.
Guide, dux.

Habit, mos, consuetūdo.
Haggard, macer, macilentus.
Hair, crinis, pilus, coma.
Half, adj, dimidius dimidiatus; n., dimidium, dimidia pars.
Hand, manus.
Handsome, pulcher, formōsus.
Hang, suspendo, 3; pendo, 3.
Happy, felix, beātus.
Hard, (not soft), durus; (difficult), difficilis.
Hardly, difficile, ægre, vix.
Harsh, asper, austērus, sevērus.
Hasten, festīno, 1; propero, 1.
Hatred, odium, invidia.
Heal, sano, 1; medicor, 1, dep.; medeor, 2, dep.

Health, valetūdo.
Healthy, sanus, validus, salutāris.
Heart, cor.
Heat, calor, ardor, fervor; v. calefacio, 3; fervefacio, 3.
Heaviness, gravitas, pondus.
Heavy, gravis, ponderosus.
Help, n., auxilium, adjumentum; v., juvo, 1; auxilior, 1.
Hide, celo, 1; occulto, 1; operio
High, altus, celsus, sublimis.
Hill, collis, tumulus.
Hip, coxa.
Hither, huc.
Hold, teneo, 2; obtineo, 2.
Hole, forāmen, cavum.
Horehound, marrubium.
Horn, cornu.
Horse, equus.
Hot, calidus; fervidus.
How, quam; *how far*, quatenus; *how great*, quantus.
Hunger, fames.
Hurry, festīno, 1; propero, 1.
Hurt, lædo, 3; noceo, 2.

I, ego,
If, si; *if not*, nisi.
Ignorant, adj., ignārus, indoctus, to be ig., v., ignāro, 1; *nescio*, 4.
Ignorance, ignorantia, inscitia.
Illustrious, clarus.
Imitate, imitor, 1, dep.
Immediately statim.
In, in, w. abl.
Increase, augeo, 2; amplifico, 1.
Indulge, indulgeo, 2.
Infant, infans.
Infuse, infundo, 3.
Inhabit, habito, 1.
Inject, injicio, 3.
Injure, lædo, 3; noceo, 2, w. dat.
Instruct, erudio, 4; doceo, 2.
Intend, in animo est, w. dat.
Intermittent, intermittens.
Into, in w. acc.
Invite, invīto, 1.
Invent, invenio, 4.
Iron, n., ferrum: adj. ferreus.
It, is, ea, id.
Itself, see *Self*.
Itch, scabies, psora.
Ivory, ebur.
Ivy, hedera.

Jar, testa, urceus.
Jaundice morbus regius, icterus.
Joint, articulus.
Joke, jocus.
Journey, iter.
Joy, gaudium.
Judge, judex.
Just, justus, æquus.
Justly, juste.

Keen, acer.
Keep, teneo, 2.
Keep off (trans.), arceo, 2.
Kill, neco, 1; interficio, 3; occīdo, 3
Kind, benignus.
Knee, genu.
Knife, culter; scalprum, scalpellum.
Knot, nodus.
Know, *know how*, scio, 4.
Known, notus.
Knowledge, notitia, scientia.

Labor, labor.
Lack, desum; (want) egeo, 2.
Lame, claudus.
Land, ager; terra.
Language, lingua.
Large, magnus.
Last, ultīmus, suprēmus; extremus.

Latin, Latīnus; "in Latin," Latine.
Laugh, rideo; 2 (at), irrīdeo, 2.
Law, lex.
Lay, pōno, 3.
Lazy, piger, ignavus.
Lead, plumbum.
Lead, v., duco, 3.
Leaf, folium.
Learn, disco, 3.
Learned, doctus, erudītus.
Leave, relinquo, 3.
Leech, hirūdo, sanguisūga.
Leek, porrum.
Leg, crus.
Lesson, pensum.
Life, vita.
Light, adj., levis.
Light, n. lux.
Like, v. amo, 1.
Like, adj., similis.
Lime-stone, calx.
Lip, labrum.
Little, parvus.
Live, vivo, 3.
Liver, jecur; hepar.
Loin, lumbus.
Long, longus
Look at, specto, 1; inspecto, 1.
Lose, amitto, 3; perdo, 3.
Loss, damnum.
Love, amo, 1.
Low, humilis.
Lucky, felix.

Mace, macis.
Macerate, macero, 1.
Make, facio, 3; (make a trial of) experior, 1, dep.
Man, homo; vir.
Manner, mos; modus.
Many, multi.
Marigold, calendula.
Mark, nota, signum.
Master, dominus; magister.
May, licet, w. dat.
Means, (by means of), use the abl.
Medicine, medicina; medicamentum.
Melancholy, tristitia.
Melt, liquefacio, 3.
Memory, memoria.
Middle, medius.
Milk, lac.
Mind, animus; mens.
Mindful, memor.
Mine, pron., meus.
Mint, mentha.
Miserable, miser.
Miss, omitto, 3; (desire) desidero, 1.
Mistake, error; *to make a mistake*, erro, 1.
Mix, misceo, 2.
Mode, modus, ratio.
Modest, modestus.
Moist, humidus, madidus.
Money, pecunia.
Moon, luna.
More, plus; magis.
Morning, mane.
Morrow, cras.
Most, plurimus.
Mother, mater.
Move, moveo, 2.
Much, multus.
Must, oportet; debeo, 2.
My, pron., meus.

Name, nomen.
Narrow, angustus.
Navel, umbilicus.
Near, vicīnus; propinquus.
Nearly, prope; pæne.
Necessary, necessarius; necesse.
Neck, collum.

Need (want), egeo, 2; careo, 2.
Neglect, v., negligo, 3.
Nettle, urtica.
Never, nunquam.
New, novus; (*fresh*), recens.
Next, proximus.
Night, nox.
No, adj., nullus, non ullus.
Noble, nobilis.
Noon, meridies.
Nor, conj., nec; neque.
Not, adv., non.
Nothing, nihil; nil.
Now, adv., nunc.
Number, v., numero, 1.
Nut, nux.

Oak, quercus.
Obedient, obediens.
Obey, pareo, 2.
Obscure, adj, obscurus.
Obtain, adipiscor, 3, dep.; potior, 4, w. abl.
Offer, offero, 3; præbeo, 2.
Office (place of business), officīna.
Often, sæpe.
Ointment, unguentum.
Old, antiquus; vetus; (*old man*) senex; (*old age*, senectus).
On, in, w., abl.; (of time), abl.
Once, semel; *once* (*formerly*), olim, quondam.
One, unus; *one at a time*, singuli.
Onion, cepa.
Only, adj., solus; adv., solum, tantum.
Open, aperio, 4.
Or, aut, vel.
Other, alius; *some—others*, alii—alii; *of two*, alter.
Ought, debeo, 2.
Ounce, uncia.
Our, noster.
Out of, prep. e, ex, w. abl.
Over, prep. super, w. acc. and abl. supra, w. acc.
Own, proprius; suus.

Pain, dolor.
Pale, pallidus.
Paper, n., charta; of paper, chartāceus.
Parent, parens.
Part, pars.
Patient, n., æger, ægrotus.
Patiently, patienter.
Peace, pax.
People, populus.
Perceive, percipio, 3.
Person, persōna; homo.
Physician, medicus.
Piece, pars; fragmentum.
Pine away, tabesco, 3.
Pink (*the flower*), dianthus.
Pitch, pix.
Place, locus.
Plague, pestilentia.
Plan, consilium; ratio.
Play, n. ludus; v. ludo, 3.
Poison, venēnum.
Plough, v. aro, 1.
Poor, miser.
Porous, rarus, spongiosus.
Possess, v., possideo, 2; habeo, 2; (*get possession*), potior, 4.
Potash, potassium.
Pound, n., libra; *half a*—selībra; v. contero, 3; contundo, 3.
Pour, fundo, 3.
Powder, pulvis.
Power, potestas.
Powerful, potens.
Practice, v., exerceo, 2; n., usus, experientia.

Praise, v. laudo, 1; n. laus.
Preparation, præparatio.
Prepare, paro, 1; præparo, 1.
Prescription, præscriptum.
Present, adj., præsens.
Press, n. prelum; torcular; v. premo, 3.
Pretty, pulcher.
Prevent, prohibeo, 2.
Proceed, procedo, 3.
Promise, polliceor, 2; promitto, 3.
Proud, superbus.
Provide, paro, 1; comparo, 1.
Punish, punio, 4.
Pupil, discipulus.
Purchase, emo, 3.
Pure, purus, mundus.
Purge, purgo, 1.
Put, pono, 3; loco, 1; *put an end to*, finio, 4:—*to flight*, fugo, 1.

Quack, empiricus.
Quick, agilis, citus.
Queen, regīna.
Quickly, cito.

Radish, raphănus.
Raise, tollo, 3; levo 1.
Rather (wish), malo.
Raw, incoctus, crudus.
Read, lego, 3; (*aloud*), recito, 1.
Receive, recipio, 3; accipio, 3; excipio, 3.
Recite, recĭto, 1.
Recognize, agnosco, 3.
Recover, recupero, 1 (trans.); convalesco, 3 (intrans.)
Red, ruber; rufus.
Reduce, redĭgo, 3.
Refresh, recreo, 1.
Relate, narro, 1.
Remain, maneo, 2.
Remedy, remedium.
Remember, memini, reminiscor, 3; memoriā teneo.
Report, nuntio, 1.
Resemble; am like, similis, sum.
Rest (the), ceteri.
Restrain, coerceo, 2.
Return, redeo, 4.
Rich, dīves.
Rightly, recte.
Rise, orior, 4, dep.
Road, via.
Root, radix.
Rosmary, rosmarīnus.
Rough, asper.
Ruddy, ruber.
Rule, rego, 3.
Run, curro, 3.
Rust, rubīgo.

Sack, saccus.
Sad, tristis.
Safe, tutus.
Sailor, nauta.
Same, idem, eadem, idem.
Salt, sal.
Sand, arena.
Save, servo, 1.
Say, dico, 3.
Scare, terreo, 2.
Scholar, discipulus.
School, schola.
Science, scientia; doctrīna.
Scrape, rado, 3.
Sea, mare.
Second, secundus.
Seek, peto, 3; quæro, 3.
Seem, videor, 2.
See, video, 2.
Self, ipse.
Sell, vendo, 3.
Send, mitto, 3.

Servant, servus; minister.
Set, pono, 3; statuo, 3.
Several, aliquot; nonnulli.
Shame, pudor.
Sharp (in edge), acūtus; (to the taste), acer.
Shelf, abacus.
Shop, officīna.
Short, brevis.
Shut, claudo, 3.
Sick, æger; ægrōtus.
Sickly, morbōsus, valetudinarius.
Side, n. latus.
Sift, cribro, 1.
Sight, visus; conspectus.
Sign, signum; indicium; nota.
Signify, significo, 1.
Similar, similis.
Simple, simplex; purus.
Since (whereas), cum, w. subj.
Singular, singulāris.
Sit, sedeo, 2.
Skillful, perītus; expertus.
Slave, servus.
Sleep n. somnus; v. dormio, 4.
Small, parvus.
Soldier, miles.
Some one, aliquis; quidam; *some—others*, alii—alii.
Son, filius.
Soon, mox.
Soothe, mollio, 4.
Spare, parco (peperci, parsum), 3; w. dat.
Speak, loquor, 3, dep.; dico, 3.
Spearmint, mentha viridis.
Spring, fons.
Square, quadrātus.
Stain, maculo, 1.
State, civitas.
Stay, maneo, 2; moror, 1, dep.
Story, fabula.
Stomach, stomachus.
Strive, nitor, 3, dep.
Street, via.
Strong, validus.
Study, n. studium.
Stupid, stupidus.
Sturdy, validus.
Suffer, patior, 3, dep.; tolero, 1; sufero, 3.
Suitable, opportunus.
Summer, æstas.
Sun, sol.
Surpass, supero, 1; vinco, 3.
Sure, certus.
Surely, certe.
Surgeon, chirurgus.
Swallow, devōro, 1; degluttio, 4.
Swear, juro, 1.
Sweet (to taste or smell), dulcis; suavis; jucundus.
Symptom (of disease), nota, signum.

Table, mensa.
Take, capio, 3; sumo, 3.
Tall, altus, celsus.
Tardy, piger; tardus.
Tar, pix liquida.
Taste, n. gustus; v., gusto, 1.
Tea, thea.
Tell, narro, 1; dico, 3.
Tender, tener.
Terrify, terreo, 2.
Than, quam.
That, pron. ille; is; iste.
That, conj. (in purpose or result clauses), ut; (after verbs of fearing), ne; (not), ne; (after expressions of doubt), quin; after verbs of saying, and the like, not translated.
Their, gen. plur. of is; (own), suus.

Then, tum; deinde.
Thence, inde.
There, ibi; as an expletive, not translated.
Thing, res.
Think, arbitror, 1 dep,; puto, 1.
Thirst, sitis.
This, pron. hic; is.
Through, per, w. acc.
Tired, defessus.
Time, tempus.
To, sign of dative; ad, in, w. acc.; (expressing purpose), ut; ad, w gerund or gerundive; supine.
Tongue, lingua.
To-day, hodie.
Together with, cum w. abl.
To-morrow, cras.
Too, (also) quoque; (much), nimium.
Touch, tango, 3.
Towards, ad, in, w, acc.
Tough, lentus.
Train, exerceo, 2.
Tree, arbor.
Trachea, trachea, æ.
Translate, reddo, 3.
Trial (make), experior, 4, dep.
True, verus.
Try, experior, 4, dep.; conor, 1, dep. 1; tento, 1.

Uncertain, incertus.
Understand, intelligo, 3.
Undertake, suscipio, 3; conor, 1. dep.
Upon, in, w. acc. or abl.
Use, utor, 3, dep., w. abl.
Useful, utilis.

Vain (*in*), frustra.
Valley, vallis.
Vein, vēna.
Very, superl. degree, *or express by*, admodum, valde.
Vine, vitis.
Vinegar, acētum,
Virtue, virtus.
Visit, viso, 3.
Voice, vox.
Vomit, vomo, 3; vomito (often), 1.

Wagon, carrus.
Walk, ambulo, 1.
Wait, expecto, 1.
Want (be in), careo, 2.
Warn, moneo, 2.
Warm (tepid), calidus.
Warm (make), calefacio, 3; tepefacio, 3.
Wash, v., lavo, 1; luo, 3; n., lotio.
Water, aqua.
Wax, cera.
Weak, debilis.
Weary, fessus; defessus.
Weep, fleo, 2.
Well, bene.
Well (be), valeo, 2.
What, interrog. quis.
When, cum, or quum; interrog, quando.
Whether, num; utrum.
Which, qui; (of two), uter.
While, dum.
White, albus
Who, *rel.*, qui; interrog, quis.
Whole, totus.
Why, cur; quāre; quamobrem.
Wide, latus.
Wife, uxor.
Wild, ferus.
Wine, vinum.
Winter, hiems.
Wise, sapiens.

Wisely, sapienter.
Wish, volo.
With, cum, w. abl.; sometimes abl. alone.
Without, sine, w. abl.
Wool, lana.
Woods, silva.
Word, verbum.
Work, labor; opus.
Work, labōro, 1.
Worthy, dignus.
Would rather, malo.
Would that, utinam.
Wound, vulnus.
Wretched, miser.
Write, scribo, 3.
Writing, scriptum.
Wrong, injuria.

Year, annus.
Yellow, flavus.
Yesterday, heri.
Yet, at; tamen.
You, sing. tu, plur. vos.
Your, sing. tuus; plur. vester.
Young man, juvenis, adolescens.

Zeal, studium.
Zealous, diligens; studiōsus.

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Catalogue No. 8. October, 1895.

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