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THE
LATIN GRAMMAR
OF
PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

BY
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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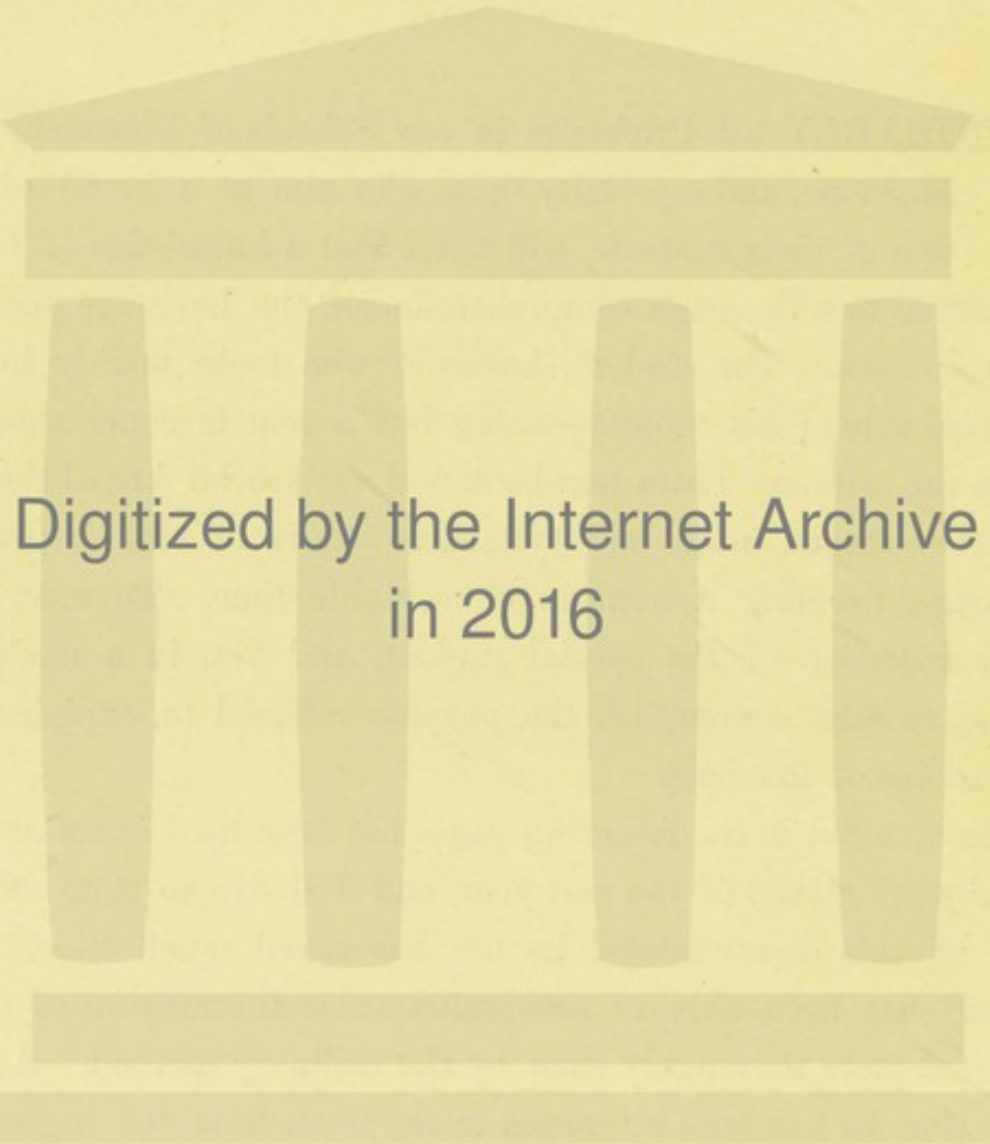
INTRODUCTION.

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.



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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 dili-

gently 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,

Lawrence, Kansas, 1890.

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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.*

<i>ā</i>	is sounded like	<i>a</i>	in <i>father.</i>
<i>ǣ</i>	“	“	<i>a</i> in <i>half.</i>
<i>ē</i>	“	“	<i>e</i> in <i>they.</i>
<i>ĕ</i>	“	“	<i>e</i> in <i>them.</i>
<i>ī</i>	“	“	<i>i</i> in <i>pique.</i>
<i>ȳ</i>	“	“	<i>i</i> in <i>pin.</i>

ō	is sounded like	<i>o</i>	in	<i>ore.</i>
ö	“	“	<i>o</i>	in <i>obey.</i>
ū	“	“	<i>u</i>	in <i>rude.</i>
ÿ	“	“	<i>u</i>	in <i>full.</i>

2. Diphthongs.

ae	is sounded like	<i>ai</i>	in	<i>aisle.</i>
au	“	“	<i>ou</i>	in <i>our.</i>
ei	“	“	<i>ei</i>	in <i>veil.</i>
oe	“	“	<i>oi</i>	in <i>toil.</i>
eu	“	“	<i>eu</i>	in <i>feud.</i>
ui	“	“	<i>we.</i>	

3. Consonants.

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

c	is sounded like	<i>c</i>	in	<i>cave.</i>
g	“	“	<i>g</i>	in <i>give.</i>
j	“	“	<i>y</i>	in <i>yes.</i>
t	“	“	<i>t</i>	in <i>time.</i>
s	“	“	<i>s</i>	in <i>sin.</i>
v	“	“	<i>w</i>	in <i>win.</i>
ch	“	“	<i>k</i>	in <i>kite.</i>

4. SYLLABLES.

1. In dividing a word into syllables, make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs: *gen-ti-ā'-na, mor-phi-a.*

2. A single consonant is joined with the vowel following: *hu'-me-rus, di'-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'-nī-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: *ae-rū'-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: *olēum*.

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

The signs $\bar{\text{~}}$, $\tilde{\text{~}}$, $\tilde{\text{~}}$, 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, crē'-ta*.

2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the *Penult*, if that is long in quantity; otherwise, on the *Antepenult*: *cin-nā-mō'-mum, eu-phor'-bi-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; 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*; SILICIA, *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, distinguished from each other by the case-ending of the genitive singular and by the stem characteristic, as follows:

STEM CHARACTERISTICS.	GENITIVE ENDINGS.
Dec. I. \check{a}	<i>ae</i>
Dec. II. \check{o}	\bar{i}
Dec. III. \check{y} or a consonant	$\check{y}s$
Dec. IV. \check{u}	$\bar{u}s$
Dec. V. \bar{e}	$\bar{e}\bar{i}$

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.

4. The terminations consist of case-endings joined with 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. pílŭlā, a pill.	N. pílŭlæ, pills.
G. pílŭlæ, of a pill.	G. pílŭlārum, of pills.
D. pílŭlæ, to or for a pill.	D. pílŭlīs, to or for pills.
Ac. pílŭlam, a pill.	Ac. pílŭlās, pills.
V. pílŭlā, O pill.	V. pílŭlæ, O pills.
Ab. pílŭlā, from, with or by a pill.	Ab. pílŭlīs, 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.	Plural.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	
N. ā	N. ē	N. āe
G. āe	G. ēs	G. ārum
D. āe	D. ē	D. īs
Ac. ām	Ac. ēn	Ac. ās
V. ā	V. ē	V. āe
Ab. ā	Ab. ē	Ab. īs

The pupil should commit to memory this table of terminations.

13. In Latin there is no article; *pílŭla* may be translated *a pill*, *the pill* or *pill*.

14. *Rules of Syntax* :

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

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

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

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

18.

VOCABULARY. 1.

Aloë, es, F., <i>aloe</i> .	Amāra, <i>bitter</i> .	Est, (he, she it) <i>is</i> .
Aqua, ae, F., <i>water</i> .	Alba, <i>white</i> .	Sunt, (they) <i>are</i> .
Crēta, ae, F., <i>chalk</i> .	Bōna, <i>good</i> .	
Amygdāla, ae, F., <i>almond</i> .	Fluīda, <i>fluid</i> .	Hābet, (he, she, it) <i>has</i> .
Massa, ae, F., <i>mass</i> .	Lenta, <i>tough, sticky</i> .	
Mistūra, ae, F., <i>mixture</i> .	Parva, <i>small</i> .	Hābent, (they) <i>have</i> .
Puella, ae, F., <i>girl</i> .	Pūra, <i>pure</i> .	

EXERCISES.

1. Pīlūla parva. 2. Pīlūlae parvae. 3. Pīlūlas 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 fluīdae. 15. Amygdālae parvae. 16. Puella bona. 17. Puellas bōnas.

1. Pīlūlā est parvā. 2. Amārā est pīlūlā. 3. Pīlūlae sunt parvae. 4. Puella aloen hābet. 5. Puellae amygdālas hābent. 6. Mistūra est lenta. 7. Massae sunt lentae. 8. Mistūrae sunt fluīdae. 9. Crēta est alba. 10. Pīlūla parva est amāra. 11. Puella pīlūlam amāram hābet. 12. Puellae mistūras fluīdas hābent. 13. Crēta alba est pūra. 14. Aloē parva est amāra. 15. Puella bōna pīlūlas amāras hābet. 16. Mistūra fluīda est pūra. 17. Massa lenta est alba. 18. Puellae bōnae amygdālas parvas hābent.

Decline together *crēta pūra, bōna 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.

Chartā, āe, *paper*.
Belladonna, ae.

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

Tinctūra, ae, a *tincture*.

Cornēlia, ae, *Cornelia*.

Filia,¹ ae, a *daughter*.

Nauta, ae (*m*), a *sailor*.

Quinina, ae, *quinine*.

Mēdicīna, 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?

22. The dative is often used with *est* or *sunt* to indicate possession, and, when thus used, is called the POSSESSIVE DATIVE.

23.

EXERCISE. 3.

1. Chartāe medicātae. 2. Chartīs medicātīs. 3. Āquārum medicatārum. 4. Filia nautae. 5. Fīliābus Corneliae. 6. Chartā cērātā. 7. Chartīs cērātīs. 8. Puella mēdicīnam hābet. 9. Puellāe (dative) est mēdicīna. 10. Puellāe hābent tinctūrās. 11. Puellis sunt tinctūrae. 12. Corneliā filiae tinctūram dat. 13. Filiā nautāe tinctūram belladonnae hābēt. 14. Cornēlia quiniam amāram filiae aegrōtae dat. 15. Pīlūlae quinīnæ sunt parvae et amārae. 16. Mistūra multārum mēdicīnārum non bōna est. 17. Cornēlia filiae pīlūlas flāvas dat. 18. Cornēliae āmāras pīlūlas dant.

Answer the following questions in Latin. Every answer should form a complete sentence, like this: *Est-ne pīlūla parva?* Pīlūla est parva: (Yes)—1. Est-ne quinia amāra? 2. Est-ne tinctūra fusca? 3. Hābet-ne puella tinctūram belladonnae? 4. Dat-ne Cornelia filiae pīlūlas quinīnæ? 5. Hābent-ne multam mēdicīnam? 6. Est-ne massa lenta?

¹ Filia has *abus* 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.—NOUNS IN O.

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.

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

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

N. syrūpūs.
G. syrūpī.
D. syrūpō.
Ac. syrūpum.
V. syrūpě.
Ab. syrūpō.

Masculine.

N. puēr.
G. puerī.
D. puerō.
Ac. puerum.
V. puer.
Ab. puerō.

Neuter.

N. extractum.
G. extractī.
D. extractō.
Ac. extractum.
V. extractum.
Ab. extractō.

PLURAL.

N. syrūpī.
G. syrūpōrum.
D. syrūpīs.
Ac. syrūpōs.
V. syrūpī.
Ab. syrūpīs.

N. puerī.
G. puerōrum.
D. puerīs.
Ac. puerōs.
V. puerī.
Ab. puerīs.

N. extractā.
G. extractōrum.
D. extractīs.
Ac. extractā.
V. extractā.
Ab. extractīs.

26. Observe that although the stem ends in *o*, the *o* does not appear except in the dat. and abl. singular and in the gen. and acc. plural.

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.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>us</i>	N. <i>um</i>	N. <i>ī</i>	N. <i>ă</i>
G. <i>ī</i>	G. <i>ī</i>	G. <i>ōrum</i>	G. <i>ōrum</i>
D. <i>ō</i>	D. <i>ō</i>	D. <i>īs</i>	D. <i>īs</i>
Ac. <i>um</i>	Ac. <i>um</i>	Ac. <i>ōs</i>	Ac. <i>ă</i>
V. <i>ĕ</i>	V. <i>um</i>	V. <i>ī</i>	V. <i>ă</i>
Ab. <i>ō</i>	Ab. <i>ō</i>	Ab. <i>īs</i>	Ab. <i>īs</i>

VOCABŪLARY. 3.

NOUNS.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Rōsa, ae, <i>rose</i> .	Mēdicus, ī, doctor, physician.	Abstractum, ī, <i>abstract, dried extract</i> .
Scilla, ae, <i>squill</i> .	Puer, ī, <i>boy</i> .	Acētum, ī, <i>vinegar</i> .
	Rūbus, ī, <i>blackberry bush</i> .	Aconitum, ī, <i>aconite</i> .
	Syrūpus, ī, <i>syrup</i> .	Rheum, ī, <i>rhubarb</i> .
		Vēnēnum, ī, <i>poison</i> .
		Vīnum, ī, <i>wine</i> .

Adjectives.

Aromaticus, a, um, *aromatic*.
 Compositus, a, um, *compound*.
 Doctus, a, um, *learned*.
 Exsiccātus, a, um, *dry, dried out*.
 Grātus, a, um, *pleasing, acceptable*.

Verbs.

Miscet, (*he, she, it*) *mixes*.
 Miscent (*they mix, mingle*).

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 aromatici. 2. Rheum aromaticum. 3. Extractum compositum. 4. Extracto composito. 5. Extractōrum compositōrum. 6. Extracta composita. 7. Mědici docti. 8. Mědicōrum doctōrum. 9. Abstractum exsiccātum. 10. Syrūpus grātus. 11. Syrūpi grāti. 12. Syrūpis grātis. 13. Mědicus est doctus. 14. Mědicus doctus mēdicīnam miscet. 15. Puer abstractum aconīti hābet. 16. Hābet-ne puer venēnum? 17. Scillae sŷrūpus puero non est grātus. 18. Mědicus puero rhei syrūpum aromaticum dat. 19. Acētum et vīnum mēdico dant. 20. Puella rōsae extractum habet. 21. Mědici docti venēna multa miscent. 22. Puero parvo rūbi extractum fluīdum 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 mēdicīna bōna? 3. Dat-ne mēdicus puero venēnum? 4. Est-ne mēdicus doctus? 5. Doctus est. 6. Dat-ne mēdicus puellis sŷrūpum scillae? 7. Hābet-ne puer aconīti abstractum? 8. Est-ne rūbi extractum puero grātum? 9. Miscet-ne doctus mēdicus mēdicīnas?

Second Declension—continued.

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

EXERCISE. 7.

2. *Vocabulary.*

Antīdōtum, ī n., *antidote.*
 Ācīdum, ī n., *an acid.*

Conīum, ī n.,	<i>poison hemlock.</i>
Podophyllum, ī n.,	<i>mandrake, may-apple.</i>
Aurantium, ī n.,	<i>orange-peel.</i>
Mōrus, ī f.,	<i>mulberry-tree.</i>
Maltum, ī n.,	<i>malt.</i>
Fīlius, ī m.,	<i>son.</i>
Pōcūlum, ī n.,	<i>cup.</i>
Claudus, a, n., m.,	<i>lame.</i>
Æger, a, n., m.,	<i>sick.</i>

1. Vĕnĕni antĭdōtum. 2. Puer pōcūlum ācĭdi hābet. 3. Conĭ abstractum est vĕnĕnum exsiccātum. 4. Pŭeri mĕdĭco docto multa abstracta et extracta dant. 5. Anna, fĭlia mĕdĭci, podophylli abstractum et aurantii syrŭpum hābet. 6. Mōri syrŭpum puĕro ægro dat. 7. Est-ne mōri syrŭpus puĕro grātus? 8. Puer claudus extractum malti hābet. 9. Puer æger, mĕdĭci bōni filius, est claudus. 10. Dat-ne mĕdĭcus doctus fĭlio ægro malti extractum? 11. Mōri syrŭpum et aurantii fĭlio dāt.

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.)

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.

Āsāfoetīda, æ,	<i>asafetida.</i>
Æger, a, -um,	<i>sick.</i>
Ācācia, æ,	<i>acacia.</i>
Æsculāpius, ī.	
Cinchōna, æ,	<i>cinchona.</i>
Cinnamōmum, ī,	<i>cinnamon.</i>
Clārus, a, -um,	<i>clear, bright, famous.</i>
Cāpit,	<i>(he, she, it) takes.</i>
Cāpiunt,	<i>(they) take.</i>
Limpīdus, a, -um,	<i>limpid, clear, transparent.</i>
In (with the ablative),	<i>in, on.</i>
Erāt,	<i>(he, she, it) was.</i>
Mālus, a, -um,	<i>bad, evil, wicked.</i>
Magnus, a, -um,	<i>large, great.</i>
Quis (masc.),	<i>who.</i>
Quid (neut.),	<i>what.</i>
Tolu, indecl.,	<i>Tolu.</i>
Tolutānus,	<i>made of Tolu, pertaining to Tolu.</i>

EXERCISE. 9.

1. Æsculāpius, mēdīcus clārus. 2. Nauta æger. 3. Nautæ ægrōto. 4. Cum (with) nautā ægrō. 5. Nautōrum ægrōrum. 6. Mēdīcus clārus nautæ ægro tolutānum syrūpum dat. 7. Quis cinchōnæ tinctūram puellæ bōnæ dat? 8. Bōnus mēdīcus dat tinctūram puellæ. 9. Quis cinnamōmī tinctūram hābet? 10. Pūer mālus hābet, sed (but) bōnō vīrō dat. 11. Quis erat Æsculāpius? 12. Æsculāpius erat clārus mēdīcus. 13. Vir ægrōtus asafetīdæ tinctūram cāpit. 14. Quis acāciæ syrūpum cāpit? 15. Mālus vir cāpit. 16. Est-ne ægrōtus? 17. Aqua limpīda est in pōcūlo. 18. Quis tolu in pōcūlo hābet? 19. Mēdīcus clārus

pūero ægro sacchārum dat. 20. O mēdīce, vēnēnum est in āquā.
21. Mēdīce bōne, scillæ syrūpus est in pōcūlo.

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 amat? 2. Quis asafœtidæ tincturam amat? 3. Căpit-ne mālus puer acāciæ syrūpum? 4. Āmant-ne pueri parvi scillæ syrūpum? 5. Quis pilūlas parvas aconīti capit? 6. Hābet-ne mēdīcus podophylli pilūlas vīro ægrōto? 7. Quod extractum hābēt mēdīcus?

32. *First and Second Declension—continued.*

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

2.

VOCABULARY. 5.

Āmātūr, (<i>he, she it</i>) is loved.	Capsīcum, ī, <i>Cayenne pepper.</i>
Āmantūr, (<i>they</i>) are loved.	Collum, ī, <i>neck.</i>
Vōcat, (<i>he, she, it</i>) calls.	Emplastrum, ī, <i>plaster.</i>
Vōcātur, (<i>he, she, it</i>) is called.	Īpēcācūānha, -æ, <i>ipecac.</i>
Āmīcus, ī, <i>friend.</i>	Germānus, -a, -um, <i>German</i>
Americānus, a, -um, <i>American.</i>	Nāsus, ī, <i>nose.</i>
Pērītus, a, -um, <i>skilled, experienced.</i>	Officīna, -æ, <i>office, shop.</i>
Allium, ī, <i>garlic.</i>	Rēmēdium, ī, <i>remedy.</i>
Arnīca, æ, <i>arnica.</i>	Ūbī, adv., <i>where, when.</i>
Cerevisia, æ, <i>beer.</i>	Sātis, adv., <i>enough.</i>

EXERCISE. 11.

1. Ůbĭ est mĕdĭcus? 2. In officĭnā est. 3. Quis mĕdĭcum vocat? 4. A filiā nautæ vocātur. 5. Medicĭnam in officĭnā miscet vĭro ægrōto. 6. Hābet-ne in officĭnā rĕmĕdia multa? 7. Hābet-ne syrĕpum? 8. Multos syrĕpos hābet: syrĕpos rosæ et rhei et rubi et sarsaparillæ et scillæ et ipecacuānhæ et allii et acāciæ et amygdālæ et aurantii et,—“sātis, sātis, amĭce bōne; syrĕpos habet.” 9. Est-ne mĕdĭcus pĕrĭtus? 10. Pĕrĭtus et bōnus est, et ab amĭcĭs amātur et laudātur. 11. Habet-ne arnicæ emplastrum in ōfficĭnā? 12. Hābet. 13. Nautæ puer mālus capsĭci emplastrum in collo hābet. 14. Mĕdĭcus Germānus hābet nāsum magnum et rubrum. 15. Cerevisiam āmat. 16. Quid Americānus mĕdĭcus āmat? 17. Vĭnum ab Americāno āmātur. 18. Quid est in nāso pŭellæ? 19. Mĕdĭci pŭella arnicæ emplastrum in nāso hābet.

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. Ůbĭ est mĕdĭcus? 2. Ůbĭ est pŭer mĕdĭci? 3. Est-ne amĭci pŭella in ōfficĭnā? Quis æger est? 4. Est-ne mĕdĭco quinia puero? 5. Dat-ne filius mĕdĭci quiniæ pilŭlas nautæ ægrōto? 6. Hābet-ne mĕdĭcus aloes exsiccātum extractum? 7. Dat-ne pŭero ægrōto scillæ syrĕpum? 8. Est-ne sennæ extractum puero grātum? 9. Quis allii syrĕpum puero mālō dat?

CHAPTER V.

33. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Fluïdus, Fluid.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. fluïdus.	fluïdă.	fluïdum.
G. fluïdī.	fluïdæ.	fluïdī.
D. fluïdō.	fluïdæ.	fluïdō.
Ac. fluïdum.	fluïdam.	fluïdum.
V. fluïdĕ.	fluïdă.	fluïdum.
Ab. fluïdō.	fluïdā.	fluïdō.

PLURAL.

N. fluïdī.	fluïdæ.	fluïdă.
G. fluïdōrum.	fluïdārum.	fluïdōrum.
D. fluïdīs.	fluïdīs.	fluïdīs.
Ac. fluïdōs.	fluïdās.	fluïdă.
V. fluïdī.	fluïdæ.	fluïdă.
Ab. fluïdīs.	fluïdīs.	fluïdīs.

Tĕnĕr, tender.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. tĕnĕr.	tĕnĕră.	tĕnĕrum.
G. tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕrī.
D. tĕnĕrō.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕrō.
Ac. tĕnĕrum.	tĕnĕram.	tĕnĕrum.
V. tĕnĕr.	tĕnĕră.	tĕnĕrum.
Ab. tĕnĕrō.	tĕnĕră.	tĕnĕrō.

PLURAL.

N. tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕră.
G. tĕnĕrōrum.	tĕnĕrārum.	tĕnĕrōrum.
D. tĕnĕrīs.	tĕnĕrīs.	tĕnĕrīs.
Ac. tĕnĕrōs.	tĕnĕrās.	tĕnĕră.
V. tĕnĕrī.	tĕnĕræ.	tĕnĕră.
Ab. tĕnĕrīs.	tĕnĕrīs.	tĕnĕrīs.

Æger, sick.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. ægēr.	ægrǎ.	ægrum.
G. ægrī.	ægræ.	ægrī.
D. ægrō.	ægræ.	ægrō.
Ac. ægrum.	ægram.	ægrum.
V. æger.	ægrǎ.	ægrum.
Ab. ægrō.	ægrā.	ægrō.

PLURAL.

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

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

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

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. duō	duæ	duō
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Ac. duōs	duās	duō
V. duo	duæ	duō
Ab. duōbus	duābus	duōbus

Decline together *sōlus vir*, *āliud vīnum*, *nullā puellā*, *duō puērī*.

VOCABULARY. 6.

Liquīdus, a, -um	<i>liquid.</i>
Pallīdus, a, -um	<i>pale, pallid.</i>
Alīus, a, -um	<i>other.</i>
Præpārātus, a, -um	<i>prepared, ready beforehand.</i>

Præscriptum, ī	<i>prescription.</i>
Oxalīcus, a, -um	<i>oxalic.</i>
Mūriātīcus, a, -um	<i>muriatic.</i>
Mīsēr, a, -um	<i>poor, wretched.</i>
Tēnēr, a, -um	<i>tender.</i>
Tartarīcus, a, -um	<i>tartaric.</i>
Destillātus, a, -um	<i>distilled.</i>
Dūō, æ, o	<i>two.</i>
Quātūor, indecl.	<i>four.</i>
Quot, indecl.	<i>how many.</i>
Huc, adv.	<i>hither.</i>
Lobelia, æ,	<i>lobelia.</i>
Sanguīnāria, æ	<i>blood-root.</i>
Vēnit (he, she, it)	<i>comes.</i>
Vēniunt (they)	<i>come.</i>

EXERCISE. 13.

1. Pūer mīser est pallīdus. 2. Ūbi est mēdicus, pūerōrum ægrōrum āmīcus? 3. Huc vēnit. 4. Hābet-ne præscriptum præparātum? 5. Mēdicus pērītus pūeris tēneris multas mēdicīnas præparātas hābet. 6. Quot ācēta mēdico sunt? 7. Quātūor ācēta sunt mēdico,—lobeliæ ācētum, opīi ācētum, sanguīnāriæ ācētum, scillæ ācētum. 8. Scillæ ācētum pūellæ tēneræ non grātum est. 9. Quot ācida liquida in ōfficīnā āmīci sunt? 10. Multa ācida sunt,—ācidum oxalīcum, et ācidum mūriātīcum, et ācidum tartarīcum, et,—et,—ācidum dēstillātum, et,—“sātis.” 11. Quid est ācidum dēstillātum? 12. Quinia et cinchōna et aliæ mēdicīnæ āmāræ a pūeris tēneris non āmantur. 13. Rōsæ rūbræ a pūellis parvis āmantur. 14. Quid mēdicus filiæ ægræ et mīsēræ āmīci bōni dat? 15. Mistūram syrūpi scillæ et sacchāri dat. 16. Mistūra a pūellā mīsērā non āmātur.

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 mēdicus in pōcūlo hābet? 2. Quid mēdicus pūero ægrō dāt? 3. Quis quiniæ pilūlas āmat. 4. Amantur a pūeris parvis? 5. Mēdice bōne, quot ācōnīti pilulas pūer hābet? 6. Ubi est Cornēliæ filia? 7. Est-ne in ōfficīnā mēdicī clāri? 8. Quot pōcūla rheī syrūpī pūer hābet? 9. Quis allii syrūpum hābet?

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.

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

IMPERFECT.

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

FUTURE.

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

VOCABULARY. 7.

Dōmīnus, ī	master (of a household, etc.).
Discīpūlus, ī	pupil, scholar.
Gutta, æ	a drop.
Hēri, adv.	yesterday.
Lavandūla, æ	lavender.
Māgister, ī	master, teacher.
Mēdicāmentum, ī	drug, medicine.
Mēdicāmentārius, ī	druggist.
Magnesia, æ	magnesia.
Mentha, æ	mint.
Laetus, a, um	glad, joyful.
Nīger, a, um	black.
Olēum, ī	oil.
Pīpērātus, a, um	peppery, of pepper.
Prīmus, a, um	first.
Pārat (he, she, it)	prepares.
Pārant	they prepare.
Schōla, æ,	school.
Servus, ī,	a slave, servant.
Sēcundus, a, um,	second.
Stramonium, ī,	stramonium.
Sānat (he, she, it)	heals, cures.
Sānant	they heal, cure.
Trochiscus, ī	a troche.
Unguentum, ī	ointment.
Vālidus, a, um	strong, sturdy.

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

2. *Filius* (son) and *genius* (guardian deity), and proper nouns in *ius*, drop the *e* of the vocative: *fili*, *Corneli*.

EXERCISE. 15.

1. Sunt, erant, erunt. 2. Est, erit, erat. 3. Ero, sum, eram. 4. Sumus, eramus, erimus. 5. Eritis, eratis, estis. 6. Servus oleum piperatæ menthæ hæbet. 7. Servus niger dōmino mēdicāmenta pārat. 8. Lavandulæ olēum erat in pōcūlo parvo. 9. Māgister bōno discipūlo ipecacuanhæ trōchiscum dat. 10. Est-ne discipūlus laetus?

11. Non lætus est. 12. Măgistri pŭeris bŏnis trŏchiscos magnesie dat. 13. Quis in schŏlā erit prĭmus discipŭlus? 14. Mĕdicāmentārĭi fĭlius vālidus erit prĭmus. 15. Quis sĕcundus erit? 16. Măgistri fĭlius erit sĕcundus. 17. Quis discipŭlorum hĕri æger erat? 18. Sĕcundus fĭlius mĕdicāmentārĭi hĕri æger erat. 19. Quod rĕmĕdium cāpit? 20. Stramonĭ extracti flŭidi guttas dŭas cāpit. 21. Est-ne stramonium bŏna mĕdicĭna? 22. Mĕdicāmentārĭi pĕrĭti stramonĭi extractum, et stramonĭ flŭidum extractum, et stramonĭ tinctŭram, et stramonĭ unguentum pārant. 23. Mĕdicĭna vāvida servum misĕrum et ægrum sānat. 24. Rĕmĕdia mĕdicŏrum pĕrĭtŏrum 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 prescription 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 fĭlius mĕdicāmentārĭi? 4. Quid servus mĕdici in ōfficinā pārat? 5. Pārat-ne pŭero măgistri quiniæ pillulas? 6. Quot menthæ piperatæ trŏchiscos pŭella hābet? 7. Dat-ne pŭella pŭero ægro ōlĕum lavandulæ? 8. Ubi discipŭlus vālidus erat hĕri? 9. Quot guttas stramonĭi flŭidi extracti mĕdicus viro ægro dat? 10. Est-ne āmārum mĕdicāmentum pŭero parvo grātum?

Irregular Verb, Sum—Continued.

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

PERFECT TENSE.

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

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

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

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. fuero, <i>I shall have been.</i>	fuerimus, <i>we shall have been.</i>
2. fueris, <i>thou wilt have been.</i>	fueritis, <i>you will have been.</i>
3. fuerit, <i>he will have been.</i>	fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i>

VOCABULARY. 8.

Āger, āgrī	field.
Agrīcōla, æ	farmer.
Brachīum, ī	arm, upper arm.
Cāpiat (he, she, it)	let take, may take.
Dīcit (he, she, it)	says.
Dilūtus, a, um	diluted, weakened.
Drachma, æ	drachm.
Fascīa, æ	bandage.
Fractus, a, um	broken.
Fīat	let be made.
Gēnēr, ī	son-in-law.
Hyoscyāmus, ī	henbane.
Herba, æ	herb, grass, plant.
Indus, a, um	Indian.
Indīcus, a, um	Indian.
Partīcūla, æ	part, small part, particle.
Sānātur (he, she, it)	is cured, healed.
Sānantur (they)	are cured, healed.
Sōcēr, ī	father-in-law.
Uncīa, 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.*

EXERCISE. 17.

1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuisti, fuistis, fuērunt. 3. Fueram, fuero, fui. 4. Fuerāmus, fueritis, fuerant. 5. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 6. In officinā sunt multa mēdicāmenta. 7. Gēnēr agricolāe mēdicāmentārius est. 8. Agricolāe pūer brachiū fractum hābet. 9. Fascia pūero misēro fiat. 10. Quid māgistri sōcer cāpit? 11. Ægrōtus ācōnīti extracti liquidi tres guttas cāpiat. 12. Quid mēdīci servus hābet? 13. Hyoscyāmi unciām et strychnīæ drachmam hābet. 14. Fuit-ne mēdicīna aquā purā dilūta? 15. Ūbi est Indus mēdicus clārus? 16. Huc vēnit doctus vir. 17. Sānat-ne pūeros ægros? 18. Fīlium agricolāe vālīdi herbis sānat. 19. Mēdīci pūer mālus tabācum filio māgistri dāt. 20. Pūeri māgistri quīnīæ pilūlis sānantur. 21. Quid mēdicus Indus dīcit? 22. "Ægrōtus tabāci particūlam, unciās quinque cerevisiæ, et magnum pōcūlum vīni cāpiat." 23. Est-ne Indi mēdīci præsēcriptum bōnum? 24. Quis tabāco, cerevisiā, vīno sānatur? Māla 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 (*ægro-tis*) 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 asafoetida 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.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>sim</i>	<i>sīmus</i>	1. <i>essem</i>	<i>essēmus</i>
2. <i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>	2. <i>esses</i>	<i>essētis</i>
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>	3. <i>esset</i>	<i>essent</i>
PERFECT TENSE.		PLUPERFECT TENSE.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>fuērim</i>	<i>fuērīmus</i>	1. <i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
2. <i>fuēris</i>	<i>fuērītis</i>	2. <i>fuissets</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
3. <i>fuērit</i>	<i>fuērīnt</i>	3. <i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuisSENT</i>

40. *Imperative.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2. <i>Es, be thou.</i>	<i>Este, be ye.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

2. <i>Esto, thou shalt be.</i>	<i>Estōte, ye shall be.</i>
3. <i>Esto, he shall be.</i>	<i>Sunto, they shall be.</i>

41. *Infinitive.*

Present, <i>esse</i>	<i>to be.</i>
Perfect, <i>fuisse</i>	<i>to have been.</i>
Future, <i>futurus esse</i>	<i>to be about to be.</i>

42. *Participle.*

<i>Futurus, a, um</i>	<i>about to be.</i>
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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* is used in questions asking for information, as in the illustrations already given.

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

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

VOCABULARY. 9.

Balnĕum, ĩ	bath.
Cĕlĭdus, a, um	hot.
Cĕrĕtum, ĩ	cerate, a waxed dressing.
Cĕrĕtus, a, um	waxed.
Camphĕra, æ	camphor.
Capsŭla, æ	capsule.
Cetaceum, ĩ	spermaceti, sperm.
Cetraria, æ	cetraria.
Decoctum, ĩ	a decoction.
Frĭgĭdus, a, um	cold.
Ignatia, æ	{ ignatia, plant giving St. Ignatius bean, containing strychnine.
Jalĕpa, æ	jalap.
Plumbum, ĩ	lead.
Resĭna, æ	resin.
Sabĭna, æ	savin.
Senĕga, æ	rattlesnake-root.
Tĕpĭdus, a, um	tepid, warm.
Dicĭtur (he, she, it)	is said.
Ĕmit (he, she, it)	buys.
Ĕmunt (they)	buy.
Vendit (he, she, it)	sells.
Vĕndunt (they)	sell.

EXERCISE. 19.

8. Pŭer æger in balnĕo fuisse dicĭtur. 9. Nauta in balnĕo frĭgĭdo fuĕrit. 10. Agricĕla æger dicĭtur in balnĕo cĕlĭdo fuisse. 11. Quis est in balnĕo frĭgĭdo? 12. Pŭer parvus mĕgĭstri dicĭtur in balnĕo frĭgĭdo esse. 13. Pŭer, bĕnus es. 14. Pŭer bĕne, bĕnus ĕsto. 15. Āmĭci cĕri, vĕlĭdi ĕste. 16. Quid mĕdicĕmentĕrius ĕmit et vĕndit? 17. Mĕdicĕmenta multa in ōffĭcĭnĕ ĕmit et vendit.

18. Quot cērāta hābet in ōfficinā? 19. Mēdicāmentārius pērītus, mēdīci clāri gēner, cērāta quinque in ōfficinā parvā pārāt et vēndit. 20. Cāmphōræ cērātum, et cetacei cērātum, et multa emplastra, cērāta, ægrotis (to the sick) vendit. 21. Pārāt-ne mēdicāmentārius multa mēdicāmenta? 22. Cetrariæ dēcoctum, et sarsaparillæ dēcoctum compōsitum, et abstracta ignatiæ āmāræ, jalāpæ, senēgæ, vālēriānæ, et ālia multa. 23. Nōnne est doctus vir, et clārus? 24. Quis plumbi et rēsīnæ et sābīnæ cērāta ěmit? 25. Mēdicāmentārii pārāt, et ægrōti multa rēmēdia ěmunt. 26. Discipūle bōne, es (imperative) doctus mēdicāmentārius.

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. Ūbi est mēdīcus? 2. Nōnne in ōfficinā parvā est? 3. Pārāt-ne vālēriānam pūĕro ægro? 4. Quot uncias camphōræ in ōfficinā mēdīcus hābet? 5. Quot grāna quīniæ ægrōto dat? 6. Hābēt-ne mēdīcus āquam cālīdam in balnēo? 7. Ēst-ne ægra pūella in āquā tēpidā? 8. Quid vendit filius mēdicāmentāri? 9. Nōnne jalāpæ et senēgæ 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

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
amō.	amāre.	amāvī.	amātum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
amō, <i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	amāmus, <i>we love.</i>
amās, <i>you love.</i>	amātis, <i>you love.</i>
amat, <i>he loves.</i>	amant, <i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

amābam, <i>I was loving.</i>	amābāmus, <i>we were loving.</i>
amābās, <i>you were loving.</i>	amābātis, <i>you were loving.</i>
amābat, <i>he was loving.</i>	amābant, <i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

amābō, <i>I shall love.</i>	amābimus, <i>we shall love.</i>
amābis, <i>you will love.</i>	amābitis, <i>you will love.</i>
amābit, <i>he will love.</i>	amābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

amāvī, <i>I have loved.</i>	amāvimus, <i>we have loved.</i>
amāvistī, <i>you have loved.</i>	amāvistis, <i>you have loved.</i>
amāvit, <i>he has loved.</i>	amāvērunt, <i>ēre, they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, <i>I had loved.</i>	amāverāmus, <i>we had loved.</i>
amāverās, <i>you had loved.</i>	amāverātis, <i>you had loved.</i>
amāverat, <i>he had loved.</i>	amāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

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.

amāverō, <i>I shall have loved.</i>	amāverīmus, <i>we shall have loved.</i>
amāverīs, <i>you will have loved.</i>	amāverītis, <i>you will have loved.</i>
amāverit, <i>he will have loved.</i>	amāverint, <i>they will have loved.</i>

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
amem,	amēmus,	amāverim,	amāverīmus,
amēs,	amētis,	amāverīs,	amāverītis,
amet,	ament.	amāverit.	amāverint.
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
amārem,	amārēmus,	amāvīissem,	amāvīissemus,
amārēs,	amārētis,	amāvīisēs,	amāvīisētis,
amāret,	amārent.	amāvīisset.	amāvīissent.

Imperative.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Present, amā, love thou.</i>	amāte, <i>love ye.</i>
<i>Future, amātō, thou shalt love.</i>	amātōte, <i>ye shall love.</i>
amātō, <i>he shall love.</i>	amantō, <i>they shall love.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres., amāre, to love.</i>	<i>Perf., amāvīisse, to have loved.</i>
<i>Fut., amātūrus esse, to be about to love.</i>	

Participle.

<i>Pres., amāns, loving.</i>	<i>Fut., amātūrus, about to love.</i>
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Gerund.

<i>Gen., amandī, of loving.</i>	<i>Acc., amandum, loving.</i>
<i>Dat., amandō, for loving.</i>	<i>Abl., amandō, by loving.</i>

Supine.

<i>Acc., amātum, to love.</i>	<i>Abl., amātū, to love, be loved.</i>
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FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, I am loved.—Stem, āma.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
āmōr,	āmārī,	amātūs sūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved.**Singular.*

ămōr,
ămārīs or rē,
ămātūr.

Plural.

ămāmūr,
ămāmīnī,
ămantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

ămābār,
ămābārīs or rē,
ămābātūr.

ămābāmūr,
ămābāmīnī,
ămābantūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

ămābōr,
ămābērīs or rē,
ămābītūr.

ămābīmūr,
ămābīmīnī,
ămābuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

ămātūs sūm,¹
ămātūs ēs,
ămātūs est.

ămātī sūmūs,
ămātī estīs,
ămātī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

ămātūs ērām,¹
ămātūs ērās,
ămātūs ērāt.

ămātī ērāmūs,
ămātī ērālīs,
ămātī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

ămātūs ērō,¹
ămātūs ērīs,
ămātūs ērīt.

ămātī ērīmūs
ămātī ērītīs,
ămātī ērunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amātus fui* for *amātus sum*. So *fuëram, fuëras, etc.*, for *ëram, ëras, etc.*; also *fuëro, fuëris, etc.*, for *ëro, ëris, etc.*

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I may be loved.

āmēr,	|	āmēmūr,
āmērīs or rě,	|	āmēmīnī,
āmētūr.	|	āmentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, would or should be loved.

āmārēr,	|	āmārēmūr,
āmārērīs or rě,	|	āmārēmīnī,
āmārētūr.	|	āmārentūr,

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

āmātūs sīm, ¹	|	āmātī sīmūs,
āmātūs sīs,	|	āmātī sīlīs,
āmātūs sīt.	|	āmātī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, would or should have been loved.

āmātūs essēm, ¹	|	āmātī essēmūs,
āmātūs essēs,	|	āmātī essētīs,
āmātūs essēt.	|	āmātī essent.

Imperative.

PRES., āmārē, <i>be thou loved.</i>	|	āmāmīnī, <i>be ye loved.</i>
FUT., āmātōr, <i>thou shalt be loved.</i>	|	āmāntōr, <i>they shall be loved.</i>
āmātōr, <i>he shall be loved.</i>	|	

Infinitive.

PRES., āmārī, <i>to be loved.</i>	|	FUT., āmātūm īrī, <i>to be about to be</i>
PERF., āmātūs essē, <i>to have been loved.</i>	|	<i>loved.</i>

Participle.

PERF., ² āmātūs, <i>having been loved.</i>	|	GER., ³ āmandūs, <i>to be loved, deserving</i>
	|	<i>to be loved.</i>

¹ *Fuërim, fuëris, 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.

Āmo, 1, āvi, ātum	love.
Dūm, adv.	while, as long as, until.
Ergōta, æ	ergot.
Euonymus, ī	burning bush. (spindle tree)
Fīdus, a, um	faithful, trusty.
Glycyrrhīza, æ	liquorice.
Hæmatoxylon, ī	logwood.
Krameria, æ	krameria.
Laudo, 1, āvi, ātum	praise.
Leptandra, æ	leptandron.
Lassus, a, um	tired, weary.
Nullus, a, um	no, none, not any.
Porto, 1, āvi, ātum	carry.
Pigĕr, a, um	lazy.
Quassia, æ	quassia.
Recrĕo, 1, āvi, ātum	refresh.
Sāno, 1, āvi, ātum	heal, cure.
Somnus, ī	sleep.
Taraxācum, ī	dandelion.
Vigīlo, 1, āvi, ātum	watch.

EXERCISE. 21.

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

7. Medici morbos multos medicīnis sanant. 8. Puer æger taraxaci extracto sanabātur. 9. Puer nullus extracta quassiae et leptandræ amat. 10. Agricola lassus poculis magnis cerevisiæ recreabātur. 11. Malti extractum fluidum ab agricolā non amā-

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.

tur. 12. Quis hæmatoxyli extractum portābit? 13. Hæmatoxyli extractum, et extracta euonymi et ergõtæ a servo medici portabuntur. 14. Glycirrhizæ extractum a pueris laudabātur et amabātur. 15. Est-ne kramerizæ extractum bonum medicamentum? 16. A medico perīto laudabātur. 17. Puer æger agricolæ euonymi extracto sanabātur. 18. Servus fidus vigilābat dum somnus gratus dominum defessum recreat. 19. Dominus noster somno nullo recreabitur. 20. Nonne nautæ claudi filius leptandræ et taraxaci extracta amat? 21. Extracta herbārum amarārum a pueris nunquam amabuntur.

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 leptandron 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 officinā? 3. Quis æger est? 4. Quid remedium ægrōto das? 5. Nonne extractum taraxaci puerum sanābit? 6. Quot quiniæ pilulas ægrōtus capit? 7. Quot grana cinchōnæ genero medicus dabat? 8. Num quinque grana ægrum sanābunt? 9. Num puellæ miseræ extractum quassizæ 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 possessive pronouns for *my, thy, your, our, his, her, its* and *their* are usually omitted in Latin, unless their expression is required for the sake of emphasis or clearness.

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, sanātus esse, sanātum iri, sanāri.

6. Ager arātus erit, agricolā agrum araverat, ager ab agricolā arātus est. 7. Carolus, medici puer malus, vinum amābat. 8. Vina multa medicamentario in officinā erant,—antimonīi 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. Archagāthus 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 severus 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 some¹ 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) some¹ gum and 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 quiniæ et aconīti pilulas devorāre amat? 7. Num puella pulchra gummi masticat? 8. Est-ne gummi Arabicum an tolu-tānum?

¹ Not to be translated.

CHAPTER IX.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. THE stem ends in a consonant or in *i*.

49. Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter, *mute stems, liquid stems, sibilant stems.*

50. MUTE STEMS.

Sulphās, <i>u.</i> ,	calx, <i>m.</i> ,	lex, <i>f.</i> ,	adeps, <i>m and f.</i> ,	ěněma, <i>n.</i> ,
<i>Sulphate,</i>	<i>lime,</i>	<i>law,</i>	<i>fat,</i>	<i>injection.</i>
<i>Stem, sulphat.</i>	<i>st., calc.</i>	<i>st., leg.</i>	<i>st., adep.</i>	<i>st., eněmat.</i>

Singular.

N. V., sulphās,	calx,	lex,	adeps,	ěněma.
G., sulphātis,	calcis,	legis,	adipis,	enemātis.
D., sulphāti,	calci,	legi,	adipi,	enemāti.
Ac., sulphātem,	calcem,	legem,	adipem,	ěněma.
Ab., sulphāte,	calce,	lege,	adipe,	enemāte.

Plural.

N. V., sulphātes,	leges,	adipes,	enemāta.
G., sulphātum,	legum,	adipum,	enemātum.
D., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.
Ac., sulphātes,	leges,	adipes,	enemāta.
Ab., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.

51. TERMINATIONS.

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., <i>s</i>	<i>ēs</i>	—	<i>a</i>
G., <i>is</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>um</i>
D., <i>ī</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ibus</i>
Ac., <i>em</i>	<i>ēs</i>	—	<i>a</i>
Ab., <i>e</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>ibus</i>

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, <i>m</i>	<i>acetate.</i>
Acerbus, a, um	<i>sour.</i>
Adeps, ĩpis, <i>m and m</i>	<i>fat, lard.</i>
Alcoholicus, a, um	<i>alcoholic.</i>
Applico 1, āvi, ātum	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Berbēris, ĩdis, <i>f</i>	<i>barberry tree.</i>
Calx, cis, <i>f</i>	<i>lime.</i>
Canthāris ĩdis, <i>f</i>	<i>cantharis, Spanish fly.</i>
Cortex, ĩcis, <i>m</i>	<i>bark, rind, cork.</i>
Cōmes, ĩtis, <i>m and f</i>	<i>companion, comrade.</i>
Cataplasma, ātis, <i>n</i>	<i>poultice.</i>
Carbōnas, ātis, <i>m</i>	<i>carbonate.</i>
Cāpūt, ĩtis, <i>n</i>	<i>head.</i>
Ĕnēma, ātis, <i>n</i>	<i>injection.</i>
Excĭto 1, āvi, ātum	<i>excite, call forth, raise up.</i>
Glāber, a, um	<i>smooth, bare, bald.</i>
Lēx, lēgis, <i>f</i>	<i>law.</i>
Lāpis, ĩdis, <i>m</i>	<i>stone.</i>
Levo 1, āvi, ātum	<i>lighten, relieve.</i>
Fortis, e, 3	<i>brave, bold.</i>
Miles, ĩtis, 3, <i>m</i>	<i>soldier.</i>
Macero 1, āvi, ātum	<i>macerate, steep, soften in liquor.</i>
Lĭnum, ĩ, <i>n</i>	<i>flax.</i>
Si plācet	<i>if you please.</i>
Pulvĕro 1, āvi, ātum	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
Soda, æ, <i>f</i>	<i>soda.</i>
Sulphas, ātis, <i>m</i>	<i>sulphate.</i>
Sināpis, ĩs, <i>f</i>	<i>mustard.</i>
Sōcĭus, ĩ, <i>m</i>	<i>partner, associate.</i>
Virgūla, a	<i>whip, switch.</i>

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, potāssii 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, ammoniæ 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 cinchōnæ pilulis sanātus est. 12. Cantharidis cerātum a medico parātum, et pueri ægri stomacho applicātum erat. 13. Sināpis emplastrum vesicatorium magnum 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 agrum levābit? 6. Applicabōne brachio claudo militis ulmi cataplasma? 7. Quid pigro discipulo applicābo? 8. Applicabōne virgulam?

VOCABULARY. 12.

Abăcus, ī, M	<i>shelf, counter, table, bench.</i>
Catharticus, a, um	<i>cathartic.</i>
Colocynthis, idis, F	<i>colocynthis, bitter apple.</i>
Digitālis, is, F	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Diligenter, adv.	<i>diligently.</i>
Dūrus, a, um	<i>hardy, tough, rugged.</i>
Īris, idis, F	<i>iris.</i>
Hydrastis, is, F	<i>hydrastis, golden seal.</i>
Laboro 1, āvi, ātum	<i>labor, work.</i>
Lētifer, a, um	<i>deadly, death-bearing.</i>
Juglans, andis, F	<i>butternut.</i>
Nux, nucis, F	<i>nut.</i>
Nux-vomica, æ, F	<i>nux-vomica.</i>
Pars, partis, F	<i>part.</i>
Physostigma, atis, N	<i>physostigma (Calabar bean).</i>
Percōlo 1, āvi, ātum	<i>strain.</i>
Penītus, adv.	<i>internally, thoroughly.</i>
Rādix, icis, F	<i>root.</i>
Stātīm, adv.	<i>immediately, at once.</i>
Tracto 1, āvi, ātum,	<i>handle.</i>

EXERCISE. 27.

1. Medicamentarius et socius in officinā medicamenta inspectantos. 2. Carolus et Joannus 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 dēdi grāna decem. 6. Dedisti agrōto 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. Radicis 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, fluididum 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 one-eighth 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 abāco alto est? 4. Quis colocynthidis extractum compositum percolāvit? 5. Nonne a servo medicamentarii percolātum est? 6. Num puer piger radices iridis pulverābat? 7. Potabat-ne puer digitālis extractum? 8. Nonne æger statim 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.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
monēō,	monēre,	monuī,	monitum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
monēō,	|	monēmus,
monēs,	|	monētis,
monet.	|	monent.

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, or I advised.

monēbam,	|	monēbāmus,
monēbas,	|	monēbātis,
monēbat.	|	monēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will advise.

monēbō,	|	monēbimus,
monēbis,	|	monēbitis,
monēbit.	|	monēbunt.

PERFECT.

I have advised, or I advised.

monuī,	|	monuimus,
monuīstī,	|	monuīstis,
monuūt.	|	monuērunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised.

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

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

monuerō,
monuerīs,
monuerit.

monuerīmus,
monuerītis,
monuerint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

moneam,
moneās,
moneat.

PLURAL.

moneāmus,
moneātis,
moneant.

IMPERFECT.

monērem,
monērēs,
monēret.

monērēmus,
monērētis,
monērent.

PERFECT.

monuerim,
monuerīs,
monuerit.

monuerīmus,
monuerītis,
monuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

monuissē,
monuissēs,
monuisset.

monuissēmus,
monuissētis,
monuissent.

*Imperative.*PRES. monē, *advise thou;*FUT. monētō, *thou shalt advise,*
monētō, *he shall advise;*monēte, *advise ye.*monētōte, *ye shall advise,*
monentō, *they shall advise.**Infinitive.*PRES. monēre, *to advise.*PERF. monuisse *to have advised.*FUT. monitūrus 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, mōne.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
mōneōr,	mōnērī,	mōnītūs sūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

mōneōr,
 mōnērīs or rē,
 mōnētūr.

mōnēmūr,
 mōnēmīnī,
 mōnentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

mōnēbōr,
 mōnēbārīs, or rē,
 mōnēbātūr.

mōnēbāmūr,
 mōnēbāmīnī,
 mōnēbantūr.

FUTURE

I shall or will be advised.

mōnēbōr,
 mōnēbērīs, or rē,
 mōnēbūtūr.

mōnēbōmūr,
 mōnēbōmīnī,
 mōnēbuntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was advised.

mōnītūs sūm,
 mōnītūs ēs,
 mōnītūs est.

mōnītī sūmīs,
 mōnītī estīs,
 mōnītī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised

mōnītūs ērām,
 mōnītus ērās,
 mōnītūs erāt.

mōnītī ērāmus,
 mōnītī ērātīs,
 mōnītī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

mönītūs ēřō,	|	mönītī ēřīmūs,
mönītūs ēřīs,	|	mönītī ēřītīs,
mönītūs ēřīt.	|	mönītī ēřunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	|	PLURAL.
möneār,	|	möneāmūr,
möneārīs, or rě,	|	möneāmīnī,
möneātūr,	|	möneantūr,

IMPERFECT.

mönērēr,	|	mönērēmūr
mönērērīs, or rě,	|	mönērēmīnī,
mönērētūr.	|	mönērentūr.

PERFECT.

mönītūs sīm,	|	mönītī sīmūs,
mönītūs sīs,	|	mönītī sītīs,
mönītūs sīt.	|	mönītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

mönītūs essēm,	|	mönītī essēmūs,
mönītūs essēs,	|	mönītī essētīs,
mönītūs essēt,	|	mönītī essent.

Imperative.

PRES. mönērě, <i>be thou advised;</i>	|	mönēmīnī, <i>be ye advised.</i>
FUT. mönētör, <i>thou shalt be advised.</i>	|	mönentör, <i>they shall be advised.</i>
mönētör, <i>he shall be advised.</i>	|	

Infinitive.

PRES. mönērī	to be advised.
PERF. mönītūs essē	to have been advised.
FUT. mönītūm īrī	to be about to be advised.

Participle.

PERF. mönītūs	advised.
GER. mönendūs	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	<i>increase.</i>
Habeo, 2, -uī, -ītum	<i>have, hold.</i>
Exerceo, 2, -uī, -ītum	<i>exercise, train.</i>
Deleo, 2, delēvī, delētum	<i>destroy.</i>
Moneo, 2, -uī, -ītum	<i>advise.</i>
Teneo, 2, -uī, -tum	<i>hold, keep.</i>
Doceo, 2, -uī, -doctum	<i>teach.</i>

EXERCISE. 29.

1. Mones, monēris, monet, monemur, monētis, monentur. 2. Habent, habēbant, habētis, habebitis. 3. Exercēris, exercemini, exercentur. 4. Exercebātur, exercebatur, 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.	<i>bismuth.</i>
Debeo, 2, -uī, -itum	<i>owe, be in debt, ought.</i>

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

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, est salicis foliōrum extractum. 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 nitrim dulcem 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.	<i>bicarbonate.</i>
Cītras, -ātis, M.	<i>citrate.</i>
Chloras, -ātis, M.	<i>chlorate.</i>
Chloroformum, ī, N.	<i>chloroform.</i>
Dulcis, e	<i>sweet.</i>
Dōlor, -ōris, M.	<i>pain.</i>
Etiam, adv. and conjunc. (et + jam)	<i>also, even.</i>
Incongrūus, a, -um	<i>incongruous.</i>
Linimentum, ī, N.	<i>liniment.</i>
Mulceo, 2, mulsī, mulsū	<i>soothe, allay, quiet.</i>
Medīco, 1, -āvī, -ātum	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum	<i>bite.</i>
Nitris, -is, M.	<i>nitre.</i>
Ordo, -inis, M.	<i>row, line, order.</i>
Phīāla, æ, F.	<i>phial or vial.</i>
Sapo, -ōnis, M.	<i>soap.</i>
Subacētās, ātis, M.	<i>subacetate.</i>

EXERCISE. 32.

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

ferri, citrātem vini, citrātem quiniæ in phialis habēbat. 6. In ordine longo nitrātes ferri, hydrargyri, potassii, plumbi, bismuthi, sodii bicarbonātem 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 nitrim dulcem? 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 abibat*, 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, ab, prep. w. abl.	away from, by.
Bitartras, -ātis, M.	bitartrate.
Careo, 2, -uī, -ītum	want, lack.
Cibus, ī, M.	food.
Cascarilla, æ, F.	cascarilla.
Mēus, 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.
Rūmex, -icis, 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, their.
Tartras, -ātis, M.	tartrate.

EXERCISE. 34.

1. Monuī, monuēram, monuēro, monūimus, monuerāmus, monuērimus. 2. Monuisti, monuistis, monueras, monuerātis, monuēris,

monuēritis. 3. Monuērunt, monuēre, monuerint, monuerant. 4. Monitus est, moniti estis, moniti erātis, monīti 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, quiniā, salicīno et aliis tonicis multis, a malo medico privātus est. 13. Agricola filio ægro rumicis extractum fluidum præbuit. 14. Tartras ammoniæ 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 quiniæ pilulis arcebitur? 8. Quot pilulas cinchōnæ ægro præbēbo? 9. Nonne 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. <i>liquor.</i>	Pāter, M. <i>father.</i>	Lotion, F. <i>wash.</i>	Sēmen, N. <i>seed.</i>
St., liquor—.	St., patr—.	St., lotion—.	St., semin—.
N. V., liquor,	pater,	lotion,	semen,
G., liquōris,	patris,	lotiōnis,	seminis,
D., liquōrī,	patri,	lotiōnī,	seminī,
Ac., liquōrem,	patrem,	lotiōnem,	semen,
Ab., liquōre.	patre.	lotiōne.	semine.

Plural.

N. V., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
G., liquōrum,	patrum,	lotiōnum,	seminum,
D., liquoribus,	patribus,	lotionibus,	seminibus,
Ac., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
Ab., liquoribus.	patribus.	lotionibus.	seminibus.

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 alcoholē horis sex implēvit. 2. Pes claudi nautæ valde dolet. 3. Medicus benignus chloroformo et æthere dolōrem heri levavit. 4. Levimenta dolōris multa in officinā habet. 5. Ægrōtus primā horā, ulmī cataplasma tentābat; secundā, glycerīti emplastrum applicābat; tertiā, glycerīi lotiōne pedem lavābat; quartā, glycerīi 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, magnesiī citrātis, pepsīni, sodiī arsenītis, potassiī 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 stomach-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 cinchōnæ pilulas ab abaco remōvit? 4. Quo modo vales hodie, amīce? 5. Præbuisti-ne ægro viro albuminis emulsiōnem? 6. Rogavit-ne glycerium? 7. Nonne medicamenta in abaco movisti? 8. Cur phialas lotiōne glycerij non implevisti? 9. Es-ne æger, an piger, mi puer?

CHAPTER XIV.

58. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

1. SIBILANT STEMS.

Flōs, m. <i>Flower,</i> <i>St., flōs,</i>	Tūs, n. <i>incense,</i> <i>St., tūs,</i>	Ōpūs, n. <i>work,</i> <i>St., opes,</i>	Corpūs, n. <i>body.</i> <i>St., corpos.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>			
N. V., flōs,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
G., flōris,	tūris,	operis,	corporis.
D., flōrī,	tūri,	operi,	corpori.
Ac., flōrem,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
Ab., flōre,	tūre,	opere,	corpore.
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. V., flōres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
G., flōrum,	tūrum,	operum,	corporum.
D., flōribus,	tūribus,	operibus,	corporibus.
Ac., flōres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
Ab., flōribus,	turibus,	operibus,	corporibus.

59. ADJECTIVE.

Vetus, Old.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., Vetus,	vetus,	veteres,	vetera.

G., <i>veteris</i> ,	<i>veteris</i> ,	<i>veterum</i> ,	<i>veterum</i> .
D., <i>veterī</i> ,	<i>veterī</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> .
Ac., <i>veterem</i> ,	<i>vetus</i> ,	<i>veteres</i> ,	<i>vetera</i> .
Ab., <i>vetere</i> ,	<i>vetere</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> .

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 commiserunt*, they joined battle with the greatest violence; *Injuriā agit*, he is acting unjustly.

VOCABULARY. 17.

Cūm, prep. w. abl.	<i>with</i> .
Corpus, ōris, N.	<i>body</i> .
Conjectūra, æ, F.	<i>guess, conjecture</i> .
Certus, a, um	<i>certain, fixed, definite</i> .
Contīneo, 2, uī, tentum	<i>contain</i> .
Dilīgens, entis, adj.	<i>attentive, careful</i> .
Empīricus, ī, M.	<i>empiric, quack</i> .
Flōs, ōris, M.	<i>flower</i> .
Formūla, æ, F.	<i>formula, form, rule</i> .
Fleo, 2, flēvi, fletum (intr. and trans.)	<i>weep, bewail</i> .
Gēnūs, ěris, N.	<i>kind, sort, race</i> .
Lībra, æ, F.	<i>pound, balance</i> .
Měreo, 2, uī, ětum (tr.)	<i>deserve, merit</i> .
Mensūra, æ, F.	<i>measure</i> .
Ŏpūs, ěris, N.	<i>work</i> .
Pensum, ī, N.	<i>lesson, task</i> .
Pīpěr, ěris, N.	<i>pepper</i> .
Prūnus, ī, F.	<i>plum-tree</i> .
Prūnum, ī, N.	<i>plum, prune</i> .
Pīpěrīna, æ, F.	<i>resinous extract of pepper</i> .
Resīnōsus, a, um	<i>resinous</i> .
Penso, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>weigh</i> .
Scrupūlum, ī, N.	<i>scruple</i> .
Trūtīna, æ, F.	<i>balance</i> .

EXERCISE. 38.

1. Medici perīti medicamenta cum curā magnā parant. 2. Empirici medicamenta conjecturā 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, glycyrrhizæ 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, effervescens compositus pulvis, ipecacuānhæ et opii pulvis, jalapæ compositus pulvis, morphinæ compositus pulvis. 11. Bene! præmium magnum meres. 12. Flores aurantii dulcis, et pauca pruna exsiccāta, et glycyrrhizæ extractum habēbis. 13. Piperīna est piperis extractum resinōsum. 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 weight² 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. Piperina is a resinous extract of pepper. 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 taraxici extractum fluidum in poculo? 6. Dedisti-ne vulnerāto viro chloroformum? 7. Levatus-ne est ægri dolor chloroformo? 8. Quot phialas scillæ syrupo horis duōbis implēbas? 9. Cur alcoholē 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., <i>Cloud,</i> St., nubi,	Tussis, F., <i>cough,</i> St., tussi,	Febris, F., <i>fever,</i> St., febri,	Ignis, M., <i>fire,</i> St., igni,	Urbs, F. <i>city.</i> St, urbi.
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Singular.

N. V., nubes,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbs.
G., nubis,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbis.
D., nubī,	tussī,	febrī,	ignī,	urbī.
Ac., nubem,	tussim,	febrim, em,	ignem,	urbem.
Ab., nube,	tussī,	febrī, e,	ignī, e,	urbe.

Plural.

N. V., nubes,	tussēs,	febrēs,	ignes,	urbēs.
G., nubium,	tussium,	febrium,	ignium,	urbium.
D., nubibus,	tussibus,	feribus,	ignibus,	urbibus.
Ac., nubes,	tussēs, īs,	febrēs, īs,	ignēs, īs,	urbēs.
Ab., nubibus,	tussibus,	feribus,	ignibus,	urbibus.

Māre, N., <i>Sea,</i> St., mari,	ānīmal, N., <i>animal,</i> St., animalī,	calcar, N. <i>spur.</i> St., calcārī.
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Terminations.

			MASC.	FEM.
			Sing.	Plur.
N. V., mare,	animal,	calcar,	īs, ēs,	ēs.

Singular.

G., <i>maris</i> ,	<i>animālis</i> ,	<i>calcāris</i> ,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>ium</i> .
D., <i>marī</i> ,	<i>animālī</i> ,	<i>calcārī</i> ,	<i>ī</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .
Ac., <i>mare</i> ,	<i>animal</i> ,	<i>calcar</i> ,	<i>em, im</i> ,	<i>ēs, is</i> .
Ab., <i>marī</i> ,	<i>animāli</i> ,	<i>calcārī</i> ,	<i>e, ī</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .

Plural.

NEUTER.

N. V., <i>maria</i> ,	<i>animālia</i> ,	<i>calcāria</i> ,	<i>e or —</i>	<i>ia</i> .
G., <i>marium</i> ,	<i>animālium</i> ,	<i>calcārium</i> ,	<i>is</i> ,	<i>ium</i> .
D., <i>maribus</i> ,	<i>animālibus</i> ,	<i>calcāribus</i> ,	<i>ī</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .
Ac., <i>maria</i> ,	<i>animālia</i> ,	<i>calcāria</i> ,	<i>e or —</i>	<i>ia</i> .
Ab., <i>maribus</i> ,	<i>animālibus</i> ,	<i>calcaribus</i> ,	<i>ī</i> ,	<i>ibus</i> .

63. ADJECTIVES.

Ācer, sharp, keen, sour. *St.*, *ācrī*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., <i>ācer</i> ,	<i>āris</i> ,	<i>ācre</i> ,	<i>ācrēs</i> ,	<i>ācrēs</i> ,	<i>ācria</i> .
G., <i>ācris</i> ,	<i>ācris</i> ,	<i>ācris</i> ,	<i>ācrium</i> ,	<i>ācrium</i> ,	<i>ācrium</i> .
D., <i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> .
Ac., <i>ācrem</i> ,	<i>ācrem</i> ,	<i>ācre</i> ,	<i>ācrēs</i> ,	<i>ācrēs</i> ,	<i>ācria</i> .
Ab., <i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācrī</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> ,	<i>ācribus</i> .

Mitis,—mild, gentle. *St.*, *mitī*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V., <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mīte</i> ,	<i>mītēs</i> ,	<i>mītīa</i> .
G., <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mītis</i> ,	<i>mītium</i> ,	<i>mītium</i> .
D., <i>mitī</i> ,	<i>mītī</i> ,	<i>mītibus</i> ,	<i>mitībus</i> .
Ac., <i>mītem</i> ,	<i>mīte</i> ,	<i>mītēs</i> ,	<i>mītīa</i> .
Ab., <i>mitī</i> ,	<i>mītī</i> ,	<i>mītibus</i> ,	<i>mītībus</i> .

Memor,—mindful. *St.*, *memorī*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>
N. V., <i>mēmōr</i> ,	<i>mēmōr</i> ,	<i>mēmōrēs</i> . ¹
G., <i>mēmōris</i> ,	<i>mēmōris</i> ,	<i>mēmorum</i> .
D., <i>mēmōrī</i> ,	<i>mēmōrī</i> ,	<i>mēmōribus</i> .
Ac., <i>mēmōrem</i> ,	<i>mēmōr</i> ,	<i>mēmōrēs, is</i> .
Ab., <i>mēmōrī</i> ,	<i>mēmōrī</i> ,	<i>mēmōribus</i> .

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, 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 increasing¹ 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 fecērunt*, they made Hamilcar commander; *Ancum rēgem populus creāvit*, the people elected Ancus king; *summum cōsilium appellāvērunt senatum*, they called their highest council senate.

VOCABULARY. 18.

Āter, -a, -um	<i>black, sad, gloomy.</i>
Ācer, -is, -e	<i>keen, sharp, eager.</i>
Ānīmāl, -is, N.	<i>animal.</i>
Bilis, -is, F.	<i>bile.</i>
De, prep. w. abl.	<i>concerning, about.</i>
Dosis, -is, F.	<i>dose.</i>
Existīmo, 1, -avi, -atum (tr.)	<i>think, estimae.</i>
Febris, -is, F.	<i>fever.</i>

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

Frāter, -is, M.	brother.
Foras, adv.	out of doors, out.
Ignis, -is, M.	fire.
Inter, prep., w. acc.	among, between.
Līs, -ītis, F.	strife, contention.
Lēvis, e	light, nimble.
Morrhua, æ, F.	morrhua (fish).
Mītis, e	mild, gentle.
Nox, noctis, F.	night.
Nobīlis, 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.
Tristītia æ, F.	sadness, melancholy.
Torpeo, ēre, intr.	to be torpid, inactive.
Vēhēmens, -entis, adj.	vehement, violent.
Venter, -tris, M.	belly, pouch, stomach.

EXERCISE. 40.

1. Sorōri militis mala tussis erat. 2. De genere tussis erat magna lis inter medicos. 3. Vetus medicus tussim appellābat pthisim pulmonālem. 4. Juvenis medicus morbum appellābat tracheālem tussim. 5. Indus medicus tussim nominābat stomachālem. 6. Vetus medicus olei morrhuae præsriptum dedit. 7. Dosis fuit duæ drachmæ fluidæ olei morrhuae. 8. Juvenis medicus puellæ miseræ medicum vapōrem dedit. 9. Indus medicus dedit præsriptum 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.¹ 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, congestivas, convulsivas, 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 insanix? 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 taraxici tor-

¹ Seems.

pidi jecoris bonum remedium? 10. Si jecur tuum torpēbit, nonne empiricus morbum malariam appellābit? 11. Nonne malariam appellābit fere omnis morbi causam? De malarīā insānus est.

CHAPTER XVI.

68. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

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

Urbs, <i>F.</i> , <i>city,</i>	Nox, <i>F.</i> , <i>night,</i>	Lis, <i>F.</i> , <i>strife.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Terminations.</i>	
N. V., urbs,	nox,	lis.	s
G., urbis,	noctis,	litis.	is
D., urbī,	noctī,	litī.	ī
Ac., urbem,	noctem,	litē.	em
Ab., urbe,	nocte,	litē.	e
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. V., urbēs,	noctēs,	litēs.	ēs
G. urbium,	noctium,	litēs. <i>lum</i>	ium
D. urbibus,	noctibus,	litium. <i>ibus</i>	ibus
Ac. urbes,	noctēs,	litēs.	ēs
Ab. urbibus,	noctibus,	litibus.	ibus

70. ADJECTIVES.

Felix, happy; prudens, sagacious.

SINGULAR.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		
N. V. fēlix,	fēlix,	prudēns,	prudēns,
G. fēlicis,	fēlicis,	prudētis,	prudētis,
D. fēlicī,	fēlicī,	prudētī,	prudētī,
Ac. fēlicem,	fēlix,	prudētem,	prudens,
Ab. fēlicī, e.	fēlicī, e.	prudētī, e.	prudētī, e.

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicia</i> ,	<i>prudentēs</i> ,	<i>prudentia</i> ,
G. <i>fēlicium</i> ,	<i>fēlicium</i> ,	<i>prudentium</i> ,	<i>prudentium</i> ,
D. <i>fēlicibus</i> ,	<i>fēlicibus</i> ,	<i>prudentibus</i> ,	<i>prudentibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicēs,ia</i>	<i>prudentēs</i> ,	<i>prudentia</i> ,
Ab. <i>fēlicibus</i> .	<i>fēlicibus</i> .	<i>prudentibus</i> .	<i>prudentibus</i> .

71. PARTICIPLE.

Amans, loving.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>amans</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,	<i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
G. <i>amantis</i> ,	<i>amantis</i> ,	<i>amantium</i> ,	<i>amantium</i> ,
D. <i>amantī</i> ,	<i>amantī</i> ,	<i>amantibus</i> ,	<i>amantibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>amantem</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,	<i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
Ab. <i>amante, ī</i> .	<i>amante, ī</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .	<i>amantibus</i> .

72. Rules of Gender :

(1) Nouns ending in *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, *er*, *es* (gen. *īdis*, *ītis*) 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, -ī, M.	<i>bulb.</i>
Bulliens, -entis (adj.)	<i>boiling.</i>
Cruditās, -ātis, F.	<i>dyspepsia, indigestion.</i>
Creber, -a, -um	<i>frequent.</i>
Expecto (1), -āvi, -ātum	<i>expect, wait for.</i>
Forsan (adv.)	<i>perhaps.</i>
Fastidiōsus, -a, -um	<i>dainty, fastidious.</i>
Hilāris, -e	<i>cheerful, jovial, merry.</i>
Inquit	<i>said he, says he (used in quotations).</i>
Lupulīna, -æ, F.	<i>lupulin (a production existing in the hop).</i>

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

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 omnino; misera est valetūdo mea; cruditas stomachum semper mordet; quid cruditatem meam sanābit? 5. Multa cruditatis remedia sunt; nulla autem semper sanābunt. Cruditas tua forsā insanābalis est. 6. Sic expectābam,—mors mox aderit; nunc despēro! 7. Æquum animum habe, mi amīce; salutāre præsēriptum dabo. 8. “R¹—carbōnis pulveris medium cochleāre mane et nocte post cibum.” 9. Si simplex præsēriptum cruditatem non levābit, aliud tenta. 10. Centum præsēcripta cruditatis jam tentāvi, et non adjuvant. 11. “R—bismuthi subnitratī, unciam unam, pepsīni pulveris grana decem, olei menthæ piperatæ guttas viginti, sacchari uncias duas: Misce et in vitro conserva: Dosis, cochleāre parvum post cibum.” 12. Gratiam habeo, mi amīce vetus, non autem cruditatem adjuvābit, nunquam amīcum infelīcem iterum vidēbis:—vale. 13. Dyspepticus fere omnia remedia tentat. 14. Hodie extracta fluida buchu,² lupulinæ, 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 iodīdi, galbānæ, 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 radicem? 3. Quis cruditatem malam habet? 4. Cur sapiens medicus remedium salutāre non adhibet? 5. Est-ne cruditās insanabilis morbus? 6. Quot genera medicamentōrum tentavit 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.
Chiragra, -æ, F.	gout in the hand.
Chlorum, -i, N.	chlorine.

Elaterium, -i, N.	wild cucumber, 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.
Iodium, 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.
Podagra, -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.

EXERCISE. 44.

1. Juvenis medicamentarius novam officinam recentibus medicamentis replēvit. 2. Ordines longi ampullarum vitrearum in abacis stant. 3. Dominus medicamenta inspectans et ordinans est superbus et beātus vir. 4. Adornāvit officinam, et nunc multos emptōres expectat. 5. Emptor intrat, et syropos rogat. 6. Rogabas-ne syropos? 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 syrapi in longo ordine! Non-ne sunt pulchri? 8. Tinctūras quoque inspecta. Omnis tinctūra est recens, eximia, singularis. 9. Tinctūras arnicæ florum, benzoīni, calendulæ, cubēbæ,

digitālis, gelsemii, iodii ; 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 piperatæ 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 ammoniæ, amygdalæ, anīsi, aurantii florum, chlori, menthæ piperatæ, menthæ vīridis, rosæ,—omne genus medicatārum aquārum præbēbo. 15. Satis hodie, mi amīce. Officinā 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, cubeb, lemon and iodine; three contain fluid extracts of dandelion, stinging 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,—*elaterini triturationis*. 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 sanabit? 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*, 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 *hedus*, agreeable, pleasant,—pen-nyroyal.
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.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
rēgō,	rēgērē,	rexī,	rectūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
rēgo,		rēgīmus,
rēgis,		rēgītis,
rēgit.		rēgunt.

IMPERFECT.

*I was ruling.*rēgēbam,
rēgēbas,
rēgēbat.rēgēbāmus,
rēgēbātis,
rēgēbant.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will rule.*rēgam,
rēges,
rēget.rēgēmus,
rēgētis,
rēgent.

PERFECT.

*I ruled or have ruled.*rexi,
rexiſti,
rexit.rexīmus,
rexiſtiſ,
rexērunt or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had ruled.*rexeram,
rexeras,
rexerat.rexērāmus,
rexērātis,
rexērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall or will have ruled.*rexero,
rexeris,
rexerit.rexērīmus,
rexērītis,
rexērint.*Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

rēgām,
rēgas,
rēgat.

PLURAL.

rēgāmus,
rēgātis,
rēgant.

IMPERFECT.

rēgērem,
rēgēres,
rēgēret.rēgērēmus,
rēgērētis,
rēgērent.

PERFECT.

rex ^{er} im, rex ^{er} is, rex ^{er} it.		rex ^{er} imus, rex ^{er} itis, rex ^{er} int.
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PLUPERFECT.

rex ^{issem} , rex ^{isses} , rex ^{isset} .		rex ^{issemus} , rex ^{issetis} , rex ^{issent} .
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Imperative.

PRES. rege, rule thou; FUT. rēgito, thou shalt rule, rēgito he shall rule.		rēgite, rule ye. rēgītōte, ye shall rule, rēgunto, they shall rule.
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Infinitive.

PRES. rēgēre	to rule.
PERF. rexisse	to have ruled.
FUT. rectūrus esse,	to be about to rule.

Participle.

PRES. rēgens	ruling.
FUT. rectūrus	about to rule.

Gerund.

GEN. rēgendī	of ruling.
DAT. rēgendō	for ruling.
ACC. rēgendūm	ruling.
ABL rēgendō	by ruling.

Supine.

ACC. rectūm	to rule.
ABL. rectū	to rule, be ruled,

PASSIVE VOICE.—REGOR, I AM RULED.

Verb Stem, reg; Present Stem, rege.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
regor,	regī,	rēctus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

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

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

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

FUTURE.

I shall or will be ruled.

regar,	regēmur,
regēris, or re,	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, ro re,	regāmini,
regātur.	regantur.

IMPERFECT.

regerer, regerēris, or re, regerētur.		regerēmur, regerēmini, regerentur.
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PERFECT.

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

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

Alnus, -i, F.	<i>alder.</i>
Aletris, -idis, F.	<i>star-grass.</i>
Butyrum, -i	<i>butter.</i>
Caffea, -æ, F.	<i>coffee.</i>
Cocaīna, -æ, F.	<i>cocaine.</i>
Cresco, 3, crevī, -ētum, intr.	<i>grow.</i>
Dico, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	<i>say.</i>
Duco, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	<i>lead.</i>
Emo, 3, ēmī, -ptum, tr.	<i>buy.</i>
Pono, 3, posuī, -itum, tr.	<i>place, put.</i>
Psora, -æ, F.	<i>itch.</i>
Rego, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	<i>rule.</i>
Reddo, 3, redidi, -ītum, tr.	<i>give back, return, yield.</i>
Sumo, 3, sumpsī, sumptum, tr.	<i>take, take up.</i>
Senex, senis, M.	<i>old man.</i>
Thea, -æ, F.	<i>tea.</i>
Vendo, 3, vendidi, -itum.	<i>sell.</i>
Vinco, 3, vicī, victum	<i>conquer.</i>

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. Quinia et cinchonidia aegrōto ementur. 5. Agricola castorei grana decem sumet. 6. A paupere milite panis et butyrum eme-

bantur. 7. Quis cocainam sumit? 8. Cur medicus arsenicum, atropinam, aconitinam, digitalem, et alia venena acra emit? 9. Medicamentarii filius senis absinthii oleum et achillae extractum vendebat. 10. Duo genera actaeae in officina habet,—actaeam racemosam et actaeam spicatam. 11. Radix actaeae appellata est cimicifuga. 12. Cimicifugae decoctio psoram sanabit. 13. Infusio adianti tussim molestam saepe solvet. 14. Aletridis decoctio valde amarum 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 the extract of cocoa. 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 ponebas? 3. Quid in ampullis vitreis habes? 4. Ubi cicuta, acre venenum, crescit? 5. Quid febris intermittens bonum remedium est? 6. Nonne nonnunquam sanatur alni fluido extracto? 7. Quis letifera venena tractat? 8. Quod genus preparationis medicinalis absinthium reddit? 9. Est-ne utile febre extractum aletridis? 10. Nonne actaea 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, rectus 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 conī extractum sumpsit?*

VOCABULARY. 22.

<i>Acūtus, -a, -um, adj.</i>	<i>acute, sharp.</i>
<i>Agō, 3, egī, actum, tr.</i>	<i>lead, drive, do.</i>
<i>Compōno, 3, -sui, -itum, tr.</i>	<i>compound, make up.</i>
<i>Convalesco, 3, -uī, intr.</i>	<i>recover, gain strength.</i>
<i>Divido, 3, -sī, -īsum, tr.</i>	<i>divide.</i>
<i>Eupatorium, -i, n.</i>	<i>thoroughwort.</i>
<i>Fasciculus, -i, m.</i>	<i>small bundle, package.</i>
<i>Hedeoma, -æ, f.</i>	<i>pennyroyal.</i>

Mulier, -is, F.	woman.
Neque, nec.	nor.
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	occupy, be busy.
Os, oris, N.	mouth.
Paulum, -ī.	a little.
Præscribo, 3, -ipsī, -tum, 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 præparatiōnis nunc compōnis? 3. Multa genera remediōrum compōne et in officīnā vendo. 4. Nunc pilulas ferri iodīdi compōno. 5. Ferri redacti sexaginta grana, iodīdi octogintā grāna, glycyrrhizæ pulveris quinquaginta grāna, acaciæ pulveris duodecim grana, aquæ unciam, balsami tolutāni grana decem, ætheris unciam compōno et bene misceo. 6. Mistūram in pilulas centum dividam. 7. Hēri quinīæ sulphātis grana vigintī, acidī citricī paulum, ferri et ammoniæ 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 multa¹ 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 mass¹ 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 dicis *mistletoe* Latīne? 7. Est-ne viscum Latīnum nomen? 8. Quid *fennel* appellas Latīne? 9. Non-ne est nomen *anthesis*? 10. Cur sic appellātur? 11. Non-ne quod abundantiam florum habet?

VOCABULARY. 23.

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

¹ Massa hydrargyri.

Potius, adv., compr. deg. of <i>potis</i> ,	<i>rather</i> .
Sententia, -æ, F.	<i>sentiment, thought, opinion</i> .
Traho, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>drag, draw</i> .
Usurpo, 1, -âvi, -âtum, tr.	<i>use, usurp</i> .
Valetudinarius, -a, -um	<i>sickly, infirm</i> .

EXERCISE. 50.

1. Joannus, agricolæ filius, valetudinarius fuerat. 2. Non peræger¹ erat, et tamen non valēbat. 3. Lente in horto et locis aprīcis ægrōtum corpus trahēbat. 4. Pater amans filio pilulas quiniæ, cinchōnæ, hydrargyri emerat. 5. Multa decocta rumicis, lappæ, eupatorii, xanthoxyli etiam paraverat. 6. Medicus quoque tinctūras columbæ, cornī, chirātæ, pruni, et alia tonica frustra præscripserat. 7. Nihil pueri morbum submoverat. 8. Interim Joannus non convalescēbat, potius 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 nimium 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 *hypogastriū algiam*." 21. Sic medici jurgābant:—Joannus interim 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 cinchōnæ 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, taraxicum, 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 quīnīnæ sulphātem? 9. Habet-ne febrim quotidiānam? 10. Quid febrim intermittentem sanābit?

79.

For Translation. 52.

Bubus¹ medicamentum. Præscriptum Catōnis censōris Romāni.

Si morbum bovum metues, sanis dato² 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. Is³ jejūnus fiet⁴ qui⁵ 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 depsticium² sic facito.³ Manus (hands) mortariumquē⁴ 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 *upo*, 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*, from *malus*, bad, and *aer*, 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	<i>be away, absent.</i>
Adjūtor, -is, M.	<i>assistant.</i>
Anglice, adv.	<i>in English.</i>
Brassica, -æ, F.	<i>cabbage.</i>
Contundo, 3, -ūdi -ūsum, tr.	<i>bruise.</i>
Contūsus, -a, -um, per. part.	<i>bruised.</i>
Dives, -itis, adj.	<i>rich.</i>
Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum	<i>exact, demand.</i>
Fractūra, -æ, F.	<i>fracture.</i>
Fasciculus, -i, M.	<i>bundle, package.</i>
Fœniculum, -i, N.	<i>fennel.</i>
Horribilis, -e, adj.	<i>horrible, dreadful.</i>
Lego, 3, -ēgi, -etum tr.	<i>read.</i>
Luxum, -ī, N.	<i>dislocation.</i>
Latīne, adv.	<i>in Latin.</i>

¹ Ad panem faciendum—for making bread. ² Kneaded. ³ Make.
⁴ Que, conj., connecting manus and mortarium—and. ⁵ In 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 piperatæ, calami, fœniculi emit. 4. Ferri quoque præparatiōnes paucas vendidi. 5. Bene est, mi puer; nummos-ne autem enumerābant? 6. Certe; nummos ab emptoribus semper exigo. Bene est iterum; bonus adjutor es, et nonnunquam eris dives. 8. Ubi autem quinque præscripta sunt? Unum præparavi. Formula est:

R.—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 indidisti, 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 distillatæ uncias quatuor. Misce. 15. Bene præparātum est, inquit dominus, cum magnā curā inspectans. 16. Aliud inspectābo:

R.—Liquōris ammoniæ acetātis, unciam.
 Aquæ antimoniālis, guttas quindecim.
 Syrupi papaveris albi, drachmam.
 Misce.

16. Cetera præscripta alio tempore inspectābo. Postea præscripta in abaco pone, et me expecta.

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 *aqua 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 of 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 morbis? 3. Quid fuit proprium remedium morbōrum? 4. Non-ne brassicam salutārem fere omni generi morbi 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.		
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
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,	<i>good, etc.</i>
malus, -a, -um,	pejor, -ius,	pessimus, -a, -um,	<i>bad, etc.</i>
magnus, -a, -um,	major, -us,	maximus, -a, -um,	<i>great, etc.</i>
multus, -a, -um,	—, plus,	plurimus, -a, -um,	<i>much, etc.</i>
vetus,	vetustior, -ius,	veterrimus, -a, -um,	<i>old, etc.</i>

87. *Declension of the Comparative.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. altior,	altius,	altiōres,	altiōra,
G. altiōris,	altiōris,	altiōrum,	altiōrum,
D. altiōri,	altiōri,	altioribus,	altiōribus,
Ac. altiōrem,	altius,	altiōres,	altiōra,
Ab. altiōre, -i.	altiōre, -i.	altiōribus.	altiōribus.

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 quam vetus est.
 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 mitissima omnium amarōrū simplicium. 9. Quassia est remedium præstantissimum. 10. Quassia est lignum Picrænæ excelsæ, arbōris crescentis in insulā Jamaicā. 11. Medicamentarius tres præparatiōnes quassiæ officināles habet, tinctūrā, 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, cinchōnā, et aliis potentissimis remediis pugnat.

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 sight¹ and hearing? 14. There are three officinal preparations of quinine—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 quinia? 4. Est-ne arsenicum melius remedium malarie eupatorio? 5. Non-ne debet dosis cinchonæ major quam quininae esse? 6. Num febris intermittens pejor feбри remittente est? 7. Quis pejorem febrim quam magistri puer habuit? 8. Quis amico medico pulchriorem officinam habet? 9. Non-ne est nova officina multo pulchrior veteri?

FOR TRANSLATION.

89. *Oleum Cacao, vel Butyrum Cacao.*

Cacao leniter torre, a corticibus libera, contunde, sacco cannabino include, aquæ bullientis vapore impræгна, et ope torcularis, cujus² laminæ in aquâ fervidâ calefactæ sint,³ exprime. Oleum sebaceum, loco calido aut sub aquâ fervidâ liquatum, post refrigerationem a sedimento impuro 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 subsidendo¹ ac defæcando purifica, et in lebētem cupreum purissimum infunde, et leni calōre ad mellis spissitudinem evaporā, spatulā ligneā continue agitans. Lebēte² ab igne remōto, agita sedulo ac celeriter, ut albescat.³ Tum lebētem iterum igni lenissimo admove, et admisce albumina ovōrum recentium cum⁴ aquæ florum aurantii unciis duābus in spumam densam redacta⁵ 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 taleōlas 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,	<i>high,</i>
Alte,	altius,	altissime.	<i>highly,</i>
Prudens,	prudentialior,	prudentialissimus,	<i>prudent,</i>
Prudenter,	prudentialius,	prudentialissimē,	<i>prudently.</i>

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

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	<i>good,</i>
Bene,	melius,	optimē,	<i>well,</i>
Malus,	pējor,	pessimus,	<i>bad,</i>
Male,	pējus,	pessimē,	<i>badly.</i>

¹ By settling and draining.

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 :

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, -itum	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 officinā 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 mineral-

ibus, 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 præparatiões sunt? Responde celeriter. 9. Numerum exactum memoriã non teneo; nomina autem possum (I can) repetere. 10. Nomina memoriã tenes, sed non numerum; mirum est; perge igitur. 11. Ferrum reductum, ferrī hypophosphis, ferrī iodidum saccharatum, ferrī phosphas, ferrī pyrophosphas, ferrī sulphas, ferrī sul,—sul—. 12. "Cur hæres? Perge." 13. Cetera nomina nunc memoriã non teneo. 14. Non-ne tenes memoriã ferrī sulphatem exsiccatum, et ferrī sulphatem præcipitatum, et ferrī carbonãtem saccharatum? 15. Non-ne præparatiões ferri nuperrimẽ didicisti? 16. Certe, omnes hodie didicĩ, et paucis momentis abhinc repetẽbam.² 17. Nunc memoriã teneo cetera: sunt ferrī chloridum, ferrī citras, ferrī lactas, ferrī oxãlas, ferrī valeriãnas.

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.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
audiō,	audīrē,	audīvī,	audītūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.

audio,
audis,
audit.

PLURAL.

audīmus,
audītis,
audiunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing.

audiēbam,
audiēbas,
audiēbat.

audiēbāmus,
audiēbātis,
audiēbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will hear.

audiam,
audies,
audiet.

audiēmus,
audiētis,
audient.

PERFECT.

I heard or have heard.

audīvi,
audīvistī,
audīvit.

audīvīmus,
audīvistis,
audīvērunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audīvērāmus,
audīvērās,
audīverat.

audīvērāmus,
audīvērātis,
audīvērānt.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

audīvēro,	|	audīvērīmus,
audīvēris,	|	audīvērītis,
audīvērit.	|	audīvērint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR	|	PLURAL.
audiam,	|	audiāmus,
audias,	|	audiātis,
audiat.	|	audiant.

IMPERFECT.

audīrem,	|	audīrēmus,
audīres,	|	audīrētis,
audīret.	|	audīrent.

PERFECT.

audīvērim.	|	audīvērīmus,
audīvēris,	|	audīvērītis,
audīvērit.	|	audīvērint.

PLUPERFECT.

audīvissem,	|	audīvissemus,
audīvisses,	|	audīvissetis,
audīvisset.	|	audīvissent.

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 audire	to hear.
PERF. audīvisse	to have heard.
FUT. audītūrus esse	to be about to hear.

Participle.

PRES. audiens	hearing.
FUT. audītūrus	about to hear.

Gerund.

GEN. audiendī	of hearing.
DAT. audiendō	for hearing.
ACC. audiendūm	hearing.
ABL. audiendō	by hearing.

Supine.

ACC. audītūm	to hear.
ABL. audītū	to hear, be heard.

PASSIVE VOICE.—AUDIOR, I AM HEARD.

Verb Stem and Present Stem, audī.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Perf. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
audior,	audīrī,	audītus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audior,	audīmur,
audīris, or re,	audīmini,
audītur.	audiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiēbar,	audiēbāmur,
audiēbāris, or re,	audiēbāmini,
audiēbātur.	audiēbantur.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be heard.

audiar,	audiēmur,
audiēris, or re,	audiēmini,
audiētur.	audientur.

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,
audītus eras,
audītus erat.

audītī erāmus,
audītī erātis,
audītī erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been heard.

audītus ero,
audītus eris.
audītus erit.

audītī erimus,
audītī eritis,
audītī erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

audiar,
audiāris, or re,
audiātur.

PLURAL.

audiāmur,
audiāmini,
audiāntur.

IMPERFECT.

audīrer,
audīrēris, or re,
audīretur.

audīrēmur,
audīēmini,
audīrentur.

PERFECT.

audītus sim,
audītus sis,
audītus sit.

audītī simus,
audītī sitis,
audītī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

audītus essem,
audītus esses,
audītus esset.

audītī essemus,
audītī essētis,
audītī essent.

*Imperative.*PRES. audīre, *be thou heard.*audīmini, *be ye heard.*FUT. audītor, *thou shalt be heard,*
audītor, *he shall be heard.*audiuntor, *they shall be heard.**Infinitive.*PRES. audīrī *to be heard.*PERF. audītus esse *to have been heard.*FUT. audītum irī *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, audire. 5. Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur. 6. Audire, audiri. 7. Audītis, audiebātis, audiētis. 8. Audis, audiris. 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. Molliēbant, 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.

Æstivus, -a, -um	<i>summer, of the summer.</i>
Asiaticus, -a, -um,	<i>Asiatic.</i>
Anæstheticus, -a, -um	<i>anæsthetic.</i>
Cholera, -æ	<i>cholera.</i>
Cohibeo, 2, -ui, -itum,	<i>check, restrain.</i>
Catarrhus, ī	<i>catarrh.</i>
Congestio, ōnis	<i>congestion.</i>
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum,	<i>end, finish.</i>
Invenio, 4, -ēni, -ntum	<i>find, invent, come upon.</i>
Irritatio, -ōnis	<i>irritation.</i>
Nuper, adv.	<i>recently, lately.</i>
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum	<i>know not, ignorant of.</i>
Nondum, adv.	<i>not yet.</i>
Malignus, -a, -um	<i>malignant.</i>
Punio, 4, -ivi, -ii, -ītum	<i>punish.</i>
Reperio, 4, -erī, -tum	<i>find (by searching).</i>
Relevo, 1, -āvi, -ātum	<i>relieve.</i>
Venio, 4, vēni, ventum	<i>come.</i>
Vincio, 4, -xi, -nctum	<i>bind.</i>

EXERCISE. 61.

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

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

EXERCISE. 62.

1. Physicians find many new remedies for old diseases. 2. The skillful druggist ought to know and keep¹ 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 erythroxyton, is also a nerve stimulant and stomach tonic.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Scit-ne Indus medicus remedium cholerae Asiaticæ? 2. Ubi remedia morborum 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 officinalem præparatiōnem cocainæ? 9. Est-ne anæstheticum locāle?

99.

Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Anæstheticus*, from Greek words *a*, primitive, meaning not, and *aisthanomai*, I feel—tending to take away or prevent feeling.
2. *Aurantium*, from *aurum*, gold; so called from the color.
3. *Catarrhus*, from Greek words *kata*, downwards, and *reo*, 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—winter-green.

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, audītus 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.

Ahēnus, -a, -um	<i>brazen.</i>
Antīquus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun)	<i>old, ancient.</i>
Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr.	<i>lay open, disclose.</i>
Chemicus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun)	<i>chemical, chemist.</i>
Carmen, -inis, n.	<i>song, charm.</i>
Erudio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	<i>instruct.</i>
Gigno, 3, genui, -itum, tr.	<i>beget, bear, spring forth.</i>
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>sing, chant, charm.</i>
Nutrio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	<i>nourish, nurture.</i>
Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr.	<i>get acquainted with, learn, per. tr., know.</i>

Protego, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>protect.</i>
Periculōsus, -a, -um	<i>dangerous.</i>
Tracto, 1, -āvi, -ātum	<i>handle, deal with.</i>
Usitātus, -a, -um	<i>usual, customary.</i>
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	<i>clothe.</i>
Veneficus, -ī	<i>poisoner.</i>
Vennenōsus, -a, -um	<i>poisonous.</i>

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 terrā genita¹ antiquissimis temporibus nota sunt. 7. Mineralia venēna non tam bene nota erant. 8. Hannibal dicitur venēnum in annulo semper habuisse. 9. Habuit-ne in annulo extractum letālis hyoseyami, vel aconīti, vel aliūs acerrimi alicujus² 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 them³ in their³ 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 sorceress⁴ 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 nitrite of mercury. 10. The deadly hemlock, hellebore, nux vomica, opium and many other

¹ "Venēna—genita," vegetable poisons—poisons produced by the earth.

² Genitive of "aliquis"—some. ³ Omit. ⁴ Venefica.

active poisons had been discovered by the sorceress. 11. They used to seek herbs by moonlight,¹ and cut them² 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. Quæ fuit Medæa? 2. Quis Medæam artem veneficam docuit? 3. Ubi venæna repererat? 4. Interfecit-ne Medæa fratrem veneno? 5. Quis Medæam artibus veneficis erudiverat? 6. Quomodo Pyrrhus de dolo servi audivit? 7. Quid medico regis Fabricius dixit? 8. Nonne servum vinxit, et ad dominum misit? 9. Quando venit Medicus Pyrrhî ad Fabricium?

CHAPTER XXV.

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

102. A FEW verbs of the Third Conjugation form the present indicative in *io, ior*, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels.

103. *Conjugation of Căpio.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Căpio, I take.—Stem, căp.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
căpiō,	căpĕrĕ,	cĕpĭ,	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.
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FUTURE.

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

cēpī, -isti, -it.		cēpīmus, -istis, -ērunt or -ēre.
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PLUPERFECT.

cēpēram, -ēras, -ērat.		cēpērāmus, -ērātis, -ērant.
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FUTURE PERFECT.

cēpēro, -ēris, -ērit.		cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.
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Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

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

IMPERFECT.

căpērem, -ēres, -ēret.		căpērēmus, -ērētis, -ērent.
------------------------	--	-----------------------------

PERFECT.

cēpērim, -ēris, -ērit.		cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.
------------------------	--	-----------------------------

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissēm, -isses, -isset.		cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.
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Imperative.

SINGULAR.

PRES., căpe.

FUT., căpīto,
căpīto.*Infinitive.*

PRES., căpēre.

PERF., cēpisse,

FUT., captūrus esse.

Gerund.

GEN., căpiendi.

DAT., căpiendo.

ACC., căpiendum.

ABL., căpiendo.

PLURAL.

căpīte.

căpītōte,
căpiunto.*Participle.*

PRES., căpiens.

FUT., captūrus.

Supine.

ACC., captum.

ABL., captu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
capior.

Pres. Inf.
capī.

Perf. Ind.
captus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

capior, caperis, capitur.

PLURAL.

capimur, capimini, capiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

capīēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur.

capīēbāmur, -iēbāmini, -iēbantur.

FUTURE.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur.

capīēmur, -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.

capiar, -iāris, -iātur.

PLURAL.

capīāmur, -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.

FUT., capitor,
capitor,

capimini.

capiuntor.

<i>Infinitive.</i>		<i>Participle.</i>
PRES., capi.		
PERF., captus 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. Capi-
mur, 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. Cep-
isse, captus 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.	<i>practice, administration.</i>
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	<i>summon, send for.</i>
Aliquando, adv.	<i>sometimes.</i>
Concipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.,	<i>conceive, contract, take.</i>
Conjicio, 3, -jēcī, -ectum, tr.	<i>throw together, cast, fling.</i>
Conjicere in vincula	<i>to imprison.</i>
Difficilis, -e, adj.	<i>difficult.</i>
Facio, 3, fēcī, factum, tr.	<i>make, do.</i>
Interrogo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>question, examine.</i>
Interficio, 3, -fēcī, -fectum, tr.,	<i>kill, slay.</i>
Inspicio, 3, -exi, spectum, tr.	<i>look into, inspect.</i>
Jacio, 3, jēcī, jactum, tr.	<i>throw.</i>
Nocens, -entis, adj.	<i>harmful, destructive.</i>

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

EXERCISE. 66.

1. Medice, ut æger amicus noster, vetus agricola, valet? 2. Requiescit in pace,—empiricus miserum interfecit. 3. Empiricus miserum interfecit! Quomodo fecit? 4. Nonne amici agricolæ scelestum empiricum 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 arcesivit. 8. Empiricus indoctus forte audivit, et statim venit. 9. Primum ægro dedit quindecim grana hydrargyri chloridi mitis. 10. Deinde, quod dolor vehemens fuit, opii dosam 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 purificatus est." 14. Sic dicens misero agricolæ iodidī potasii viginti grana dedit. 15. Mistūra medicamentōrum in stomacho facta¹ est rubrum iodidum hydrargyri, ægrum fere statim interfecit; 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, and kills men by law.² 6. Not knowing the nature

¹ "Facta est,"--became.² Per leges.

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 wretch¹ 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 medicinā? 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 potassii, nonne erit mistūra periculōsa? 8. Talis-ne mistūra unquam ab empirico data est? 9. Scis-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. <i>spiritus</i> ,	<i>spiritūs</i> ,	<i>genū</i> ,	<i>genua</i> ,
G. <i>spiritūs</i> ,	<i>spirituum</i> ,	<i>genūs</i> ,	<i>genuum</i> ,

¹ Miser.

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

109.

Terminations.

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

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.	<i>coming, arrival.</i>
Bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum, tr	<i>drink.</i>
Cerasus, -i, F.	<i>cherry-tree.</i>
Desisto, 3, -stiti, -stitum, intr.	<i>cease, leave off.</i>
Fructus, -us, M.	<i>fruit.</i>
Fruentum, -i, N.	<i>corn, grain.</i>
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Gallic, French.</i>
Haustus, -us, M.	<i>drink, draught.</i>
Impono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr.	<i>put in, place in or upon.</i>
Impiger, -a, -um, adj.	<i>diligent, active.</i>
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr.	<i>paint.</i>
Potus, -us, M.	<i>a drink.</i>
Pistillum, -i, N.	<i>pestle</i>
Rogatus, -us, M.	<i>request, inquiry, desire.</i>

EXERCISE. 68.

1. Dominus et puer in officinā 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 cerasi non rubrior est. 6. Nimium spiritum frumenti bibit. Vendidistine alia medicamenta? 7. Paucas ampullas parvas spirituum camphoræ, et ætheris et ammoniæ et lavendulæ etiam vendidi. 8. Laetus audio,¹ mi puer! multa genera spirituum vendidisti;—benefecisti; magnus medicamentarius aliquando eris. 9. Habemus-ne omnes spiritus officinâles in abacis? 10. Nescio; quot omnino sunt? 11. Nonne scis? Nomina et numerâ. 12. Puer incipit magnâ vōce:—" Spiritus ætheris, compositus spiritus ætheris, spiritus nitrōsi ætheris, ammoniæ aromaticus spiritus, anisi spiritus, aurantii spiritus, camphoræ spiritus, chloroformi spiritus, cinnamomi spiritus, frumenti spiritus, gaultheriæ spi—" 12. "Satis, puer, desiste; aut meum spiritum interficies; omnes spiritus officinâles Pharmacopœiæ sunt viginti; cras disces omnes. 13. Nunc pistillum in mortario validâ 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 nitric æther, six grains of the nitrate of potassa 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 civitatē Kansensi? 5. Quis, nisi æger, et jussu medici et jurejurando, 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 *ē*.

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.

<i>Dies, day.</i>		<i>Res, thing, affair.</i>		<i>Terminations.</i>	
SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
N. V., diēs,	diēs,	rēs,	rēs,	ēs,	ēs,
G., diēi,	diērum,	rēi,	rērum,	ēi,	ērum,
D., diēi,	diēbus,	rēi,	rēbus,	ēi,	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, -ēi, F.	faith, trust, confidence.
Abies, -ēi, F.	fir-tree.

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, 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 clarissimus pæne in republicā Romānā, octo libros de medicīnā scripsit. 7. In nostrā rēpublicā quoque sunt multi medici clari, et multi empirici mali. 8. Pauca remedia ex abie habēmus. 9. Abies tenācem picem e cortice exsūdat. 10. Abies excelsa emplastrum picis Burgundicæ, et emplastrum picis cum cantharide præbet. 11. Abies Canadensis emplastrum picis Canadensis præbet.

EXERCISE. 71.

1. In all things be of good courage.¹ 2. Put entire confidence in your² physician. 3. A good physician will not often disappoint your expectations. 4. Your confidence will increase daily. 5. Like³ a brave soldier, he will be on guard⁴ day and night, and will ward off the return of disease. 6. Give the patient a draught of the extract of euonymus three times a day,—morning, noon and night. 7. The fir-tree furnishes 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.

<i>Vīs, F.</i>	<i>Deus, M.</i>	<i>Senex, N.</i>	<i>Jupiter.</i>
Force, strength.	God.	Old man.	Jupiter.
SINGULAR.			
N. V. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deus</i> ,	<i>senex</i> ,	Jupiter,
G. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deī</i> ,	<i>senis</i> ,	Jovis,
D. <i>vī</i> ,	<i>deō</i> ,	<i>senī</i> ,	Jovī,
Ac. <i>vim</i> ,	<i>deum</i> ,	<i>senem</i> ,	Jovem,
Ab. <i>vī</i> .	<i>deō</i> .	<i>sene</i> .	Jove.

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>vīrēs</i>	<i>deī, diī, dī</i> ,	<i>senēs</i> ,
G. <i>vīrium</i> ,	<i>deōrum, deūm</i> ,	<i>senum</i> ,
D. <i>vīribus</i> ,	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs</i> ,	<i>senibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>vīrēs</i> ,	<i>deōs</i> ,	<i>senēs</i> ,
Ab. <i>vīribus</i> .	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs</i> .	<i>senibus</i> .

<i>Iter, N.</i>	<i>Bos, M. and F.</i>	<i>Domus, F.</i>
Way.	Ox, cow.	House.

SINGULAR.

N. V. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bos</i> ,	<i>domus</i> ,
G. <i>itineris</i> ,	<i>bovis</i> ,	<i>domūs</i> ,
D. <i>itinerī</i> ,	<i>bovī</i> ,	<i>domuī, ō</i> ,
Ac. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bovem</i> ,	<i>domum</i> ,
Ab. <i>itinere</i> .	<i>bove</i> .	<i>domō, ū</i> .

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>itinerā,</i>	<i>bovēs,</i>	<i>domūs,</i>
G. <i>itinerum,</i>	<i>bovum, boum,</i>	<i>domuum, ōrum,</i>
D. <i>itineribus,</i>	<i>bōbus, būbus,</i>	<i>domibus,</i>
Ac. <i>itinerā,</i>	<i>bovēs,</i>	<i>domōs, ūs,</i>
Ab. <i>itineribus.</i>	<i>bōbus, būbus.</i>	<i>domibus.</i>

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 coctiōnis¹ adde glycyrrhizæ 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 quāque² quartā horā.

3. Recipe,—Antimonii potasii tartratis, granum dimidiam,
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, *hic*, 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 Quāque quartā horā—every fourth hour; time when.

123. *Personal Pronouns.*

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERSON.

124. *Ego, I.*

SINGULAR.

N. *ego, I.*
 G. *meī, of me.*
 D. *mihī (mī), to, for me.*
 Ac. *mē, me.*
 Ab. (*ā*) *mē, by me.*

PLURAL.

nōs, we.
nostrum or nostrī, of us.
nōbīs, to, for us.
nōs, us.
 (*ā*) *nōbīs, by us.*

SECOND PERSON.

125. *Tu, thou.*

N. V. *tū, thou.*
 G. *tuī, of thee.*
 D. *tibī, to, for thee.*
 Ac. *tē, thee.*
 Ab. (*ā*) *tē, by thee.*

vōs, you, ye.
vestrum or vestrī, of you.
vōbīs, to, for you.
vōs, you.
 (*ā*) *vōbīs, by you.*

THIRD PERSON. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

126. *Suī, of himself, etc.*

SINGULAR.

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

PLURAL.

—————
suī of themselves.
sibī, to, for themselves.
sē (sēsē), themselves.
 (*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*, 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	<i>my, mine.</i>
Noster, -tra, -trum	<i>our, ours.</i>
Tuus, -a, -um	<i>thy, thine.</i>
Vester, -tra, -trum	<i>your, yours.</i>
Suus, -a, -um	<i>his, hers, its, their.</i>

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.	<i>equally, in same degree.</i>
Ac, conj.	<i>and; with comp., as, than.</i>
Elixir, -iris, n.	<i>elixir.</i>
Injucundus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>disagreeable, unpleasant.</i>
Ludus, -i, m.	<i>play, sport, game.</i>
Os, -oris, n.	<i>mouth, face.</i>
Quasi, conj.	<i>as if.</i>
Reservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>reserve.</i>
Sed, conj.	<i>but.</i>
Signum, -ī, n.	<i>sign, mark, symptom.</i>
Suavis, -e, adj.	<i>pleasant, agreeable.</i>
Sanus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sound, well.</i>
Salus, -ūtis, f.	<i>safety, health.</i>

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 syr-

upos aurantii, amygdalæ, sarsaparillæ, rosæ,—omnes syrupos bonos medicus præscribet; sed vobis syrupos scillæ, allii, ipecacuānhæ,—omnes syrupos injucundos. 5. Juvenis medicus nimium se laudat, quasi ipse ægrum virum sanum fecerat. 6. Vetus medicus non sæpe se laudat, sed semper artem suam et medicinam. 7. Empiricus miser quondam medicamentis suis se interfecit. 8. Sine te, mi medice care, miserrimus sum. 9. Tu vales, medice, quod pilulas tuas nunquam aloes, asafœtidæ, antimonii, et ceterarum rerum capis, sed nobis miseris præparas. 10. Tu naturalia vīna bibis, nobis vīna aloes, colchici radicis, ferri, ferri citrātis, ipecacuānhæ, opii, rhei præscribis. 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 taraxici, stillingiæ, serpentariæ, nucis vomicæ, et alia genera injucunda medicatarum præparatiōnum. 15. Tum ego, æque¹ ac tu, semper valēbo; te intelligo; me ludos non iterum facies.

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 acceptable³ 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., I equally as you.

² When sick, ægroti.

³ Acceptable, gratus.

⁴ Pleasing, jucundus.

ulas dēvorābat? 3. Nonne tibi taraxici extractum præsriptum est? 4. Quis nobis syrupum scillæ præsripsit? 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*, from the Greek *kapto*, I bite.
3. *Experimentum*, from *ex*, out of, *per*, through, and *īre*, to go—a going through and coming out.
4. *Extractum*, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.
5. *Elixir*, probably from the Greek *elko*, I extract, or *alexo*, I aid.
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, IDEM, 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. <i>īdem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	<i>īdem.</i>	{ <i>eīdem,</i>		
			{ <i>iīdem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eādem.</i>
G. <i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem,</i>	<i>ējusdem.</i>	<i>eōrundem,</i>	<i>eārundum,</i>	<i>eōrundum.</i>
D. <i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem,</i>	<i>eīdem.</i>	{ <i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem.</i>
			{ <i>iīsdem,</i>	<i>iīsdem,</i>	<i>iīsdem.</i>
Ac. <i>eundem,</i>	<i>eandem,</i>	<i>īdem.</i>	<i>eōsdem,</i>	<i>eāsdem,</i>	<i>eādem.</i>
Ab. <i>eōdem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	{ <i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem,</i>	<i>eīsdem.</i>
			{ <i>iīsdem,</i>	<i>iīsdem,</i>	<i>iīsdem.</i>

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

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N. <i>ipse,</i>	<i>ipsa,</i>	<i>ipsum.</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsæ</i>	<i>ipsa.</i>
G. <i>ipsius,</i>	<i>ipsius,</i>	<i>ipsius.</i>	<i>ipsōrum,</i>	<i>ipsārum,</i>	<i>ipsōrum.</i>
D. <i>ipsī,</i>	<i>ipsī,</i>	<i>ipsī.</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs.</i>
Ac. <i>ipsum,</i>	<i>ipsam,</i>	<i>ipsum.</i>	<i>ipsōs,</i>	<i>ipsās,</i>	<i>ipsa.</i>
Ab. <i>ipsō,</i>	<i>ipsā,</i>	<i>ipsō.</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs,</i>	<i>ipsīs.</i>

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: *es qui*, he who.

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

142. *Iipse*, 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 culpāt nimium*, the doctor blames himself too much.

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

EXERCISE. 74.

1. Pharmacopœia medicamentarii liber pretiosissimus est; formulas ejus diurnā nocturnāque manu tractat. 2. Librum fidum amicum existimat; eum magis quam te amat. 3. Formulæ ejus remedia multa præparat. 4. Formulæ eadem sapientī medicamentariō divitias præbent. 5. Formulæ semper eadem sunt, et, si qualitas medicamentorum est semper eadem, eosdem eventus præbēbunt. 6. Dominus ipse dies noctesque pharmacopœiæ¹ 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 elice uncias sex. Sit² turbida.”

9. Adjutor medicamentarii eandem formulam sæpe vidit forsan;

¹ In dative.² Let it be.

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 in our Pharmacopœia. 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 Pharmacopœiâ Germānâ excerptæ :

1. *Extractum Cascarillæ.*

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

Decoque ad remanentiam ² librārum octo et cola. Residuum denuo cum ³ aquæ commūnis libris sedecim ad dimidium decoque, et repete decoctiōnem, quoties opus fuerit. Tum liquōres commixtos subsidendo ⁴ et decanthatiōne 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 uncix dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturatō serva.

3. *Syrupus Chamomillæ.*

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

¹ De. ² Med. Lat. ³ With governing libris. ⁴ By settling.

⁵ Which. ⁶ Free from bark. ⁷ Ut fiat syrupus, that the syrup may be.

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

EXERCISE. 76.

1. *Hic* puer pharmacopœiæ diligenter studet, *ille* in libro dormit.
 2. Ex iis pauca¹ quærēmus de tinctūris. 3. Didicistis-ne, pueri, adhuc omnia² de his duābus tinctūris in abaco? Illud pars pensi hodiurni erat. 4. "Non omnia adhuc forsan, quotidie autem disco," respondit discipulus diligens. 5. Lætus³ audio; scientiam autem tentābo. 6. Quomodo tinctūram in illa ampulla præparas?
 7. Hoc modo aconīti tinctūra parātur. Formulam pharmacopœi dabo, si memoriā tenēbo. 8. "R.—Aconīti pulveris uncias undecim; tartarici acidi grana quadraginta; alcoholis octarios duos."
 9. Recte adhuc; illæ sunt partes.⁴ Quomodo autem admisces?
 10. Pulverem aconīti humecta unciis fluidis sex alcoholis, in quo⁵ 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 facis? Perge celeriter ad finem. 12. Deinde in cylindrato colo vitreo firme preme, et reliquum alcoholē sensim infunde. 13. Hæc est tinctura aconiti officinālis. 14. Rectum est tuum responsum, mi puer. Recte illam tincturam scis parare. 15. Nunc tu, mi puer alter, quomodo belladonnæ tincturam parabis. 16. Nullo modo parabo, nescio. 17. Quid! nescis? Est-ne verum? Nonne studes pharmacopœiæ? 18. Certe studeo, sed formulas omnes memoriā non teneo. 19. Unam igitur tene, non omnes semel. Centum partium tincturæ, quot partes belladonnæ sunt? Nescio. Quot partes alcoholis diluti sunt? Nescio. 20. Nescis-ne? O sere¹ studiōrum, defessus es; domum perge celeriter, et caput repone.

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 of² 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 consists³ of ten parts of arnica root and ninety parts of diluted alcohol. 15. It is prepared in the same⁴ 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 Late at your studies; blockhead, dunce.² De.³ Constat ex decem partibus.⁴ Modò eodem 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 quo¹ meracius est eo magis. Refrigerant olera, quōrum crudi caules assumuntur, ut intubus, et lactūca : item coriandrum, cucumis, elixa cucurbita, beta, mora, cerasa, mālā 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 : Quis, who, which, what ?*

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

¹ The purer it is, the more heating it is ; 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. Besides the interrogative *quis* and its compounds, there is an interrogative adjective *qui* (which? what?), declined like the relative *qui*.

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 ante-

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

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. Calendula est menstruum,—“menstruum?” Dixine menstruum? Basis erat mihi¹ in animo dicere. 5. Alcohol et aqua sunt menstruum. 6. Quæ sunt partes hōrum singulōrum? 7. Calendulæ decem partes, alcoholis quinquaginta quatuor, aquæ triginta sex. 8. Alcoholē 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 partes pondere tinc-

Erat mihi in animo—I intended; lit.—it was in mind to me.

tūræ cardamōmi compositæ? 13. Recipe cardamōmi grana ducenta octoginta, cinnamōmi grana ducenta octoginta, cari grana centum quadraginta, cocci grana septuaginta, glycerīni unciam et semiunciam, alcoholis quantum sufficit. 14. Bene; memoria nunc est optima; quantum autem alcoholis 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 present¹ who knows? 4. There is a certain boy present who remembers. 5. He is the same boy who told us yesterday about the tincture of aconite,—not that tired boy. 6. Yonder² 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 as³ 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, -xi, -tum, tr.	draw forth, extract.
Infusio, -ōnis, f.	a pouring in, infusion.
Medicamentarius, -a, -um, adj.	pertaining to medicine.
Modice, adv.	moderately.
Perdo, 3, perdidī, perditum	destroy, ruin.
Pæne, adv.	almost, nearly.
Rependo, 3, -di, -sum, tr.	weigh back, pay back, return.
Spissitas, -ātis, f.	thickness, consistency.

EXERCISE. 80.

1. Dominus et adiutor in officinā 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, resinæ scammonii pulveris uncias septem, sapōnis crassi pulveris uncias septem, alcoholis 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. Cum magnā 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 medicamentariā duos annos eras? Nihil-ne omnino in illā scholā didicisti? 10. Extractum igitur para sine damno medicamentōrum, vel ego aliquid ex te extraham. 11. Dum tu illud extractum paras, ego glycyrrhizæ extractum purum parābo. 11. Hæc est formula: "Recipe glycyrrhizæ pulveris partes centum, aquæ ammoniæ partes quindecim, aquæ distillatæ trecentas partes." 12. Ammonię aquam cum trecentis partibus aquæ distillatæ 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 distillātam 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 glycerine and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. 5. Mix one part of alcohol with two parts of water. 6. Mix the glycerine 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. Ad¹ omnia vulnera et tumōres, eam contrītam imponito. Hæc² omnia ulcera purgābit sanaque faciet sine dolōre. Eadem³ tumida⁴ concoquit,⁵ eadem erumpit. Eadem³ 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; quod¹ medicamentum aliud facere non potest.² Verum priusquam id imponas, aquā calidā multā lavāto. Postea bis in die contritam imponito. Ea omnem putōrem adimet. In³ ea vulnera hujusmodi brassicam terito, sana faciet.

Optima est ad hujusmodi vulnus. Et si quod luxātum⁴ est, bis die aquā calidā fovēto, brassicam tritam opponito, cito sanum faciet. Si bis die apponitur dolōres aufēret.

Et si quid 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 *f* is dropped after *t*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.—I am able, can, etc.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
possum,	possumus,	possim,	possīmus,
potes,	potestis,	possis,	possītis,
potest.	possunt.	possit.	possint.

Imperfect.—I was able, could, etc.

poteram.	poterāmus.	possem.	possemus.
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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.

INFINITIVE.

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

EXERCISE. 82.

1. Chemia his temporibus medicamentario valde prodest. 2. Sine auxilio ejus vix potest negotio præesse. 3. Inscientia chemiæ et¹ medicamentario et¹ negotio oberit. 4. Æque prōderit etiam fere omnes formulas pharmacopœiæ bene scire. 5. Sine hac scientiā adjutor mercēde conductus magno negotio medicamentario domini

¹ Et — et, both — and.

præerit. 6. Dominus ipse, in officinâ suâ, pro pudor! adjutōri suo suberit! 7. Adjutor chemiæ et pharmacopœiæ in scholâ diligenter studēbat, et formulas multas tentābat. 8. Dominus autem potest hārum formulārum ne simplicissimas quidem parāre. 9. Recipe aurantii amāri pulveris partes vīginti, alcoholis dilūti octoginta; 10. Pulverem dilūti alcoholis partibus vīginti humecta, horas viginti quatuor macera, in colo cylindrāto leviter preme, et alcoholē dilūtum gradātīm superfunde donec partes centum parātæ sunt. 11. Recipe arnicæ florum pulveris partes viginti, alcoholis 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, adjutor 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 head¹ of his business without it. 3. An untaught druggist will injure both² himself and² business. 4. He ought to know well the formulas of the pharmacopœia. 5. Will he be able to read them when³ 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 then⁴ 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:

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

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 ulceratiōnem 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 aliquod 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—volvēbat—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 disterat¹ in mortariō. Ubi bene distriverit, farinæ siliginæ libram, aut si voles² tenerius esse, selibram similaginis solum eodem indito³ permiscetoque cum caseo bene. Ovum unum addito, et unā⁴ permisceto 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 potitus est*, he obtained great booty. *Lacte et carne vescabantur*, 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 præteritorum*, he remembers the past. *Memineram Paullum*, I remembered Paullus. *Oblitus sum mei*, I have forgotten myself. *Totam causam oblitus est*, he forgot the whole case. *Reminisci virtutis*, 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, -ī, -eptus sum, dep.	<i>get, obtain, secure.</i>
Adjuvo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr.	<i>aid, assist.</i>
Abūtor, -ī, -ūsus sum, dep.	<i>abuse, misuse.</i>
Contra, prep. w. acc.	<i>against, contrary to.</i>
Contra, adv.	<i>on the contrary, on the other hand.</i>
Consilium, -ī, N.	<i>plan, counsel, advice.</i>
Cyathus, -ī, M.	<i>small cup, wine-glass.</i>
Cutis, -is, F.	<i>skin, complexion.</i>
Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr.	<i>give.</i>
Finio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	<i>limit, end.</i>
Fruor, frui, fruitus and fructus sum, dep.	<i>enjoy.</i>
Galla, -æ, F.	<i>oak-apple, gall-nut.</i>
Medius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>middle, intermediate, medium.</i>
Obliviscor, -i, -ītus sum, dep.	<i>forget.</i>
Oleo, 2, -ui, —, intr.	<i>emit a smell, smell of, smack of.</i>
Potior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep.	<i>get possession of, enjoy.</i>
Proavus, -i, M.	<i>great-grandfather, ancestor.</i>
Pulpamentum, -i, N.	<i>a dainty bit, dainty food.</i>
Recordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	<i>recall, recollect.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, F.	<i>reason, system, plan, course.</i>
Rapum, -i, N.	<i>turnip.</i>
Sequor, 3, -i, -cūtus sum, dep.	<i>follow, come after.</i>
Tus and thus, -ūris, F.	<i>frankincense.</i>
Utor, 3, -uti, -usus sum, dep.	<i>use, employ.</i>
Vescor, 3, -i, —, dep.	<i>feed upon, subsist upon.</i>

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 hoc præscriptum autem Romanārum pulchrārum cutem purgābat, nonne nostræ utentur? 11. Immo vero eo, et omnibus aliis, et¹ 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 smacks² 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, <i>first</i>	singulī, <i>one by one</i>
2. duo, duæ, duo	secundus, <i>second</i>	bīnī, <i>two by two</i>
3. trēs, tria	tertius, <i>third</i>	ternī (trīnī)
4. quatuor	quartus, <i>fourth</i>	quaternī
5. quīnque	quīntus, <i>fifth</i>	quīnī
6. sex	sextus	sēnī
7. septem	septimus	septēnī
8. octo	octāvus	octōnī

¹ Et — et, both old and new.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 <i>or</i> sexdecim.	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18. duodēvīgintī ²	duodēvīcēsīmus	duodēvīcēnī
19. ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsīmus	ūndēvīcēnī
20. vīgintī	vīcēsīmus	vīcēnī
21. { vīgintī ūnus	vīcēsīmus prīmus	vīcēnī singulī
{ ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vīcēsīmus	singulī et vīcēnī
22. { vīgintī duo	vīcēsīmus secundus	vīcēnī bīnī
{ duo et vīgintī	alter et vīcēsīmus	bīnī et vīcēnī
30. trīgintā	trīcēsīmus	trīcēnī
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus	quadrāgēnī
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsīmus	quīnquāgēnī
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus	sexāgēnī
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus	septuāgēnī
80. octōgintā	octōgēsīmus	octōgēnī
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus	nōnāgēnī
100. centum	centēsīmus	centēnī
101. { centum ūnus	centēsīmus prīmus	centēnī singulī
{ centum et ūnus.	centēsīmus et prīmus	centēnī et singulī
200. ducentī, -æ, -a	ducentēsīmus	ducēnī
300. trecentī	trecentēsīmus	trecēnī,
400. quadringentī	quadringentēsīmus	quadringēnī
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsīmus	quīngēnī
600. sēscentī	sēscentēsīmus	sēscentēnī
700. septingentī	septingentēsīmus	septingēnī
800. octingentī	octingentēsīmus	octingēnī
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsīmus	nōngēnī
1000. mille	mīllēsīmus	singula mīlia
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsīmus	bīna mīlia
100,000. centum mīlia	centiēs mīllēsīmus	centēna mīlia
1,000,000. deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centiēs mīllēsīmus	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 *unius, uni*, like *alius*.

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

<i>Duo, two.</i>			<i>Tres, three.</i>	
N., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs, M. and F.,	triā, N.
G., duōrūm,	duārūm,	duōrūm.	triūm,	triūm.
D., duōbūs,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	tribūs,	tribūs.
A., duōs, duō,	duās,	duō.	trēs, trīs,	triā.
V., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs,	triā.
A., duōbus,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	tribūs,	tribūs.

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 milia 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; *medicinæ pars*, a part of the medicine; *nihil novi*, nothing new (of new); *nihil reliquū*, 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.	<i>crude, raw, fresh.</i>
Duplex, -icis, adj.	<i>double, twofold.</i>
Derīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>derive.</i>
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>some one, some.</i>
Pertinax, -ācis, adj.	<i>very tenacious, grasping.</i>
Plurimi, -æ, -a, adj.	<i>very many, the most.</i>
Plerīque, -æque, -aque, adj.	<i>most.</i>
Plus, pluris, adj., comp., multus	<i>more.</i>
Cannābis, -is, F.	<i>hemp.</i>
Ve, conj., enclitic	<i>or; duo tresve, two or three.</i>
Vires, -ium, F. (plu. of vis.)	<i>strength.</i>
Indicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Indian.</i>

EXERCISE. 88.

1. Tres quatuōrve menses jam, mi discipulē, pharmacopœiæ studebās: Quid scis de hac re? 2. Memoria mea non pertinax est, præceptor, et forsā multa oblitus sum. 3. Certe, mi puer, ista sunt;—"errāre humānum est," etc.; nunc autem quærere incipiam de pharmacopœiā illā cui quattuor menses studēbas. 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 ab *collōde* derivātur, significans similitudinem collæ. 12. Derivatiōnes non quæro;—quæstiōni te tene. 13. Sunt-ne multæ confectiōnes et decocta officinālēs? 14. Duæ cujusque generis sunt. 15. Potes-ne nomināre? 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 pilular¹ consistence. 3. How many of the extracts are alcoholic? 4. Only three are called alcoholic,

¹ Massæ pilulārū 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 much¹ 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 then are these also not called alcoholic? 11. I don't know, my boy; ask the wise men who prepared the pharmacopœia. 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*, *mezerium* 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 *hus*, a swine, and *kyamus*, a bean, swine-bean; henbane, nightshade.

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

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

5. *Podœdēma*, from *pous*, a foot, and *oidēma*, a swelling, foot-swelling.

6. *Podothēca*, from *pous*, and *theke*, a receptacle, a sheath, the cuticle of the foot.

7. *Podology*, from *pous*, and *logos*, a discourse; a treatise on the foot.

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

¹ Tantum alcoholis quantum hæc, vel plus, habent

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

192. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī	<i>be willing, will, wish.</i>
Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī	<i>be unwilling, will not.</i>
Mālō, mälle, māluī	<i>be more willing, prefer.</i>

INDICATIVE.

Present Tense.

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

Imperfect.

volēbam,	nōlēbam,	mālēbam.
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Future.

volam,	nōlam,	mālam.
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Perfect.

voluī,	nōluī,	maluī.
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Pluperfect.

volueram,	nōlueram,	mālueram.
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Future Perfect.

voluerō,	nōluerō,	māluerō.
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.

velim,	nōlim,	mālim.
velis,	nōlis,	mālis.
velit.	nōlit,	mālit.
velimus,	nōlēmus,	malīmus.
velitis,	nōlītis,	mālītis.
velint,	nōlint,	mālint.

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

	<i>Perfect.</i>	
voluerim,	nōluerim,	māluerim.

	<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
voluissē,	nōluissē,	māluissē.

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>Present.</i>	
(wanting),	nōlī, nōlīte.	(wanting).

	<i>Future.</i>	
(wanting),	nōlitō, etc.,	(wanting).

INFINITIVE.

	<i>Present.</i>	
velle,	nōlle,	mālle.
	<i>Perfect.</i>	
voluisse,	nōluisse,	māluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

	<i>Present.</i>	
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.	<i>in English.</i>
Confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, dep.	<i>confess, acknowledge.</i>
Elegans, -antis, adj.	<i>elegant.</i>
Contumeliōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>abusive.</i>

Ignorantia, -æ, F.	ignorance.
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj.	undiscerning, absurd, foolish.
Interpretatio, -ōnis, F.	interpretation, explanation.
Ludo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. and intr.	play.
Malo, malle, mālui, —	be more willing, prefer, would rather.
Mandatum, -i, N.	mandate, command, direction.
Nolo, nolle, nōlui, —	be unwilling, will not.
Neglectus, -a, -um, partic. and adj.	neglected, despised.
Postscriptum, -i, N.	postscript.
Ridiculus, -a, -um, adj.	laughable, ridiculous.
Remitto, 3, -si, -sum, 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 linguæ Latīnæ diligenter studere nolēbat. 2. Ludere semper in scholā, nunquam studere volēbat. 3. Tamen sapiens vidēri malēbat quam ignorantiam confitēri. 5. In officinā domini multos errōres faciēbat. 6. Quondam ad officinam, in quā ille laborābat, hoc præscriptum missum est :

7. R.—Decocti cascarrillæ uncias sex,
Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam.
Misc.

8. Nolens ignorantiam confitēri præscriptum remisit, dicens, "Tinctūræ ejusdem non possum in urbe invenire! Quam aliam tincturam pro eā substituam?" 9. Alio tempore medicus præscripto addiderat hoc mandatum;—"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 elegantiorē scripsit: "To be taken with a *more liberal allowance of food.*" 12. Quis vestrum vult hic 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 terebinthæ*, and among other directions, had added this: "Pro re natâ." 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?

For Translation.

Mustum si voles totum annum habere, in amphoram mustum indito, et corticem oppicâto, demittito in piscinam. Post tricesimum diem eximito. Totum annum mustum erit.

Cato mustum sic servabat.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

193. THE IRREGULAR VERB FERRO.

Fero, *ferre, tuli, lätum*; bear, carry, endure.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>	
PRES., fero,	ferimus.	feror,	ferimur.
fers,	fertis.	ferris <i>or</i> re,	ferimini.
fert,	ferunt.	fertur,	feruntur.
IMPERF., ferēbam.		ferēbar.	
FUT., feram.		ferar.	
PERF., tuli.		lätus sum.	
PLUP., tuleram.		lätus eram.	
FUT. PERF., tulero.		latus ero.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

IMPERATIVE.

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

INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	ferre.	ferri.
PERF.,	tulisse.	lātus esse.
FUT.,	latūrus esse.	lātum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

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

GERUND.

G.,	ferendī.	Ac, ferendum.
D.,	ferendō.	Ab., ferendō.

SUPINE.

Ac.,	lātum.	Ab.,	lātu.
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194. Compounds of *fero* are conjugated like the simple verb.

VOCABULARY. 39.

Adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum tr.	{ use, employ, give, admin- ister.
Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum [ab. (s)] . . .	bear off, carry away.
Ad-fero, adferre, attuli, adlātum, ad.	bear to, bring.
Con-fero, conferre, contuli collātum.	bring together, collect.
Se conferre	betake one's self.
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	grow, increase.
Cancer, -cri, M.	cancer, ulcer.
Curatio, -ōnis, F.	cure, curing, taking care.
Differo, differre, distutī, dilātum (dis, apart) . . .	{ bear apart, scatter, post- pone, put off.

¹ For *ferre*; *dīco*, *dūco*, *facio*, *fero* have the imperative present, second singular, *dīc*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*.

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

EXERCISE. 92.

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

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 teminæ miseræ gravem dolōrem adferēbat. 2. Neque cataplasma neque emplastrum generis ullius dolōrem abstulit. 3. Ægra morbum patienter ferre didicerat. 4. Interim autem tumor crescēbat, et in dies difficilior erat dolōrem crescentem sufferre. 5. Clarus chirurgus accessit 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 scalpillum desiderāvit 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 not¹ bring a patient that which he does not want. 6. Country physicians usually carry from home all their medicines with them. 7. The sick would² rather² 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 de parōtidibus.

Hæc (ulcera) in capite fere³ medicamentis egent. Sub ipsis vero auribus orīri parotides solent; modo⁴ in secundā valetudine, ibi inflammatiōne ortā⁵; modo⁴ 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 reprimendum⁷ experimentum est; si ex adversā valetudine, illud inimicum est, maturarique et quam primum⁸ aperiri commodius est.

¹ Noli — adferre. ² Malunt. ³ Usually.

⁴ Modo — mod.—now — now, at one time — another.

⁵ Ortā (orior,—irī), 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, ire, ii [ivi], itum, go.**Fīo, fierī, factus sum* (used as pass. of *faciō*), be made, become.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Eo.</i>		<i>Fīo.</i>	
PRES., eo,	īmus.	fīo,	fīmus.
is,	ītis.	fīs,	fītis.
it,	eunt.	fit,	fīunt.
IMPER.,	ībam,		fīēbam.
FUT.,	ībo,		fīam.
PERF.,	īi,		factus sum,
PLUP.,	ieram,		factus eram.
FUT. PERF.,	iero,		factus ero.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES., eam,		fīam.
IMPERF., irem,		fierem.
PERF., ierim,		factus sim.
PLUP., iissem,		factus essem.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES., ī,	īte,	fī,	fīte.
FUT., ito,	itōte.		
	itō,		
	euntō.		

INFINITIVE.

PRES., ire,	fierī.
PERF., iisse,	factus esse.
FUT., itūrus esse,	factum irī.

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, *i*, 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 *ivi*.

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	<i>go before, surpass.</i>
Causa, æ, F.	<i>cause, reason.</i>
Commentarium, -ī, N.	<i>commentary.</i>
Cribrō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>sift.</i>
Dispensatorium, -ī, N.	<i>dispensatory.</i>
De, prep., w. ab.	<i>concerning, about, on.</i>
Ex-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go out.</i>
Eo, īre, -ii [ivi], -itum	<i>go.</i>
Fīo, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. o. facio]	<i>be made, become.</i>
Florens, -entis, adj.	<i>flourishing, prosperous, successful.</i>
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>ignorant of, unskilled.</i>
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>inattentive.</i>
Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep.	<i>born, arise, appear.</i>
Propositum, -i, N.	<i>purpose, aim, end.</i>
Pavimentum, -i, N.	<i>pavement floor.</i>
Red-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go back, return.</i>
Subeo, -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go under, enter, undergo.</i>
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr.	<i>sweep, sweep out.</i>

1. Nemo casu fit bonus medicamentarius. 2. Quidam puer pavementum verrēbat, ampullas lavābat, borācem cribābat, 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 studēre

volēbat. 8. Has quæstiōnes simplices de pharmacopœiā non potest respondēre. 9. Quæ est pharmacopœia? 10. Habet-ne quisque populus eruditus pharmacopœiam? 11. Quot cruda medicamenta et præparatiōnes in nostrā pharmacopœiā appellantur? 12. Cur nomina medicamentōrum Latīne scribuntur? 13. Potes-ne tu, mi puer, has quæstiōnes respondēre? 14. Cur hæres? Periiit-ne tam cito omnis scientia tua harum rerum? 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 give¹ a correct knowledge of drugs, officinal and non-officinal. 9. How many dispensatories have we? 10. Can you name them?

VOCABULARY. 41.

Aer, āēris, M.	air, atmosphere.
Cuprum, -ī, 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, -ī, N.	a liquid, fluid.
Modus, -ī, M.	measure, way, method, manner.
Norma, -æ, F.	rule, standard.
Par, -is, adj.	equal.
Philosophus, ī, 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 fluidâ unciâ sunt? 3. D. Quadringenti et quinquaginta et quinque et septies decima pars grani. 4. P. Bene. Nunc iterum responde: In unciâ alcoholis quot grana sunt? 5. D. Forsan non memini;—conabor autem meminisse. In alcoholis unciâ fluida sunt, si memini recte, quadringenti viginti duo grana et octies decima pars grani. 6. P. Recte meministi iterum. Aliâ quæstiōne te tentābo. Pondus aquæ unciæ fluidæ est norma gravitātis. 7. P. Quomodo hâc normâ comparatīvam gravitātem alcoholis invenies? 8. D. Commūni regulā utar, et pondus alcoholis pondere paris magnitudinis aquæ dividam. Nonne est hic modus rectus? 9. P. Rectus est, certe. At quis hunc modum invenit? 10. D. Nescio certe; forsan Benjamīnus Franklin, vel Franciscus Bacon, vel Christopher Co—. 11. P. "Satis sunt ista;—conjecturavisti satis." Archimēdes erat vir qui hoc invenit, ille fere clarissimus omnium Græcōrum philosophōrum. 12. P. De illo leges posthac; nunc ad pensum redibimus. 13. Si studio animum intendes, cito ante-ībis plurimos, 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 $805\frac{1}{2}$ grains; in water, $715\frac{1}{2}$ 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. *Christopher*, from Greek words *Christos*, Christ, and *phero*, I bear—Christ-bearer.

2. *Aerophobia*, from *aer*, air, and *phobos*, fear—air-fear; dread of the air.

3. *Aerorachia*, from *aer*, and *rachis*, spine—air in the spine.

4. *Aerhæmatoxia*, from *aer*, *haima*, blood, and *toxikon*, poison—air-blood-poisoning, or poisoning by the reception of air into the blood-vessels.

5. *Hydrometrum*, from the Greek words *hudor*, water, and *metrum*, measure.

6. *Hydromyringa*, from *hudor* and *myringa*, the membrane of the tympanum; dropsy of ear-drum.

7. *Hydromania*, from *hudor* and *mania*, madness—water madness; insane desire to drown one's self.

8. *Hydropneumonia*, from *hudor*, and *pneumon*, lung—dropsy of the lungs.

9. *Hydroæmia*, from *hudor*, and *haima*, blood—watery blood.

For Translation.

Celsus de curatiōne vulneris quod per morsum serpentis infertur.

Igitur in primis¹ super vulnus id membrum deligandum² est; non tamen nimium vehementur, ne torpeat:³ dein venēnum extrahendum est. Id cucurbitula optime facit: neque aliēnum est, ante scalpello circa vulnus incidere, quo⁴ 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 adhibendus⁶ est, qui⁷ 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 (ab, abs)	away from, by.
Absque	without.
Cōram	in presence of.
Cum	with.
Dē	from, concerning.
Ē (ex)	out of, from.
Præ	before, in comparison with
Prō	before, for.
Sine	without.
Tenus	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. Carthaginī 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 *locative ablative* with *in*, 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 *locative*, or in the *locative ablative*, to denote the *place at or in which*.

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.
 Ægrotatio, -ōnis, F. sickness.
 Cerebrālis, -e, adj. cerebral, pertaining to the brain.
 Convallis, -is, F. a valley.
 Effero, -ferre, -tūli, lātum, tr. . . bear forth, carry out.
 Familia, -æ, F. family, household.
 Obſolētus, -a, -um, adj. old, worn out.
 Palus, -ūdis, F. marsh, bog.
 Mulier, -is, F. woman.
 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.	<i>acute disease with stupor.</i>
Typhus cerebrālis.	<i>typhoid fever.</i>
Tanacētum, -i, N.	<i>tansy.</i>
Vesper, -is, and vesperus, -i, M.	<i>evening star, the evening.</i>
Viso, 3, vīsi, visum, tr.	<i>see, visit.</i>
Xanthoxylum, -i, N.	<i>prickly ash, xanthoxylum.</i>

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 quiniam, cinchōnam, et alia antipyretica magnis dosibus dat. 9. Mulier vetula, quæ in tecto obsolēto habitat, rheumatismo acūto labōrat. 10. Ei primum magnesiæ sulphātis, et opii plenas doses dabit; deinde æque ac magnas doses quiniae 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, colomba, quinine, quassia, gentian, eupatorium, lupiline, salicīna, 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. *Cicatrix*, from *cæcare*, to conceal, because it conceals the wound.

3. *Typhus*, from the Greek word *typhos*, stupor.

4. *Porphyrotypus*, from the Greek words *porphyra*, purple, and *typhus*, purple stupor or fever.

5. *Enterotypus*, from Greek *enteron*, intestine, and *typhus*, fever of the intestines.

6. *Ileotypus*, from Greek *ileon* (eilein, to turn or twist), intestine, and *typhus*, intestine-fever.

7. *Xanthoxylon*, from Greek words *zanthos*, yellow, and *zylon*, wood, yellow-wood, prickly ash.

8. *Xanthopsis*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *opsis*, vision, yellow-vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

9. *Xanthorriza*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *riza*, root, yellow-root.

10. *Xanthuria*, from *zanthos*, and *ouron*, urine.

FOR TRANSLATION.

212. *Celsus de Emplastris.*

Ex emplāstris¹ autem nulla majōrem usum præstant, quam quæ cruentis protinus vulneribus injiciuntur. Hæc enim reprimunt inflammatiōnem, atque illius quoque impetum minuunt, tum glutinant vulnera quæ id patiuntur, cicatrīcem iisdem² inducunt. Constant autem ex medicamentis non pinguibus.

Optimum ex his est, quod *barbarum* vocātur. Habet æruginis rasæ³ duodecim drachmas, spumæ argenti vigintī drachmas, aluminis, picis aridæ, resīnæ pineæ aridæ, singulōrum unam drachmam, quibus adjiciuntur olei et acēti singulæ⁴ heminæ.

¹ But of plasters.

² And draw the 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. *Videō 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 piperātæ uncias sex.” 3. Quid impedit 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

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. *Camphorosma*, from *camphor*, and *osme*, odor; having an odor of camphor.

2. *Calefacients*, from *calidus*, warm, and *facere*, to make; substances which excite warmth.

3. *Distillatio*, from *de*, from, and *stillare*, to drop; falling in drops.

4. *Desiccativa*, 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. *Piperopastus*, from *piper* and the Greek word, *passein*, to strew; strewed with pepper.

8. *Torrefactio*, from *torridus*, dry, or hot, and *facere*, to make; the act of making dry.

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 med-

icine 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 iudas potius quam studeas, et nihil discas. 4. Pensum hodiernum est de calōre. Cur de hac nihil didicisti? 5. Domo exii ut cum amīco studērem, sed amīcus exierat ut piscarētur, et ego nolens studēre solus eum secūtus sum. 6. Neglexistīne studium igitur 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 capiam. 15. Bona promissa. Cura ne frangas. Tibi ignoscam cum hac admonitiōne:—Quandounque aufugis 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 volatile¹ part being the

¹ Volatili parte petītā.

object sought. 5. What is sublimation? 6. Sublimation is the process¹ of distilling volatile solids. 7. Why do druggists often dry² medicinal substances³? 8. They do this to preserve⁴ them, to reduce⁵ their bulk, to facilitate⁶ 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.	<i>spattered, sprinkled.</i>
Aurōra, -æ, F.	<i>goddess of morning, morning.</i>
Chemia, -æ, F.	<i>chemistry.</i>
Capto, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	<i>catch at, strive to catch.</i>

¹ Omit process of, and render — *destillatio solidōrum volatiliūm.*

² *Exsiccut.*

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, -eris, 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 Formic Spirits 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 celerrime¹ 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 altero² 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 Etiam imperāsti⁴ autem ne ipse redīrem sine formīcis. Totum fere tēmpus istas formīcas rufas cap-

¹Quam celerrime, as soon as possible.²Lame in one foot.³Sick in his whole body.⁴For 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 caperam? D. Certe. S. Et vivas? D. Certe, et mundātas ab omnibus quisquiliis? D. Certe. 11. S. Debes igitur mihi credere. Primum enim invenire tantum numerum rufarum 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 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 formic spirits 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 spirits of rectified wine and spring water. 5. Draw off four pounds by distilling¹ over a slow fire." 6. This formula is not in the American pharmacopœia. 7. By the aid of chemistry the druggist now prepares formic spirits 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 consuleret, he sent his son to consult the physician.*

¹Destillando 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.
Flexilis, -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 arcessiret. 2. Medicus arcessitus est qui agricolæ filiam viseret. 3. Medicus ipse non venit, sed remisit hoc præscriptum quod ægram sanaret: 4. "Sumat¹ ægra quinæ 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 tenuitatem pulverum metiantur. 8. Spatula est culter laminā latā et flexili quo medici præparatiōnes moveant et misceant. 9. Agricolæ filius in officinam venit qui magnesiæ citrātis liquōrem emeret. 10. Dominus misit adiutōrem, juvenem parvo medicamentōrum usu,³ qui liquōrem pararet.

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 veniret, *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.
Coelum, -i, N.	sky, heaven.
Contagiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	contagious.
Decido, 3, -īdi, —, 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.	<i>trace out, find.</i>
Levigātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>levigation, trituration of moist substances.</i>
Pestilens, -entis, adj.	<i>pestilent, deadly.</i>
Pestis, -is, F.	<i>pestilence, plague, epidemic.</i>
Perterreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>frighten greatly, terrify.</i>
Rigidus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>stiff, severe, hard.</i>

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. Secūtum¹ est ut causam pestis investigārent. 8. Vis morbi fecerat ut hæc investigatio acrior esset. 9. Multis aqua in aquæductu impūra visa est. 10. Quid effecit ut impūra esset? 11. Fractūra effecerat ut colluvies cloacæ 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. *Collutoriūm*, 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 livigatio explicarētur.

³ Sic.

⁴ Madidārum rērum.

5. *Decanthatio*, *de*, from, and *canthus*, 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 feбри 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*.

VOCABULARY. 45.

Aliquot, indecl. adj.	several, a few, not many.
Auctus, -us, M.	increase, growth.
Benzīnum, -i, N.	benzine.
Bisulphidum, -i, N.	bisulphide.
Consīdo, 3, -ēdi, -sessum, 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.

Gelatīna, -æ, F.	<i>gelatine.</i>
Interventio, -ōnis, F.	<i>intervention.</i>
Pulverizo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>pulverize.</i>
Pulpa, -æ, F.	<i>pulp.</i>
Redigo, 3 (re and ago), -ēgi, -actum, tr., . . .	<i>drive back, reduce.</i>
Sedimentum, -ī, N.	<i>settling, sinking down, sediment.</i>

EXERCISE. 109.

1. Cum magister consedisset, multa ex discipulis quæsivit. 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 aliū rēi,—ut camphoram usu alcoholis. 5. Cum pueri hoc responsum clarum audivissent, ignorantia eos valde puduit. 6. Tum magister iterum quæsivit: Quum aliquot res medicamentariae vim solvendi¹ habeant, quæ optimæ sunt ordine? 7. Cum unus puer responsum sciret, tamen tacēbat pudore! 8. Eadem puella, cum permodesta esset, tamen clarā voce respondit: Res, quæ vim solvendi habent, hoc in ordine nomināmus,—aqua, alcohol, glycerinum, æther, benzinum, chloroformum, bisulphidum carbōnis, acida, olea. 9. Cum sic puella respondisset, omnes illi pueri aures erexerunt, quasi illud responsum suum etiam fuisset. 10. Tum iterum magister: Quid bisulphidum carbōnis et benzinum solvet? 11. Bisulphidum carbōnis gummi elasticum et similia optime solvet; benzinum, 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 separating² 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 gelatine, by the use

¹ Lit., have the power of dissolving; are solvents.

² Modum separandi 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 cicatricem, in quo medicamenta temptantur.

2. Fastidientis stomachi¹ est multa degustāre, quæ, ubi varia sunt et diversa, inquinant, non alunt.

3. Non pervēni ad sanitātem, neque perveniam quidem : deleni-
menta magis quam remedia podāgræ 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. Ubi es? *where are you?*
2. Ubi eras? *where were you?*

Indirect.

1. Scio ubi es *I know where you are.*
2. Scii ubi esses *I knew where you were.*

Examine the following :

1. Scio ubi es, fueris, *I know where you are, have been or were.*
2. Sciam ubi es, fueris, *I shall know where you are, have been, or were.*
3. Scii ubi es, 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, fuisses, *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.	<i>displacement, removal.</i>
Angustus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>narrow.</i>
Decanthatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>a pouring off, racking.</i>
Effectus, -us, M.	<i>effect, power.</i>
Fundus, -i, M.	<i>bottom.</i>
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>form, mould.</i>
Lotio, -ōnis, F.	<i>a washing.</i>
Maternus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>maternal, mother.</i>
Solubilis, -e, adj.	<i>soluble.</i>
Saturātus, -a, -um, partic. adj.	<i>saturated, filled.</i>
Sedimen, -inis, N.	<i>sediment.</i>
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>cause to settle, or sink.</i>
Sedāta res	<i>a precipitate.</i>
Unde, adv.	<i>whence.</i>
Vasum, -i, N.	<i>vessel.</i>

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 quæ decanthatio sit? 5. Decanthatio est effusio liquōris ut sedimen in fundo vasi relinquātur. 6. Pauci forsān clare intelligunt quid intersit inter rem sedātam et sedimen. 7. Quum quærerētur de crystallis, nemo potuit dicere quæ esset orīgo eōrum, vel utrum ex aridis an liquidis rebus parentur. 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 coarse¹ 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 medicet, *if the doctor should come he would 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, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr.	<i>absorb.</i>
Aptus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>fit, suitable, adapted to.</i>
Æquabiliter, adv.	<i>equally, evenly.</i>
Aquōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>watery, abounding in water.</i>
Campāna, -æ, F.	<i>bell.</i>
Cito, adv.	<i>quickly, speedily.</i>
Compērio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr.	<i>ascertain, find out.</i>
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>cease, stop, loiter.</i>
Krameria, -æ, F.	<i>krameria.</i>
Madefacio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr.	<i>wet, moisten.</i>
Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. and irreg.	<i>go against, go to meet, die.</i>
Rarus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>thin, porous, spongy.</i>
Recupero, 1, -ā.i, -ātum, tr.	<i>recover, get back, regain.</i>
Seligo, 3, -ēgi, -lectum, tr.	<i>select, choose.</i>

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 unciaē krameriaē essent, docērem te quomodo tinctūram krameriaē parāres. 4. Si pulverem madefacias menstruo antequam incipis percolāre, multo facilius et citius percoles. 5. Si ratiōnem hujus rēi non intelligis, pharmacopœiam cum curā majōre lege. 6. Si pulverem in percolatōrem recte pressisses, menstruum lente et æquabiliter descendisset. 7. Si medicamenta rara sint et menstruum aquōsum,

moderāte primas; si autem menstruum valde alcoholicum sit, firmiter primas. 8. Si nēscias quid mēnstruum ōptimum sit, necesse sit ut aliquot menstrua tentes. 9. Utinam scivissem quam aegrōtus amīcus fuisset! 10. Utinam medicum citius arcessivissem! 11. Si medicus citius venisset, amīcus forte non obiisset. 12. Utinam atra nox abiret, et mane clarum adesset!

1. If you would like¹ to know how much menstruum a powder will absorb² and retain² after percolation ceases, you should try to ascertain by experiment. 2. If you should wish to recover the absorbed³ menstrua, you could do this by distillation. 3. If I had⁴ the apparatus and a few ounces of fresh rose-blossoms, I would teach you how to prepare² 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 prepare² 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 cure² 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 uncie recentium florum rosarum.

⁵ Pres. subj.,—veniat!

Repugnantia medicamenta ne miscueris, *do not mix incompatible drugs.*

Ne nimium 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. Detrahatur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. 2. Venæsectio fiat ut sanguinis unciaë quinque fluant. 3. Statim abradatur capillitium, et cucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ applicentur. 4. Cucurbitulæ cum scarificatiōne parti thorācis dolenti¹ pro re natā² admoveantur, et sanguis ad uncias octo exsugatur. 5. Hirudines viginti quattuor statim lumbis admoveantur, et postquam remōtæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicetur. 6. Parti thorācis superiōri emplastrum lyttæ admoveatur, et post vesicatiōnem applicetur ceratum sabīnæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fiat. Quando fluxus cessat, æger hoc præscripto utatur: Recipe cerati sabīnæ, et unguenti lyttæ, partes æquāles. 7. Si valde urgeat dyspnœa, applicetur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum ope unguenti sabīnæ.

1. Let a blistering paper be applied to the occiput. Dress³ 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 Curaveris partem exulceratam. 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.	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr.	<i>shave, cut away.</i>
Capillitium, -i, N.	<i>hair of the head.</i>
Applico, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Admoveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr.	<i>apply, move near.</i>
Hirūdo, -inis, F.	<i>leech, bloodsucker.</i>
Dyspnœa, -æ, F.	<i>difficulty of breathing.</i>
Emolliens, -entis, adj.	<i>emollient, softening, soothing.</i>
Extraho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr.	<i>draw out, extract.</i>
Lumbus, -i, M.	<i>loin.</i>
Lytta, -æ, F.	<i>a blistering insect.</i>
Fluxus, -us, M.	<i>a flowing, flux.</i>
Ops, opis, F.	<i>aid, help, riches, wealth.</i>
Scarificatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>scarification, cutting slightly.</i>
Nucha, -æ, F.	<i>nape of the neck.</i>
Thorax, -ācis, M.	<i>breast, chest, thorax.</i>
Venæsectio, -onis, F.	<i>venesection, cutting a vein.</i>
Vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>blistering.</i>
Prandium, i-, N.	<i>dinner, breakfast.</i>

252. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Capillitium*, from *caput*, head, and *pilus*, hair, hair of the head.

2. *Capiplenum*, from *caput*, and *plenum*, full, *head-full*, heaviness in the head, a variety of catarrh.

3. *Capitiluvium*, from *caput*, and *lavāre*, to wash, a bath for the head.

4. *Capitipurgia*, from *caput*, and *purgāre*, to cleanse, purging, or cleansing the head.

5. *Dyspnœa*, from the Greek word *dus*, "with difficulty," and *pneo*, "I breathe," difficulty of breathing.

6. *Dysphagia*, from *dus*, and *phago*, "I eat," difficulty in swallowing.

¹ Duābus horis post leve prandium.

7. *Dysphonia*, from *dus*, and *phōnē*, "the voice," difficulty in speaking, imperfect pronunciation.

8. *Dysthanatos*, from *dus*, and *thānātos*, "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 vobis, prospicite patriæ, conservate vos, consult for yourselves, look out for the country, preserve yourselves.*

Te ipsum concute, 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 antiq̄ue.* 5. *Ne tantum sanguinis emiseris ut æger valde pallescat vel languescat.* 6. *Haustum effervescentem continua, sicut jamjam paratum.* 7. *Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctiōnis glycyrrhizæ radicis contūsæ drachmas duas adde, et cola: cujus æger cochlearia tria ampla ter die capiat.*

1. Give as large² 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*, be troublesome.

² *Tantum dōsis quantum 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, every¹ second or third hour, in a small cupful² of fresh cow's milk, during the absence³ of the fever. 6. Take an ounce of prepared chalk and sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated⁴ parts.

VOCABULARY. 49.

Coctio, -ōnis, F.	cooking, boiling.
Continuo, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	continue, proceed, keep on.
Convulsio, -ōnis, F.	convulsion, fit.
Coeo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr.	combine, unite.
Enema, -ātis, N.	clyster, injection.
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	give to, show.
Languesco, 3, -uī, — intr.	grow faint, languish.
Effervescens, -entis, partic.	effervescent, bubbling.
Pallesco, 3, -uī, — intr.	turn pale, lose color.
Pyxis, -idis, F.	box.
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj.	of or from a cow.
Gossipium, -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 periculōsum 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, } se cadere, { *he says he is falling.*
dixit, } { *he said he was falling.*

cadēbat, *he was falling,* } dicit, } se cecidisse, { *he says, } he was falling.*
cecidit, *he fell,* } dixit, } { *he said, } he fell, had fallen.*
ceciderat, *he had fallen,* }

cadet, *he will fall*, { dicit, } se casūrum [esse], { *he says he shall fall,*
 dixit, } { *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, ventūros esse, *he cried out that they would come if he were present.*

Ferunt hominem, quem viderim, clarum medicum esse, *they say that the man whom I saw is a famous physician.*

EXERCISE. 114.

1. Constat¹ medicos centum annis abhinc solitos esse sanguinem detrahere causā levissimā. 2. Ferunt² 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 putavisse morbum sine sanguinis emissiōne vix posse curāri. 4. Dicitur medicum scalpellum, instrumentum utilissimum, die nocteque semper secum habuisse. 5. Libri veteres de medicīnā demonstrant hęc vera esse. 6. Amīcus dicit se librum veterem plenum præsriptiōnum de sectiōne venārum habēre. 7. Amīcus idem dicit se invenisse hęc præscripta et multa similia in illo libro : 8. “Si primæ venæsectiōni non cedat morbus, tum repetātur. 9. Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis uncīæ 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 fond⁴ of blood-letting than now. 2. It is said that they carried a sharp lancet always ready⁵ 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 revive¹ him. 4. I have heard, but hardly believe the story, that the old doctors always carried with them a great supply² of leeches. 5. Many supposed that they used³ leeches to draw blood from the bodies of their patients, in order that they might themselves⁴ draw money from their⁵ purses. 6. A friend who has had experience says that the present generation⁶ of doctors needs no leeches,—that their bills⁷ stick closer to the pocket-book than leeches to the skin.

VOCABULARY. 50.

Arcte, adv.	<i>closely, tightly.</i>
Concīdo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr.	<i>cut up, cut to pieces.</i>
Curo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>care, take care of, cure, dress.</i>
Demonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>point out, show, prove.</i>
Emissio, -ōnis, F.	<i>letting out, emission.</i>
Febricula, -æ, F.	<i>slight fever.</i>
Libellus, -i, M.	<i>small writing, list.</i>
Libellus rationarius	<i>bill.</i>
Marsupium, -i, N.	<i>purse.</i>
Persto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr.	<i>persist. continue.</i>
Peracūtus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>very sharp.</i>
Rationarius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>relating to accounts.</i>
Rivus, -i, M.	<i>small stream.</i>
Redūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>lead or bring back, restore.</i>
Sectio, -ōnis, F.	<i>cutting.</i>
Sæculum, -i, N.	<i>age, race, generation</i>
Tormen, -inis, N. [used only in plur.]	<i>gripes, pain in the bowels.</i>

263. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Brachio cubital*, 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.

3. *Brachiorrheuma*, from *brachium*, arm, and *rheuma*, rheumatism; rheumatism 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 marsupiiis.⁶ Sæculum.⁷ Libellos rationarios adhærere.

4. *Convulsion*, from *cum*, with, and *vellere*, to tear, to pull together; a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles which usually contract only under the influence of the will.

5. *Convulsionaire*, a name given to those in the last century who had, or pretended to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses.

6. *Ventricle*, from *venter*, belly, and *culus*, a termination, meaning little; *little-belly*, a name given in anatomy to various parts.

7. *Ventriloquism*, from *venter*, and *loqui*, to speak; speaking in the stomach or belly.

8. *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 *fluidus, 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 venenum $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{moritur, he dies,} \\ \text{moriētur, he will die,} \\ \text{mortuus est, he died,} \end{array} \right\}$ from drinking poison.

2. Camphoram valde redolens, *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. Cruciatus doloribus non poterat dormire, (because) *racked by pains he could not sleep.*

5. Medicus venit tibi succursurus, *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 desperatā, 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, feбри revertente, *the patient will recover though the fever returns.* [The fever returning.]

4. Empirico arcessito, amicus moriētur, *if the quack be summoned, our friend will die.* [The quack being summoned.]

5. Puer tinctūras præparavit, patre nec juvante nec præsentē, *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 syruporum sunt;—syrupus simplex e saccharo et aquā constans, syrupus medicatus varias res medicināles continens, syrupus saporatus saporis¹ causā tantum usurpatus. 2. Quot modis syropos præparas, domine, quæsivit adjutor. 3. Dominus breviter considerans respondit quattuor modos officināles esse quibus syropos præpararet;²—solutiōne cum calōre, agitatiōne sine calōre, additiōne simplici, digestiōne vel maceratiōne. 4. Velim ut paululum auranti syrupi hac formulā pares:—5. “Recipe corticum aurantiōrum a substantiā interiōri mundatorum uncias quattuor. 6. Mi-

¹Saporis causa, for the sake of the savor.

²Subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

nūtim concīsis¹ affunde vini Gallici albi libras duas cum dimidiā. 7. Digere² per biduum in vase clauso et exprime. 8. Unciis viginti post colatūram remanentibus³ adde sacchari albissimi libras tres. 9. Semel ebulliēdo⁴ fiat syrupus colōris⁵ flavescentis.” 10. Hanc formulam memoriæ⁶ mandātā tene. 11. Hujus mistūræ, cochlearia quattuor, horis duābus interpositis, sumantur, ut sudatiōnes diminuānt. 12. Provisis omnibus, quæ pertinent ad universa genera morbōrum, ad singulōrum curatiōnes veniam.

1. The physician has come to cure⁷ the disease. 2. Having closely observed⁸ the symptoms of the disease, he wrote this prescription: 3. “If vomiting comes on⁹ 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 written⁹ another prescription, he added the following directions: 6. “Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour¹⁰ 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.
Digero, 3, -gessi, -estum, tr.	distribute, arrange, digest.
Diminuo, 3, -ui, -utum, tr.	diminish.
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, -ī, N.	command, direction.
Provideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr.	provide for, look after, see to.
Perspicio, 3, -xī, -ctum, 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 scripto.

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,	turned into one, whole, collectively.
Vas, vasis; pl. vasa, -ōrum	vessel.
Vomitus, -us, M.	vomiting.

270. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Calorifacient*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, 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 *facere*, to make; causing disease.

6. *Saponaria*, from *sapo*, soap; the juice 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 mali tui, *I pity* (it grieves me of) *your misfortune*.

Pudet me tui, *I am ashamed* (it shames me) *of you*.

Pænitet 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 exire, *you may go out* (it is permitted you to go out).

Oportet te scire, *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, pænitet, 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 medicamentorum præparet. 2. Illi puero contigit duos annos in scholam medicinam ire. 3. Multo jucundius puero videbatur patris pecuniam consumere, quam longas formulas discere quibus compositiones medicinales pararet.¹ 4. Puer, pecuniâ dissipatâ, 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. “Vâlde mihi placet, mi puer, ut omnia genera compositionum medicinarum didiceris parâre, et mox mihi succedere possis. 8. Satis operis in officinâ chemicâ est. Mane crastino incipiêmus.” 9. Mane puer venit, et diu laborâbat, at frustra ;—nullam formulam meminisse, nihil recte facere poterat ;—multa autem medicamenta pretiôsa perdêbat. 10. Vesperascêbat cum pater inibat. 11. Attonitus ruînâ medicamentorum, magnâ voce exclamâbat. 12. “Quid facis? Cur medicamenta perdis? Desiste. 13. Nihil-ne omnino didicisti in illâ scholâ nisi pecuniam perdere? 14. Nunc ego te negotium meum docêbo funditus. 15. In cellam

¹Subj. of purpose with the relative, quibus.

descende, verre, cribra, absterge, tere, lava. 16. Hac in scholā aliquid disces; per omnem gradum transibis.”

1. It becomes a student to study. 2. He ought to learn how to prepare many compounds. 3. Does it seem right¹ 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 must² we do? 7. What ought² the young man to have done? 8. It was reported that he had studied well, but I am ashamed of his ignorance. 9. You may³ now go home.

VOCABULARY. 52.

Attamen (at and tamen), conj. . . .	<i>but, but yet, for all that.</i>
Abstergeo, 2, -ui, -ērsi, -ersum, tr. . .	<i>wipe off, cleanse.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>right, just.</i>
Cœpi, -isti, -it, 3, preterit verb . . .	<i>begun, have begun.</i>
Contingit, 3, -igit, impers	<i>it happens, it befalls.</i>
Consumo, 3, -umpsi, -umptum, tr. . .	<i>consume, spend.</i>
Compositio, -ōnis, F.	<i>putting together, compound, composition.</i>
Decet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it becomes, is proper, behooves.</i>
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>scatter, squander, dissipate.</i>
Funditus, adv.	<i>from the very bottom.</i>
Licet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it is permitted, is lawful, may.</i>
Medicīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>medical, pertaining to medicine.</i>
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it is necessary, behooves, ought, must.</i>
Præpōno, 3, -posui, -itum, tr.	<i>put before, set over, put in charge of.</i>
Piget, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it shames, (one) is ashamed.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>

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.		
<i>Active.</i>		<i>Passive.</i>
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 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 sanitiōnem susceptūrus 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 illinen-dæ sunt ut jucundius devorentur. 10. Omnia cerāta octo 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 write² the druggist to send³ you the sulphates of morphine, quinine, strychnine, atropine and hyoscyamina. 9. The druggist has to keep in store⁴ 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.*

Habenda sunt in apothecā.

one who follows only experience ; now used in a bad sense, meaning *charlatan* or *quack*.

4. *Melicēris*, from *mel*, honey, and *cera*, wax, a tumor filled with a substance resembling honey.

5. *Melimēlum*, from *mel*, and *melum*, apple, a name of two compounds, honey and quince, and honey and apples.

6. *Melituria*, from *mel*, and *ouron*, urine, sweet urine, *diabētes*.

7. *Officinālis*, from *opus*, a work, and *facere*, to make, 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.

GERUND.—GERUNDIVE.—SUPINE.

LEARN the gerunds and supines of the regular and irregular verbs.

Gerund.

Examine the following :

G., cupidus te audiendi *desirous of hearing you.*

D., 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 { medicinam parandi, } *the art of preparing medicine.*
 { medicinæ parandæ }
- D., Dat operam { artem exercendo, } *he attends to the practice of his art.*
 { arti exercendæ }
- Acc., Venit ad { febrem medicandum, } *he came to cure the fever.*
 { febrem medicandam }
- Ab., Terit tempus { medicamenta terendo, } *he spends his time in grinding*
 { medicamentis terendis } *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 medicinam exercitum, *the young man came to the city to practice medicine.*

285. In the above sentence *exercitum* has the same meaning as *ut exerceret, qui exerceret, 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.

Id est difficile factu, *this is difficult to do, or be done.*

Id est jucundum auditu, *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. workshop, manufactory.

Indūco, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>lead in, bring in.</i>
Iodīne, -es, F.	<i>iodine.</i>
Marīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of the sea, marine.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>clean, neat.</i>
Mercātor, -ōris, M.	<i>whol·sale merchant, trader.</i>
Præcipue, adv.	<i>especially, particularly.</i>
Paulātīm, adv.	<i>gradually.</i>
Phosphorus, -i, M.	<i>phosphorus.</i>
Potassa, -æ, F.	<i>potassa, caustic potash.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, F.	<i>reckoning, system, process, method.</i>
Rubor, -ōris, M.	<i>redness.</i>
Sublimo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>raise on high, volatilize by heat.</i>
Sal, -is, M.	<i>salt.</i>

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Medicamentarius studio¹ medicamenta recentia emendi ad urbem magnam venit. 2. Mercātor eum in fabricam magnam induxit modos varios medicamentōrum parandōrum visum. 3. Vidēbat quemadmodum præparatiōnes multæ macerando, bulliando, 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 præparentur. 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 crudum sulphur sublimandi, et sublimātum sulphur lavandi, et iodīnen³ cum sulphure calefaciendi, et partem centesimam phosphori in amygdalæ oleo dissolvendi explicāret. 8. Quomodo sal potassi in sulphātem converterētur, et sulphas in carbonātem una cum carbōne et calce calefaciendo etiam explicābat. 9. Potassa pura præparātur, inquit, potassi 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 Stūdio, abl. of means,—with the desire.² Subj. indirect question.³ Greek noun of first dec. like aloe.

dissolvendo parātur. 12. Ratiōnem reliquārum potassi præparatiōnum officinalium parundārum pharmacopœiam legendo facile disces.

1. He came to buy¹ salts of sodium. 2. Soda is prepared by boiling² a solution of sodium³ carbonate with hydrate of calcium, and evaporating.² 3. The process of washing bicarbonate of sodium with water⁴ is easy. 4. Almost⁵ 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.

1. *Pharmacopœia*, from the Greek words *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poieō*, I make; a collection of formulæ for the preparation of medicines.

2. *Pharmakomania*, from *pharmakon*, and *mania*, madness; a mania for taking or prescribing medicines.

3. *Pharmacoposia*, from *pharmakon*, and *posis*, a potion; a liquid medicine, especially a cathartic.

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*, 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,
Resinæ uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alūtam extendum, quo pedes post pediluvium involvantur.

290. Emplastrum generis ejusdem fit ex his: galbani, drachmas duas; fuliginis turis¹ drachmas quattuor; picis drachmas sex, ceræ, et resinæ terebinthinæ, singulōrum,² drachmas octo; quibus paulum irini unguenti miscētur. (Celsus.)

291. Recipe,—Lytтарum in pulverem tenuissimum tritārum³ drachmam,
Camphoræ pulveris drachmam,
Ceræ flavæ et sevi præparāti ana⁴ drachmam,
Adipis præparāti scrupulos duos.

Cerā, sevo, et adipe simul liquefactis,⁵ paulo antequam concrecant, 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, opopanicis, salis ammoniaci,⁸ visci, singulōrum drachmas quattuor; aristolochiæ drachmas octo; squamæ æris drachmas sedecim; resinæ terebinthinæ drachmas septuaginta quinque; ceræ, et sevi vel taurini vel hircini, singulōrum drachmas centum. (Celsus.)

¹ Of the soot of frankincense.

² Singulōrum modifies ceræ and resinæ, 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 dropping from a tree in the temple of Jupiter Ammon;—sal-ammoniac.

293. Recipe,—Pulveris digitalis grana tria,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ 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. *Atrabilis*, 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 Polyrrhiza*, from *poly*, many, and *rhiza*, roots ; many-rooted aristolochia.
5. *Aristolochia serpentaria*, from *serpens*, creeping, or serpent ; snake-root birthwort.
6. *Glycyrrhiza*, from *glucus*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root ; sweet-root, commonly called *liquorice*.
7. *Glycyrrhæa*, from *glucus*, and *rhæa*, a flow ; signifies a discharge of saccharine matter from the system.
8. *Glycerinum*, from *glucus*, sweet, a sweetish fat.
9. *Glucōsa*, from *glucus*, 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 sesquiunciam,
Magnesiæ 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 el 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 pul-
sus languescat, vel pustulæ subsiderint.

297. Recipe,—Sarsaparillæ radicis,
Zingiberis radicis contūse ana, unciam dimidiam,
Sassafras radicis concisæ unciam.

Coque leni igne in aquæ fontānæ octariis quattuor ad dimidiam consump-
tiōnem, ut fiat decoctum, cujus bibat fluid-uncias octo modice tepefacti post
bolum, et mane in lecto ad diaphorēsīn ciendam repetātur.

Acidum Nitricum.

298. Recipe Kali nitrici depurāti pulverāti libras octo,
et in retortam vitream satis capācem immissis¹ affunde
acidi sulphurici crudi libras quattuor cum dimidiā, aquæ com-
mūnis libris tribus caute dilūtas. Applicētur excipulum amplum,
cui² aquæ destillātæ libræ quattuor antea sunt immissæ. Fiat des-
tillatio ex arēnā,³ igne primum remissiōri⁴, sub finem pedetentim
aucto,⁴ ad siccum.

Acido elicito, instilla liquōrem argenti nitrici quamdiu inde fit
turbidum, cavendo ne nimia copia liquōris argenti nitrici addātur.
Seponātur⁵ per aliquot dies. Tum liquorem limpidum decantha, et
e retortā, fere ad siccum⁶ 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 *torquere*, 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 *ferire*, to strike ; a pulse in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation.
7. *Pulsilegium*, from *pulsus*, pulse, and *legere*, to read ; pulse-reader, an instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.
8. *Pulsimanteia*, from *pulsus*, and *manteia*, divination ; the art of divining by the pulse.
9. *Rectificatio*, from *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make ; making right or pure.
10. *Rectitis*, a hybrid word from *rectum*, and *itis*, inflammation ; signifies inflammation of the *rectum*.

300. *Electuarium Theriaca*.¹

Recipe, Mellis despumāti libras sex. Paululum calefacto² admisce opii pulverāti in vini Malacensis quantitāte sufficiente solūti³ 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 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 decanthatiōnem liquōri limpido adde Olei Corticis Citri drachmam unam in unciis duābus sulphurici spiritus ætheris solūtā. Serva bene et ante dispensationem agita. Sit fuscum, non nimis turbidum.

302. *Extractum Absinthii.*

Recipe summitātem 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 aquæ¹ commūni fervidæ quintuplici infunde et post refrigeratiōnem exprime. Liquōres expressi, subsidendo, decanthando, colandoque depurāti, primo leni calōre ad tertiam partem, tum in balneo vapōris ad justam extracti spissitudinem evapōrent² ita quidem, ut remanens³ 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 *dis*, double, and *anthos*, flower; the double-flowering nut-tree, or clove tree.

5. *Zedoaria*, from *zeia*, grain, and *doreo*, "I give;" grain-giving plant.

6. *Electuarium*, from *e*, out or from, and *legere*, to choose or select, something chosen, or picked out.

7. *Parenchýma*, from Greek words *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *cheo*, "I pour," *pouring in beside*; a name given by Erasistrátus 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 *casara*, bark, and *illa*, a diminutive ending meaning *little*; *little-bark*.

304. *Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum*.

Recipe,—Saponis domestici albissimi,
Hispanici albi singulorum siccatorum unciam unam et dimidiam,
Camphoræ drachmas tres.

Solve in cucurbitâ vitreâ leni calôre in spiritus vini rectificatissimi unciis viginti. Solutiōnem adhuc calentem filtra. Tum adde—

Olei thymi drachmæ semissem,

Rosmarini drachmam unam,

Liquoris Ammonii caustici drachmas tres.

Liquor in vitris bene clausis refrigeretur, et tunc massam gelatinæ similem referens in iisdem servetur.

Recens sit flavum, subdiaphanum et oppalescens, tempore opacum, crystallos nullos aut paucissimos continens.

—*Germāna Pharmacopœia*.

305. *Malagma ad Laterum Dolores*.

Ad laterum dolores Andreæ quoque malagma est; quod etiam resolvit, humorem edūcit, pus matūrat, ubi id matūrum est, cutem rumpit, ad cicatricem 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, resinæ aridæ, singulōrum drachmas decem; pyrethri, coci Gnidii, spumæ nitri, salis ammoniaci, aristolochiæ Creticæ, radīcis cucumeris agresti, resinæ 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, resina, et pinea, et terebinthina liquida, œnanthe, lacerti stercus, sanguis columbæ, et palumbi, et hirundinis, ammoniacum, bdellium, abrotonum, ficus arida, coccum gnidium, scobis eboris, omphacium, radícula, coagulum, sed maxime leporinum, fel, vitellus crudus, cornu cervinum, gluten taurinum, mel crudum, misy, chalcitis, crocum, uva taminia, spuma argenti, galla, squama æris, lapis hæmatites, minium, costum, sulphur, pix cruda, sebum, 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. *Hæmatites*, from *hæma*, blood, blood-stone.

3. *Hæmaphobus*, from *hæma*, and *phobus*, dread, *blood-dread*; one who faints at the sight of blood.

4. *Hæmatology*, from *hæma*, and *logos*, discourse; that part of medicine which treats of blood.

Hæma is a compound in more than 200 medical terms.

5. *Humor Pericardii*, *the fluid*, *peri*, around, *cardia*, heart.

6. *Malagma*, from the Greek verb *mallasso*, "I soften," a poultice.

7. *Cēnanthe*, 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, shining through somewhat, or somewhat transparent.

11. *Xylobalsamum*, from *xylon*, wood, and *balsamum*, *wood-balsamum*.

308. *The Physician Visiting a Patient.*

Ob quam causam, perīti medici¹ est, non protinus² ut venit, apprehendere manu brachium: sed primum residere, hilari vultu, percontarīque, quemadmodum se³ habet; 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 summa⁶ 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 se 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 tenēbris, neque a capite¹ ægri debet residere; sed illustri loco adversus, ut omnes notas ex vultu² quoquo cubantis percipiat. (Celsus.)

309. *Cato on the Medicinal Value of Cabbage.*

Verum morbum articulatorium nulla res tantum purgat, quantum brassica cruda, si eam edes cum rutā et coriandro concisam. Sic³ et laserpitium inrāsū cum brassicā oxymelli et sale sparsā. Hac si uteris, omnes articulas 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 plurimum⁵ ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo.

Tormina quibus⁶ molesta erunt, sic facito: ⁷brassicam 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 feriverit, in catīnum indito. Dato (ægro) ut edat, si poterit, sine pane; si non, panis paululum ibidem mādefaciat. 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, to eat.

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. *Febrifuga*, 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 *oxus*, acid, and *mel*, honey; acid-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

7. *Tormina*, from *torquere*, to twist; the gripes.

8. *Venesectio*, from *vēna*, vein, and *sectio*, cutting; vein-cutting, or opening a vein.

311. *The Antidote of Mithridates.* (*Celsus.*)

Nobilissimum autem antidōtum 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; papavēris lacrimæ, petroselinī, bis tertia pars drachmæ, casiæ, silis, polii, piperis longi, singulōrum drachmæ sex; styracis drachma, castorei, turis, hypocistidis succi, myrrhæ, opopanax, singulōrum drachmæ sex; malabathri folii drachmæ sex; floris Junci rotundi, resinæ 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 venenorum, quod¹ magnitudinem nucis Græcæ impleat, ex vino² datur: in ceteris autem affectibus corporis pro modo³ 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 As much is given in wine as will fill the size, etc.

³ According to the severity: lit. according to the size.

num¹ est. Tum usto² quidem vulnere 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 suprâ positō³ vulnus erit implendum, et ad sanitatem perducendum. Quidam post rabiōsi canis morsum protinus in balneum mittunt⁴ ibique patiuntur desudâre, dum vires corporis sinunt, vulnere adaperto, quo⁵ 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 occursum⁶ est, aquæ timor nasci: hydrophobiam Græci appellant. Miserrimum genus morbi, in quo simul æger et siti et aquæ metu cruciâtur: quo oppressis in angusto⁷ spes est. Sed unicum tamen remedium est, nec opinantem in piscinam 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 aquâ satiētur: sic enim simul et sitis et aquæ metus tollitur. Sed aliud periculum excipit, ne infirmum corpus in aquâ frigidâ vexātum nervōrum distentio absumat. Id ne incidat, a piscinâ protinus in oleum calidum demittendus est.

313. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Hydrophobia*, from the Greek *hudōr*, water, and *phobos*, dread; water-dread, or fear of water.

2. *Hydropericardium*, from *hudōr*, water, *peri*, around, and *cardia*, the heart; water around the heart.

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 *hudōr*, and *cephale*, the head ; water in the head, or dropsy of the brain.

Hudor enters into hundreds of compound words.

4. *Opobalsamum*, from *opos*, gum, and *balsamum*, gum-balsam.

5. *Sanguipurgium*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *purgare*, to purify ; blood-purifier.

6. *Sanguisorba*, from *sanguis*, and *sorbere*, to absorb ; blood-absorber, a plant once used as an astringent in hemorrhages.

7. *Sanguisuga*, from *sanguis*, and *sugere*, 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.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 253.)

- Ā, āb, prep., w. abl. away from, by.
 Abācus, -ī, M. shelf, counter, table, bench.
 Abhinc, adv. since, ago.
 Abiēs, -ēi, F. fir-tree.
 Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr. shave, cut off or away.
 Abscessus, -us, M. [abs and cedo] a departing from; abscess.
 Absinthium, -ī, N. wormwood.
 Absorbeō, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . absorb.
 Abstractum, -ī, N. [abs and traho] abstract.
 Abrotōnum, -ī, N. southernwood.
 Absum, -esse, -fui to be away, absent.
 Absūmo, 3, -psi, -tum, tr. [ab. and sumo] take away, destroy.
 Ābundantia, -æ, F. abundance.
 Ābūtor, -ī, -usus sum, dep. abuse, misuse.
 Ac, conj. and; in compar., as, than.
 Acācia, -æ, F. acacia.
 Accēdo, 3, -ēdi, -sum, intr. [ad and cedo] approach, draw near.
 Accipio, 3, ēpi, -tum, tr. [ad and capio] . receive, accept.
 Ācētum, -ī, N. vinegar.
 Ācētas, -ātis, M. acetate.
 Ācer, -is, -e, adj. keen, sharp, eager.
 Ācerbus, -a, -um, adj. sour, bitter, painful.
 Āchillēa, -æ, F. achillea, milfoil.
 Ācōnītum, -ī, N. aconite.
 Ācōnītīna, -æ, F. extract of aconite.
 Ācōrus, -ī, F. sweet flag.
 Actæa, -æ, F. actæa, cohosh.
 Ācūtus, -a, -um, adj. acute, sharp.
 Ādāpērio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr. open, uncover.
 Addo, 3, addīdi, additum, tr. add.
 Adeps, -īpis, M. and F. fat, lard.
 Adfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. bear to, bring.

Ād, prep. w. acc.	<i>to, at, near, towards.</i>
Ādhuc, adv.	<i>hitherto, thus far, as yet.</i>
Ādhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>use, apply, employ.</i>
Ādīantum, -ī, N.	<i>sweet fern.</i>
Ādīmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr.	<i>take away, remove.</i>
Ādīpiscor, -scī, -eptus sum, dep.	<i>gain, attain, secure.</i>
Adjīcio, 3, -ēci, -ctum, tr.	<i>cast against, apply to, add.</i>
Adjūvo, -ūvi, ūtum, tr.	<i>aid, help.</i>
Adjūtor, -ōris, M.	<i>assistant, clerk.</i>
Admisceo, 2, -ui, -xtum, -istum, tr.	<i>mix or mingle together.</i>
Admōnītio, -ōnis, F.	<i>admonition, warning.</i>
Admīnistrātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>practice, administration.</i>
Admōveo, 2, -vi, -tum, tr.	<i>apply, bring near.</i>
Ādorno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>adorn.</i>
Adsum, -esse, -fui.	<i>to be present.</i>
Ādūro, 3, -ussi, -ustum, tr.	<i>burn.</i>
Adversus, adv. and prep.	<i>opposite, facing.</i>
Adventus, -ūs, M.	<i>coming approach.</i>
Adversus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>adverse, opposite.</i>
Æger, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sick.</i>
Ægrōtātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>sickness.</i>
Ægyptius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Egyptian.</i>
Æque, adv.	<i>equally.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>just, even, level.</i>
Æquābilīter, ad.	<i>equally, evenly, uniformly.</i>
Ærūgo, -īnis, F.	<i>rust of copper, verdigris.</i>
Æs, aëris, N.	<i>bronze, copper, brass.</i>
Æsculāpius, -ī, M.	<i>Æsculapius, god of healing.</i>
Æstīvus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of summer, summer.</i>
Æstus, -ūs, M.	<i>heat.</i>
Æther, -is, M.	<i>ether.</i>
Affundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum, tr.	<i>pour, or sprinkle upon.</i>
Affectus, -ūs, M.	<i>affection, disease, malady.</i>
Āger, -agri, M.	<i>field.</i>
Āgīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>agitate, drive, stir.</i>
Āgītātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>agitation, stirring.</i>
Āgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	<i>lead, drive, do.</i>
Agrestis, -e, adj.	<i>of the field, wild.</i>
Agrīcōla, -æ, F. [ager and cola, cultivator]	<i>farmer.</i>
Ahēnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>brazen.</i>
Albesco, 3, —, intr.	<i>grow white.</i>

Albūmen, -īnis, N.	<i>albumen, white of egg.</i>
Albus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>white.</i>
Alcōhol, -is, M. or indecl., N.	<i>alcohol.</i>
Alcōhōlicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>alcoholic.</i>
Alētris, -īdis, F.	<i>star-grass.</i>
Āliēnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>foreign, unsuitable, improper.</i>
Āliquantūlum, -ī, N.	<i>a little, somewhat.</i>
Ālīquis, -qua, -quid.	<i>some, some one.</i>
{ Āliquid bōni	<i>something (of) good.</i>
{ Āliquod bonum	<i>some good thing.</i>
Ālīquando, adv.	<i>sometimes.</i>
Ālius, -a, -ud, adj.	<i>other.</i>
Allium, -ī, N.	<i>garlic.</i>
Ālīquot, indecl., adj.	<i>several, a few, not many.</i>
Alnus, -ī, F.	<i>alder.</i>
Āloe, -es, F.	<i>aloe.</i>
Alter, -a, -um, adj.	<i>one of two, the other.</i>
Ālūmen, -īnis, N.	<i>alum.</i>
Ālūta, -æ, F.	<i>thinly-dressed leather.</i>
Alvus, -ī, F.	<i>belly, paunch.</i>
Āmans, -āntis, particip. adj.	<i>loving, fond.</i>
Āmārus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>bitter.</i>
Āmēricānus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>American.</i>
Āmicus, -ī, M.	<i>friend.</i>
Āmitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr.	<i>lose, let go, send away.</i>
Āmo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>love, like.</i>
Ammōnia, -æ, F.	<i>ammonia.</i>
Ammōniācus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of Ammon, ammonia</i>
Āmōmum, -ī, N.	{ <i>a shrub used by the Romans in</i> <i>making ointment.</i>
Āmōtio, -ōnis, F.	<i>displacement, removal.</i>
Amphōra, -æ, F.	<i>jar, flagon.</i>
Amplius, adv. comp. deg.	<i>more.</i>
Āmŷgdāla, -æ, F.	<i>almond.</i>
Ānæsthētīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>anæsthetic.</i>
Andrēas, -æ, M.	<i>Andreas, a Greek physician.</i>
Angēlica, -æ, F.	<i>angelica.</i>
Anglice, adv.	<i>in English.</i>
Angŭlus, -ī, M.	<i>corner.</i>
Angustus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>narrow.</i>
Ānīmal, -ālis, N.	<i>animal.</i>

Anīmadversio, -ōnis, F.	<i>attention, censure.</i>
Ānīsum, -ī, N.	<i>anise.</i>
Annus, -i, M.	<i>year.</i>
Antalgia, -æ, F.	<i>pain, ache.</i>
Antea, adv.	<i>before, formerly.</i>
Anteēo, 4, -ii, —, intr. [ante and eo]	<i>go before, surpass.</i>
Anthēmis, -īdis, F.	<i>anthemis; chamomile.</i>
Antīdōtum, -i, N.	<i>antidote.</i>
Antīmōnium, -i, N.	<i>antimony.</i>
Antīmōniālis, -e, adj.	<i>antimonial.</i>
Antīquus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>old, ancient.</i>
Antīpūrētīcus, a, -um, adj.	<i>antipyretic; driving away fever.</i>
Āpērio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr.	<i>lay open, disclose.</i>
Āpōthēca, -æ, F.	<i>store-house, store.</i>
Appello, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>call, name.</i>
Applīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Appōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr.	<i>apply, put on.</i>
Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sunny.</i>
Apprēhendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr.	<i>grasp, seize, lay hold of.</i>
Aptus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>apt, fit, suitable.</i>
Āqua, -æ, F.	<i>water.</i>
Āquāeductus, ūs, M.	<i>aqueduct.</i>
Āquōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>watery, abounding in water.</i>
Arbor, ōris, F.	<i>tree.</i>
Arceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>keep away, ward off.</i>
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -itum, tr.	<i>send for, summon.</i>
Archāgāthus, -ī, M.	<i>the first Greek surgeon at Rome.</i>
Arcte, adv.	<i>closely, tightly.</i>
Ārēna, -æ, F.	<i>sand, sand-bath.</i>
Ārīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>dry, arid.</i>
Ārīstōlōchia, -æ, F.	<i>aristolochia, birthwort.</i>
Argentum, -ī, N.	<i>silver.</i>
Arnīca, -æ, F.	<i>arnica.</i>
Āro, 1, -āvi, ātum, r.	<i>plough.</i>
Ārōmātīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>aromatic.</i>
Ars, artis, F.	<i>art.</i>
Arsēnicum, -ī, N.	<i>arsenic.</i>
Artīcūlus, -i, M.	<i>joint.</i>
Artīcūlārius, -a, -um	<i>of the joints.</i>
Artīcūlārius morbus	<i>gout.</i>
Asiātīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Asiatic.</i>

- 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, -igi, -tactum, tr. *touch, attain, aim at.*
 Āt, conj. *but, but on the contrary.*
 Auctus, -ūs, M. *increase, growth.*
 Audio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. *hear.*
 Aufēro, -ferre, [ab and ferre] abstūlī, } *take or bear away.*
 ablātum, tr. }
 Aufūgio, 3, -fugi, —, intr. *flee, run away.*
 Aula, -æ, F. *hall, court.*
 Auris, -is, F. *ear.*
 Aurīpigmentum, -i, N. *orpiment, yellow arsenic.*
 Aut, conj. *or.*
 Austērus, -a, -um, adj. *harsh, sour.*
 Auxīlium, -i, N. *aid, assistance.*
- Balneum, -i, N. *bath, bath-room.*
 Balsāmum, -i, N. *balsam.*
 Barbārum, -i, N. *name of a Roman plaster.*
 Bāsis, -is, F. *base.*
 Bdellium, -i, N. *vine-palm, and gum exuding from it.*
 Beātus, -a, -um, adj. *happy.*
 Bēne, adv. *well.*
 Berbēris, -īdis, F. *barberry tree.*
 Bergāmum, -i, N. *bergamum.*
 Bēta, -æ, F. *beet.*
 Benzīnum, -i, N. *benzine.*
 Benzoīnum, -i, N. *benzoin.*
 Bībo, 3, bībi, tr. *drink.*
 Bīcarbōnas, -atis, M. *bicarbonate.*
 Bīliōsus, -a, -um, adj. *bilious.*
 Bīlis, -is, F. *bile.*
 Bis, adv. *twice.*
 Bīsulphīdum, -i, N. *bisulphide.*
 Bītartras, -ātis, M. *bitartrate.*
 Bīni, -æ, -a, adj. *two-and-two.*
 Bōlus, -i, M. *morsel, bite, bolus.*

Bōnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>good.</i>
Bōras, -atis, M.	<i>borax.</i>
Bos, bōvis, M. and F.	<i>ox, cow.</i>
Brachium, -i, N.	<i>arm, upper arm.</i>
Brassīca, -æ, F.	<i>cabbage.</i>
Bromīdum, -i, N.	<i>bromide.</i>
Brōmum, -i, N.	<i>bromine.</i>
Buchu, indecl., N.	<i>buchu.</i>
Bulbus, -i, M.	<i>bulb.</i>
Bulliēns, -entis, adj. part.	<i>boiling.</i>
Būtýrum, -i, N.	<i>butter.</i>
Burgundīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of Burgundy.</i>
Cācao, indecl., N.	<i>cacao.</i>
Caffea, -æ, F.	<i>coffee.</i>
Calcīnātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>calcination.</i>
Cālēfācio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr.	<i>heat, make hot.</i>
Caldus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>hot.</i>
Cālens, -entis, adj.	<i>warm.</i>
Cālor, -ōris, M.	<i>heat.</i>
Cālendūla, -æ, F.	<i>calendula, wild marigold.</i>
Cālumba, -æ, F.	<i>calumba.</i>
Calx, calcis, M. and F.	<i>limestone.</i>
Camphōra, -æ, F.	<i>camphor.</i>
Camphōrātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of camphor.</i>
Campāna, -æ, F.	<i>bell.</i>
Campus, -i, M.	<i>plain, campus.</i>
Cannābīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of hemp, hempen.</i>
Cānādēnsis, -e, adj.	<i>Canadian, Canada.</i>
Cancer, -cri and -cēris, M.	<i>cancer, a spreading ulcer.</i>
Canthāris, -idis, F.	<i>Spanish fly, cantharis.</i>
Cāpillītiūm, -i, N.	<i>hair of the head.</i>
Capsicum, -i, N.	<i>Cayenne pepper.</i>
Cāpio, 3, -ēpi, -aptum, tr.	<i>take.</i>
Capsūla, -æ, F.	<i>capsule.</i>
Cāput, -itis, N.	<i>head.</i>
Carbo, -ōnis, M.	<i>carbon, charcoal.</i>
Carbōnas, -ātis, M.	<i>carbonate.</i>
Cāreo, 2, -ui, -ītum, intr.	<i>want, lack.</i>
Carmen, -īnis, N.	<i>song, charm.</i>
Cardāmōmum, -ī, N.	<i>cardamomum.</i>

Cāro, carnis, F.	<i>flesh, meat.</i>
Cārum, -i, N.	<i>caraway.</i>
Cārus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>dear.</i>
Cascarilla, -æ, F.	<i>cascarilla.</i>
Cāseus, -i, M.	<i>cheese.</i>
Castōreum, -i, N.	<i>castoreum.</i>
Cāsus, -us, M.	<i>fall, mishap, chance.</i>
Cāryōphyllus, -i, F.	<i>clove-tree.</i>
Cāryōphyllum, -i, N.	<i>clove.</i>
Cātāplasma, -ātis, N.	<i>poultice.</i>
Cātarrhus, -i, M.	<i>catarrh.</i>
Cātēchu, indecl., N.	<i>catechu.</i>
Cāto, -ōnis, M.	<i>Cato, Roman censor.</i>
Cāthartīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>cathartic.</i>
Caulis, -is, M.	<i>stalk of plant; cabbage.</i>
Causa, -æ, F.	<i>cause, reason.</i>
Caustīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>caustic, burning.</i>
Caute, adv.	<i>cautiously, carefully.</i>
Cātīnus, -i, M.	<i>dish, platter.</i>
Cēlērīter, adv.	<i>quickly, speedily.</i>
Celsus, -i, M.	<i>Celsus, Roman physician.</i>
Cella, -æ, F.	<i>cellar, cell.</i>
Cēpa, -æ, F.	<i>onion.</i>
Censeo, 2, -ui, -sum, tr.	<i>think, believe.</i>
Cērāsum, -i, N.	<i>cherry.</i>
Cērāsus, -i, F.	<i>cherry-tree.</i>
Cērēbrālis, -e, adj.	<i>cerebral.</i>
Cērātum, -i, N.	<i>cerate, a waxed dressing.</i>
Cērātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>waxed.</i>
Cērēvīsia, -æ, F.	<i>beer.</i>
Certe, adv.	<i>certainly, surely.</i>
Cervīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a stag, or hart.</i>
Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>cease, stop, be idle.</i>
Cētāceum, -i, N.	<i>spermaceti, sperm.</i>
Cētrāria, -æ, F.	<i>cetraria.</i>
Certus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>certain, fixed, definite.</i>
Cētērus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>the other, the rest.</i>
Chartāceus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of paper, paper.</i>
Chalcītis, -īdis, M.	<i>copper ore, precious stone, chalcite.</i>
Chēmia, -æ, F.	<i>chemistry.</i>
Chēmīcus, -a, -um, adj. ; also noun	<i>chemical ; chemist.</i>

Chímaphíla, -æ, F.	<i>chimaphila, wintergreen.</i>
Chírāgra, -æ, F.	<i>gout in the hand.</i>
Chírāta, -æ, F.	<i>chirata.</i>
Chīrurgus, -i, M.	<i>surgeon.</i>
Chlōras, -ātis, M.	<i>chlorate.</i>
Chlōral, -ālis, N.	{ <i>chloral.</i>
Chlōrālum, -i, N.	
Chlōrātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>pertaining to chlorate.</i>
Chlōridum, -i, N.	<i>chloride.</i>
Chlōrīnum, -i, N.	<i>chlorine.</i>
Chlōrōformum, -i, N.	<i>chloroform.</i>
Chlōrum, -i, N.	<i>chlorine.</i>
Chōlēra, -æ, F.	<i>cholera.</i>
Chrōnīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>chronic.</i>
Chrŷsārōbīnum, -i, N.	<i>chrysarobin.</i>
Cībus, -i, M.	<i>food.</i>
Cīmīfūga, -æ, F.	<i>cimifuga, black cohosh.</i>
Cicātrix, -īcis, F.	<i>scar.</i>
Cinnāmōmum, -i, N.	<i>cinnamon.</i>
Cio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	<i>move, excite, promote.</i>
Circa, adv., prep. w. acc.	<i>about, around.</i>
Cītissime, adv.	<i>most quickly.</i>
Cīto, adv.	<i>quickly, speedily, soon.</i>
Citras, -ātis, M.	<i>citrate.</i>
Citrus, -i, M.	<i>citrus, citron-tree.</i>
Clāre, adj.	<i>clearly.</i>
Clārīfīcātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>clarification.</i>
Clārus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>clear, bright, famous.</i>
Claudo, 3, -si, -sum, tr.	<i>close, shut.</i>
Claudīco, 1, —, intr.	<i>halt, be lame.</i>
Coāgūlum, -i, N.	<i>rennet.</i>
Cōcaīna, -æ, F.	<i>cocaine.</i>
Coccus, -i, M. and F.	<i>cochineal.</i>
Cochleāre, -is, N.	<i>spoon.</i>
Coctio, -ōnis, F.	<i>cooking, coction.</i>
Coeo, 4, -ii, -ītum, intr.	<i>combine, unite.</i>
Cœlum, -i, N.	<i>sky, heaven.</i>
Cōgītō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	<i>think, consider.</i>
Cōhors, -ortis, F.	<i>cohort.</i>
Cōlātūra, -æ, F.	{ <i>filtration; filter; that which has been strained.</i>

- Cŏhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *check, restrain.*
 Colla, -æ, F. *glue.*
 Collōdes, -es, F. *a substance like glue.*
 Collido, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr. *dash, or strike together.*
 Collūvies, -ēi, F. *filth, dirt, washing together of filth.*
 Collum, -i, N. *neck.*
 Colchĭcum, -i, N. *colchicum.*
 Cōlum, -i, N. *filter, strainer, sieve.*
 Cōlumba, -æ, F. *dove, pigeon.*
 Cōlor, -ōris, M. *color, complexion.*
 Cōlōcyntĥis, -īdis, F. *colocynthis, bitter apple.*
 Cōmes, -ĭtis, M. *companion, comrade.*
 Commĭnūtio, -ōnis, F. *comminution.*
 Commĭnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. *diminish, crush, break into pieces.*
 Commentārium, -i, N. *commentary.*
 Commisceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr. *mix, mingle together.*
 Commōdus, -a, -um, adj. *fit, suitable; affable.*
 Commūnis, -e, adj. *common.*
 Comparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *prepare; match, compare.*
 Compĕrio, 4, -pĕri, -pertum, tr. *ascertain, find out, discover.*
 Compōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. *compound, make up.*
 Compōsĭtus, -a, -um, adj. *compound, composite.*
 Concĭdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr. *cut up, cut to pieces.*
 Concĭpio, 3, -ēpi, -ceptum, tr. *contract, take, conceive.*
 Concōquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr. *cook, mature, ripen, digest.*
 Concordo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. *agree.*
 Concreasco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. *run together, thicken, grow together*
 Condensātio, -ōnis, F. *condensation.*
 Condiscĭpŭlus, -i, M. *fellow-pupil.*
 Conductus, -a, -um, particip. *induced, persuaded, hired.*
 { Con-fĕro, ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. *bring together, collect.*
 { se conferre *to betake one's self, go.*
 Confĭcio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr. *complete, finish.*
 Confectio, -ōnis, F. *confection, electuary.*
 Confĭteor, -ēri, -essus sum, dep. *confess.*
 Congestio, -ōnis, F. *congestion.*
 Congestĭvus, -a, -um, adj. *congestive.*
 Conhĭbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *restrain, ward off.*
 Conjĭcio, 3, -ēci, -jectum, tr. *throw, cast, sling together.*
 Conjectŭra, -æ, F. [con and jicere] *throwing together, conjecture, guess.*
 Cōnor, -ārĭ, -ātus sum, dep. *try, attempt, endeavor.*

Dēfundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr.	<i>pour out or off.</i>
Dēgusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>taste.</i>
Deinde, adv.	} <i>then, after that.</i>
Dein, adv.	
Dēlēnīmentum, -i, N.	<i>soothing application.</i>
Dēlīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>bind, tie.</i>
Dēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr.	<i>send, let, cast, or throw down.</i>
Dēmonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>point out, show, prove.</i>
Dēnīque, adv.	<i>finally, lastly.</i>
Densus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>dense, crowded.</i>
Dēnuo, adv. [de and novo]	<i>anew, again.</i>
Dēprīmo, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr.	<i>press down, sink.</i>
Dēpūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>purify.</i>
Dērīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>derive.</i>
Dēsīdēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>long for, want, desire.</i>
Dēsīdērātus, -a, -um, partic.	<i>desired, longed for.</i>
Dēsiccātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>desiccation, drying.</i>
Dēsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>dry, make dry.</i>
Dēsisto, 3, -stīti, -stītum, intr.	<i>cease, desist.</i>
Dēspēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>despair.</i>
Dēspūmātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>clarified.</i>
Dēstillātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>distilled.</i>
Dēsūdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>sweat greatly.</i>
Dētrāho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr.	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Dēvōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>swallow whole.</i>
Dexter, -a, -um, adj.	<i>right.</i>
Diagnōsis, -is, F.	<i>diagnosis.</i>
Diāphōrēsis, -is, F.	<i>perspiration.</i>
Dīco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>say, speak, declare.</i>
Dies, -ēi, M.	<i>day.</i>
Dif-fēro, ferre, distūli, dīlātum [dis, apart, and ferre to bear]	} <i>bear apart, scatter, put off.</i>
Diffīcīlis, -e, adj.	
Dīgērātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>arranging, digestion.</i>
Dīgēro, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr.	<i>distribute, arrange, digest.</i>
Dīgēstio, -ōnis, F.	<i>distribution, digestion.</i>
Dīgītālis, -is, F.	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Dīgītus, -i, M.	<i>finger.</i>
Dīligens, -entis, adj.	<i>diligent, attentive, careful.</i>
Dīligenter, adv.	<i>diligently, carefully.</i>
Dīlūtus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>diluted, weakened.</i>

- Dīmīdia, -a, F. *half.*
 Dīmīdius, -a, -um, adj. *halved, half.*
 Dīmīdium, -i, N. *half.*
 Dīmīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr. *diminish.*
 Diphthēria, -æ, F. *diphtheria.*
 Discīpulus, -i, M. *pupil, scholar.*
 Discēdo, 3, -essi, -essum, intr. *go away, depart. separate.*
 Dispensātōrium, -i, N. *dispensatory.*
 Distentio, -ōnis, F. *stretching, distention.*
 Distēro, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr. *rub, grind well.*
 Distillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. *distil, drop.*
 Diu, adv. *a long time, in the daytime.*
 Diurnus, -æ, -um, adj. *in the daytime, by day.*
 Dīves, -itis, adj. *rich.*
 Dīvitiæ, -ārum, F. *riches, wealth.*
 Dīversus, -a, -um, adj. *opposed, diverse, contrary.*
 Dīvīdo, 3, -īsī, -īsum, tr. *divide.*
 Do, 1, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. *give.*
 Doctus, -a, -um, adj. *learned.*
 Dōlor, -ōris, M. *pain, smart, grief.*
 Dōmīnus, -i, M. *master, proprietor.*
 Dōmus, -i and -us, F. *house, acc. home.*
 Dōnec, conj. *until, as long as.*
 Dōsis, -is, F. *dose.*
 Drachmæ, -æ, F. *drachm.*
 Drāma, ātis, N. *drama, play.*
 Dūbīto, 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, -icis, adj. *double, two fold.*
 Dūrus, -a, -um, adj. *hardy, tough, rugged.*
 Dyspepsia, -a, F. *dyspepsia.*
 Dyspeptīcus, -æ, -um, adj. and noun. . . . *dyspeptic.*
 Dyspnœa, -æ, F. *difficulty of breathing.*

 Ē, ex, prep., w, abl. *out of, from.*
 Ēbullio, 4, -īvi, -īi, tr. and intr. *boil, bubble up.*
 Ēbur, ōris, N. *ivory.*

- Ĕdo, ĕdĕre and ĕsse, ĕdi, ĕsum, tr. *eat.*
 Effectus, -us, M. *effect, power, efficacy.*
 Ef-fĕro, efferre, extŭli, ĕlĕtum, tr. *carry out, bear forth.*
 Effervesco, 3, efferbui, tr. and intr. *effervesce, begin to boil.*
 Effĭcio, 3, -ĕci, -ectum, tr. *cause, make, effect.*
 Effŭsio, -ōnis, F. *pouring out or off.*
 Ego, mei, etc. *I.*
 Ĕlĕbor, 3, ĕlĕbi, ĕlapsus sum, dep. *slide or slip away, escape.*
 Ĕlĕtĕrium, -i, N. *wild cucumber, elaterium.*
 Ĕlĕtus, -a, -um, partic., effero, *elated, uplifted.*
 Elastĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *elastic, stretching.*
 Ĕlectus, -a, -um, partic., ĕlĭgo. *chosen, selected.*
 Ĕlĕgans, -antis, adj. *elegant.*
 Ĕlĭcio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. *draw out, elicit.*
 Ĕlixir, -iris, N. *elixir.*
 Ĕlixus, -a, -um, adj. *boiled.*
 Ĕmĕtĭcum, -i, N. *an emetic.*
 Ĕmĕtĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *emetic.*
 Ĕmissio, -ōnis, F. *sending or letting out, emission.*
 Ĕmo, 3, ĕmi, emptum *buy.*
 Ĕmolliens, -entis, adj. *emollient, softening.*
 Ĕmollio, 4, -i, -ii, -itum, tr. *soften, make tender.*
 Empĭricus, -i, M. *empiric, quack.*
 Emplastrum, -i, N. *plaster.*
 Emptor, -ōris, M. *buyer, purchaser.*
 En, interj. *lo ! see ! look there !*
 Ĕnĕma, -ĕtis, N. *clyster, injection.*
 Eo, -ire, -i, -ii, -itum, intr. *go.*
 Ĕpĭspastĭcus, -a, -um, adj. *blistering.*
 Ĕpĭstōmium, -i, N. *stopper, stop-cock, stopple.*
 Ergōta, -æ, F. *ergot.*
 Ĕrĭgo, 3, -ĕxi, -ectum, tr. *erect, prick up.*
 Erro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. *err, make a mistake.*
 Ĕrŭdio, 4, -i, -ii, -itum, tr. *instruct.*
 Ĕrŭditus, -a, -um, adj. *learned, refined, civilized.*
 Ĕrumpo, 3, -ŭpi, -uptum, tr. and intr. *break forth, cause to break forth.*
 Ĕrvum, -i, N. *pulse, vetch.*
 Ĕrythroxyĭlon, -i, N. *erythroxylylon.*
 Essentia, -æ, F. *essence.*
 Ĕtiam, adv. and conj. *also.*
 Exactus, -a, -um, part. adj. *exact, precise.*

- Excōrio, 1, tr. *skin, flay.*
 Excīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *excite, raise up.*
 Excīpio, 3, -ēpi, -tum, tr. *receive, except.*
 Excīpūlum, -i, N. *receptacle.*
 Excelsus, -a, -um, adj. *tall, high.*
 Excерро, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr. *take out, select.*
 Exeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. *go out.*
 Exēdo, 3, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr. *eat up, consume.*
 Exercītuum, -i, N. *exercise.*
 Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr. *draw off, exhaust.*
 Exhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *give, offer to, show.*
 Exīgo, 3, -ēgi, -exactum, tr. *exact, demand.*
 Exīmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. *take out, except.*
 Exīmius, -a, -um, adj. *remarkable.*
 Existīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *think, estimate.*
 Expecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *expect, wait for.*
 Expectātus, -a, -um, part. adj. *expected.*
 Expērientia, -æ, F. *experience.*
 Expēriētum, -i, N. *experiment.*
 Expertus, -a, -um, adj. *experienced, skillful.*
 Expērior, 4, -iri, -pertus sum, dep. *test, make use of.*
 Explīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *unfold, explain.*
 Exprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. *express, press out.*
 Extendo, 3, -di, -tum and sum, tr. *stretch out, extend.*
 Extrāho, 3, -axi, -actum, tr. *draw out, extract.*
 Extractum, -i, N. *extract.*
 Exsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *dry, dry out.*
 Exsiccātus, -a, -um, part. *dry, dried out.*
 Exsēco, 1, -ui, -sectum, tr. *cut out, cut away.*
 Exsūgo, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr. *suck out.*
 Eupātōrium, -i, N. *thoroughwort, eupatorium.*
 Euonŷmus, -i, F. *wahoo, euonymus.*
 Ēvāpōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *evaporate.*
 Ēvāpōrātio, -ōnis, F. *evaporation.*
- Fāba, -æ, F. *bean.*
 Fābūlus, -i, M. *a small bean.*
 Fabrīcius, -i, M. *Fabricius, a famous Roman general.*
 Fabrīca, -æ, F. *workshop, manufactory.*
 Fācilis, -e, adj. *easy.*
 Fācile, adv. *easily.*

Făcio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr.	<i>made, do.</i>
Fallo, 3, fēfelli, falsum, tr.	<i>deceive, disappoint, miss.</i>
Fallax, -ācis, adj.	<i>fallacious, deceitful.</i>
Falx, -cis, F.	<i>sickle.</i>
Făma, -æ, F.	<i>report.</i>
Fămīlia, -æ, F.	<i>family, household</i>
Fărīna, -æ, F.	<i>flour, meal.</i>
Fascia, -æ, F.	<i>bandage.</i>
Fascicŭlus, -i, M.	<i>package, bundle.</i>
Fastīdiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>fastidious, dainty.</i>
Fastīdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītum, tr.	<i>scorn, disdain.</i>
Fatālis, -e, adj.	<i>fatal.</i>
Faux, -cis, F.	<i>gullet, pharynx, throat.</i>
Febrilis, -e, adj.	<i>febrile, causing fever.</i>
Febrīcŭla, -æ, F.	<i>light fever.</i>
Febris, -is, F.	<i>fever.</i>
Febrīcito, 1, -as, —	<i>be ill of fever, have fever.</i>
Fīcus, -i and -us, F.	<i>fig-tree, fig.</i>
Fel, -fellis, N.	<i>gall.</i>
Fermentum, -ī, N.	<i>cause of ferment, leaven.</i>
Ferrum, -ī, N.	<i>iron.</i>
Fervens, -entis, adj., parti.	<i>hot, boiling.</i>
Festīno, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	<i>hasten.</i>
Fīdēlīter, adv.	<i>faithfully.</i>
Fīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>faithful, trusty</i>
Fīlia, -æ, F.	<i>daughter.</i>
Fīlius, -i, M.	<i>son.</i>
Filtro, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	<i>filter.</i>
Fīnio, 4, -ivi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	<i>end, finish.</i>
Fīnis, -is, M.	<i>end, limit.</i>
Fio, -fiēri, -factus sum.	<i>make, be made, become.</i>
Firme, adv.	<i>firmly.</i>
Fixus, -a, -um, adj. parti.	<i>fixed, established.</i>
Flagellum, -i, N.	<i>scourge, lash.</i>
Flavesco, 3, —, intr.	<i>grow yellow, be yellow.</i>
Fleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. and tr.	<i>weep, bewail.</i>
Flexīlis, -e, adj.	<i>flexible.</i>
Flōrens, -entis, adj.	<i>flourishing, prosperous, successful.</i>
Flos, -ōris, M.	<i>flower.</i>
Fluīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>fluid, flowing.</i>
Fluor, -ōris, M.	<i>fluidity, flowing, flux.</i>

Fluxus, -us, M.	. . . . .	a flowing, flux.
Föcus, -i, M.	. . . . .	hearth.
Fœnicülm, -i, N.	. . . . .	fennel.
Fölium, -i, N.	. . . . .	leaf.
Fons, -öntis, M.	. . . . .	fountain, spring, well.
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	of fountain, fountain.
Förāmen, -inis, N.	. . . . .	opening, hole.
Föras, adv.	. . . . .	out of doors, out.
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.
Föveo, 2, -fövi, -fötum, tr.	. . . . .	nourish, foster, warm.
Fractus, -a, -um, adj., part. adj.	. . . . .	broken.
Fractūra, -æ, F.	. . . . .	fracture, break.
Frāgīlis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	brittle, fragile.
Frāgor, -öris, M.	. . . . .	a breaking, noise, explosion.
Frango, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	break, fracture.
Frāter, -tris, M.	. . . . .	brother.
Frīgīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	cold.
Frons, -tis, F.	. . . . .	forehead, brow.
Fructus, -us, M.	. . . . .	fruit, enjoyment.
Frumentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	corn, grain.
Fruor, frui, frūitus or fructus sum, dep.	. . . . .	enjoy.
Frustra, adv.	. . . . .	in vain.
Fülīgo, -inis, F.	. . . . .	soot. °
Funda, -æ, F.	. . . . .	bag.
Fundāmentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	foundation, base.
Fundus, -i, M.	. . . . .	bottom.
Fuscus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	dark, brown.
Füsio, -önis, F.	. . . . .	fusion, melting.
Galla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	oak-apple, gall-nut.
Gallīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	of Gaul, French.
Gauithēria, -æ, F.	. . . . .	winter-green, gaultheria.
Gēlātīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	gelatine.
Gelsēmium, -i, N.	. . . . .	gelsemium.
Gēlu, -ūs or -u, N.	. . . . .	frost, cold.
Gēner, -i, M.	. . . . .	son-in-law.
Gēnus, -ëris, N.	. . . . .	kind, sort, race.

Gērānium, i, N.	<i>geranium.</i>
Germānus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>German</i>
Germen, -inis, N.	<i>germ, bud.</i>
Gigno, 3, gēnui, gēnītum, tr.	<i>beget, bear, produce.</i>
Glāber, -bra, -brum, adj.	<i>smooth, bald, bare.</i>
Glūten, -inis, N.	<i>gluten, glue.</i>
Glūtīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>glue, paste, close up.</i>
Glūcōsa, -æ, F.	<i>glucose.</i>
Glýcyrrhīza, -æ, F.	<i>liquorice.</i>
Gnīdius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of Gnidus.</i>
Gossīpium, -i, N.	<i>cotton.</i>
Græcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Greek, Grecian.</i>
Grādātīm, adv.	<i>little by little, gradually.</i>
Grānūlātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>granulation.</i>
Grātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>acceptable, pleasing.</i>
Grāvis, -e, adj.	<i>heavy, grave, disagreeable.</i>
Guiācum, -i, N.	<i>guaiacum, resin-wood.</i>
Gummi, indecl. and gummis, -is, F.	<i>gum.</i>
Gummōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of gum, gummy.</i>
Gusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>taste.</i>
Gutta, -æ, F.	<i>drop.</i>
Hābeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>have, hold, possess.</i>
Hæmātītes, -æ, M.	<i>blood stone, hæmatites.</i>
Hæmātōxylon, -i, N.	<i>logwood, hæmatoxylon.</i>
Haud, adv.	<i>not, by no means.</i>
Haustus, -ūs, M.	<i>drink, draught.</i>
Hēdeōma, -æ, F.	<i>pennyroyal, hedeoma.</i>
Hēmīna, -æ, F.	<i>half-pint.</i>
Hēri, adv.	<i>yesterday.</i>
Herba, -æ, F.	<i>herb, grass, plant.</i>
Hic, hæc, hoc, from	<i>this.</i>
Hilāris, -e, adj.	<i>cheerful, jovial, merry.</i>
Hircīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a goat, goat-skin.</i>
Hispānicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Spanish.</i>
Hīrūdo, -inis, F.	<i>leech, blood-sucker.</i>
Hīrundo, -inis, F.	<i>swallow.</i>
Hōdiurnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of to-day.</i>
Horribīlis, -e, adj.	<i>horrible, dreadful, frightful.</i>
Huc, adv.	<i>hither.</i>
Hūjus-mōdi (hic and mōdus).	<i>of this sort or kind.</i>

- Hūmānus, -a, -um, adj. *human.*
 Hūmecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *moisten.*
 Hydrastis, -is, F. *hydrastis.*
 Hydrōphōbia, -æ, F. *hydrophobia, fear of water.*
 Hÿpērīcon, -i, N. *hypericon, St. John's wort.*
 Hÿpōgastrium, -i, N. *stomach, belly.*
 Hÿpōcisthis, -īdis, F. *hypocisthis.*
 Hÿpōphosphis, ītis *hypophosphite.*
 Hÿoscyāmus, -i, M. *hyoscyamus, henbane.*
- Ībi, adv. *there.*
 Īdem, eādem, ĩdem, pro. *the same.*
 Īgītur, conj *therefore, then.*
 Ignatia, -æ, F. *ignatia; St. Jacob's 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, pro. *that, he, she, etc.*
 Illīno, 3, -ēvi, -ītum, tr. *smear, daub.*
 Illius-mōdi. *of that sort, of such a sort, kind.*
 Illuc, adv. *thither, in that direction.*
 Illustris, -e, adj. *light, clear, bright.*
 Illÿrīcus, -a, -um, adj *Illyrian.*
 Immātūrus, -a, -um, adj *immature, unripe.*
 Immo, adv. *yes, certainly.*
 Immundus, -a, -um, adj. *unclean, dirty, filthy.*
 Impēdio, 4, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. *impede, hinder.*
 Impētus, -us, M. *attack, shock, force.*
 Impīger, -gra, -grum, adj. *active, diligent.*
 Impērītus, -a, -um, adj. *inexperienced, unskillful.*
 Impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. *fill.*
 Impōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr. *put in, or on; place in.*
 Imprægno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *impregnate.*
 Impūrus, -a, -um, adj. *impure.*
 Imus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. inferus.] *deepest, lowest.*
 In, p. w. acc. and abl. *into; in, on.*
 Inæquālis, -e, adj. *unequal, uneven.*
 Inæquālīter, adv. *unequally.*
 Inattentus, -a, -um, adj. *inattentive.*
 Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *sing, charm.*

Incīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr.	<i>cut, cut into.</i>
Incīdo, 3, -īdi, -āsum, intr.	<i>fall upon, happen, occur.</i>
Incīnērātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>reducing to ashes.</i>
Incīpio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr. and intr.	<i>begin, take in hand.</i>
Inclūdo, 3, -si, -sum, tr.	<i>include, shut in.</i>
Inde, adv.	<i>thence, from that time.</i>
Indīco, 3, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>indicate, show.</i>
Indo, 3, -dīdi, -dītum, tr.	<i>set, put, or place in.</i>
Inuocatus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>untaught, ignorant.</i>
Indūco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr.	<i>lead or bring in, induce.</i>
Indus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Indian.</i>
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>undiscerning, foolish.</i>
Inexpertus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>inexperienced.</i>
Infēlix, -īcis, adj.	<i>unhappy, unfortunate.</i>
Infēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr.	<i>bring in; cause, make.</i>
Infērus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>low.</i>
Inflāmātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>inflammation.</i>
Inflātus, -a, -um, adj. part.	<i>swollen, inflated.</i>
Infundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr.	<i>pour in, or upon.</i>
Infūsio, -ōnis, F.	<i>infusion.</i>
Ingrāvesco, 3, —, intr.	<i>grow heavy, become worse.</i>
Ingrēdior, 3, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep.	<i>enter, begin.</i>
Infirmus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>infirm, weak.</i>
Inīmīcus, -i, M.	<i>enemy.</i>
Inīmīcus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>unfriendly, hostile.</i>
Inītiūm, -i, N.	<i>beginning.</i>
Injīcio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr.	<i>inject, cast in; put on.</i>
Injūcundus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>unpleasant, disagreeable.</i>
Injūria, -æ, F.	<i>injury, wrong.</i>
Inquīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>contaminate, deprave.</i>
Inquam, irreg., tr.	<i>I say.</i>
Inrāsus, -a, -um, part. inrādo.	<i>scraped, grated.</i>
Intelligo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	<i>understand, perceive.</i>
Inter, prep. w. acc.	<i>between, among.</i>
Interdum, adv.	<i>sometimes, now and then.</i>
Interficio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr.	<i>kill, slay.</i>
Intērim, adv.	<i>meanwhile.</i>
Intērior, -ōris, adj. compar. deg.	<i>interior, inner.</i>
Intermissio, -ōnis, F.	<i>intermission.</i>
Internus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>internal, interior.</i>
Interprētātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>interpretation, explanation.</i>

- Interrögo, 1, -ävi, -ätum, tr. *question, examine.*
 Intervallum, -i, N. *interval, space.*
 Interventio, -önis, F. *intervention.*
 Intübus, -i, M and F. *endive, succory.*
 Intueor, 2, -ëri, -tuitus sum, dep *look at, or upon.*
 Inscientia, -æ, F. *ignorance.*
 Inscius, -a, -um, adj. *not knowing.*
 Inscrïbo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr. . . . *inscribe.*
 Insomniösus, -a, -um adj. *sleepless.*
 Inspecto, 1, -ävi, -ätum, tr. *inspect, examine.*
 Inspergo, 3, -spersi, -spersum tr. . . . *sprinkle on, or in.*
 Inspício, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr. *inspect, look into.*
 Insüla, -æ, F. *island.*
 Invënio, 4, -ëni, -entum, tr. *invent, find, discover.*
 Investïgo, 1, -ävi, -ätum, tr. *investigate, find.*
 Invïtus, -a, -um, adj. *unwilling.*
 Involvo, 3, -vi, -lütum, tr. *wrap up, involve.*
 Iödïdum, -i, N. *iodide.*
 Iödïne, -as, F. *iodine.*
 Iödïum, -i, N. *iodine.*
 Ipëcäcuänha, -æ, F. *ipecac.*
 Ipse, -a, -um, pro intensive. *himself, herself, etc.*
 Irätus, -a, -um, adj. *angry.*
 Irinus, -a, -um, adj. *of iris.*
 Iris, ïdis, F. *iris.*
 Irritätio, -önis, F. *irritation.*
 Is, ea, id, pro. *this, that, he, etc.*
 Iste, ista, istud, pro. *that man, that woman, etc.*
 İta, adv. *so, thus.*
 İtäque, conj. *and so, and thus, therefore.*
 İterum, adv. *again.*
- Jäcio, jëci, jactum, tr. *throw.*
 Jacto, 1, -ävi, -ätum, tr. *throw often ; boast.*
 Jäläpa, -æ, F. *jalap.*
 Jämaica, -æ, F. *Jamaica.*
 Jam, adv. *now, already.*
 Jëjünus, -a, -um, adj. *hungry, fasting.*
 Jücundus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasing, joyful.*
 Juglans, -dis, F. *walnut.*
 Juncus, -i, M. *bulrush.*

Jūnior, -ōris, adj.	<i>younger, junior.</i>
Jurgo, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr.	<i>quarrel, wrangle.</i>
Jūrulentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>in broth, in gravy.</i>
Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, N.	<i>oath.</i>
Jussus, -us, M.	<i>order, command.</i>
Kali, indecl., N.	<i>kali, vegetable alkali.</i>
Krāmēria, -æ F.	<i>krameria.</i>
Kansensis, -e, adj.	<i>of Kansas, Kansan.</i>
Lābōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>labor, work.</i>
Lācertus, -i, M.	<i>lizard, newt.</i>
Lācrīma, -æ, F.	<i>tear, exudation from plants.</i>
Lactas, -ātis, M.	<i>lactate.</i>
Lactōmētrum, -i, N.	<i>lactometer.</i>
Lactōphosphas, -ātis, M.	<i>lactophosphate.</i>
Lactūca, -æ, F.	<i>lettuce.</i>
Lactūcārium, -i, N.	<i>opium from lettuce.</i>
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum tr.	<i>hurt, injure.</i>
Lætus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>glad, joyful.</i>
Lævus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>left.</i>
Lamīna, -æ, F.	<i>plate, blade.</i>
Languesco, 3, langui, intr.	<i>languish, grow faint.</i>
Lānīus, -i, M.	<i>butcher.</i>
Lappa, æ, F.	<i>burdock.</i>
Lāpis, -idis, M.	<i>stone.</i>
Lāserpitium, -i, N.	<i>laserpitium, asafetida.</i>
Lassus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>tired, weary.</i>
Lātīne, adv.	<i>in Latin.</i>
Lātīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Latin.</i>
Lātus, ěris, N.	<i>side flank.</i>
Laurens, -a, -um, adj.	<i>laurel, of laurel.</i>
Laudo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>praise.</i>
Lāvandūla, -æ, F.	<i>lavender.</i>
Laxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>loosen, relax.</i>
Lēbes, -ētis, M.	<i>caldron, kettle, basin.</i>
Lēgo, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr.	<i>pick, cull, read.</i>
Lēgislātor, -ōris, M.	<i>legislator.</i>
Lēnis, -e, adj.	<i>light, gentle, mild.</i>
Lēnīter, adv.	<i>gently, slowly, moderately.</i>
Lenticūla, -æ, F.	<i>lentil.</i>

Lenio, 4, -ivī, or -ii, -itum, tr.	<i>soothe, calm, assuage.</i>
Lentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>tough, sticky.</i>
Lēpōrinus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a hare.</i>
Leptandra, -æ, F.	<i>leptandra.</i>
Lētālis, -e, adj.	<i>deadly.</i>
Lētifer, -a, -um, adj.	<i>death-bringing, deadly.</i>
Lēviter, adv.	<i>lightly.</i>
Lēvigatio, -ōnis, F.	{ <i>levigation trituration of moist sub-</i> <i>stances.</i>
Lēvo, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>lighten, relieve.</i>
Lēvis, -e, adj.	<i>light, quick.</i>
Lex, lēgis, F.	<i>law.</i>
Lībellus, -i, M.	<i>list, small writing.</i>
Lībenter, adv.	<i>freely, gladly, willingly.</i>
Libero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>liberate, free.</i>
Līber, -brī, M.	<i>book.</i>
Lībra, -æ, F.	<i>pound.</i>
Lībūm, -i, N.	<i>cake, cheese-cake.</i>
Ligneus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wooden, of wood.</i>
Lignum, -i, N.	<i>wood.</i>
Līmon, -ōnis, F.	<i>lemon.</i>
Limpīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>limpid, clear.</i>
Lingua, -æ, F.	<i>tongue, language.</i>
Līnīmentum, -i, N.	<i>liniment.</i>
Līnum, -i, N.	<i>linen, of flax.</i>
Līquor, -ōris, M.	<i>liquor, fluid, liquid.</i>
Līquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>liquefy, melt.</i>
Līquīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>liquid.</i>
Lis, lītis, F.	<i>strife, contention.</i>
Lōcus, -i, M.	<i>place.</i>
Lōbēlia, -æ, F.	<i>lobelia.</i>
Longus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>long, tedious.</i>
Lōtio -ōnis, F.	<i>lotion, wash.</i>
Lūdus, -i, M.	<i>play, game, school.</i>
Lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum, tr. and intr.	<i>play, sport.</i>
Lumbus, -i, M.	<i>loin.</i>
Lūpūlina, -æ, F.	<i>lupuline, found in hop flowers.</i>
Luxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>displace, put out of joint.</i>
Luxum, -i, N.	<i>dislocation.</i>
Lytta, -æ, F.	<i>a blistering insect.</i>

Mācēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>macerate, sodk.</i>
Mācūla, -æ, F.	<i>spot, sieve, mesh in net.</i>
Mādēfācio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr.	<i>wet, make wet, moisten.</i>
Mādīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wet, moist, soaked.</i>
Māgister, -tri, M.	<i>master, teacher.</i>
Māgistērium, -i, N.	<i>instruction, advice.</i>
Magnēsia, -æ, F.	<i>magnesia.</i>
Magnītūdo, -inis, M.	<i>magnitude, size.</i>
Magnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>large, great.</i>
Mālābathrum -i, N.	<i>malabathrum.</i>
Mālācensis, -e, adj.	<i>of Malaga.</i>
Mālagma, -ātis, N.	<i>emollient poultice, cataplasm.</i>
Mālignus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>malignant, evil.</i>
Mālo, malle, mālui.	<i>be more willing prefer, would rather.</i>
Mālus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>bad, evil, wicked.</i>
Mandātum, -i, M.	<i>mandate, command direction.</i>
Māne, indecl. N.,	<i>morning.</i>
Māneo, 2, -si, -sum, intr.	<i>remain, stay.</i>
Mānus, -us, M.	<i>hand.</i>
Mārīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>marine, of the sea.</i>
Marūbium, -i, N.	<i>horehound.</i>
Marsūpium, -i, N.	<i>purse.</i>
Mascūlus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>male, strong.</i>
Massa, -æ, F.	<i>mass, doughy mixture.</i>
Mastīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>masticate, chew.</i>
Māter, -tris, F.	<i>mother.</i>
Māternus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>maternal, mother.</i>
Mātūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	<i>mature, ripen, soften.</i>
Maxīme, adv.	<i>most, greatly,</i>
Mēdēa, -æ, F.	<i>a famous sorceress of Colchis.</i>
Mēdeor, 2, -ēri,—dep.	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mēdicāmentārius, -a, -um, adj. and n.	<i>of medicine; a druggist.</i>
Mēdicāmentum, -i, N.	<i>drug, medicine.</i>
Mēdicāmentōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>medicinal.</i>
Mēdicīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>medicinal, of medicine.</i>
Mēdīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mēdīcor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mēdius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>middle, intermediate, medium.</i>
Mel, mellis, N.	<i>honey.</i>
Membrum, -i, N.	<i>member, limb.</i>
Menstruum, -i, N.	<i>menstruum, solvent.</i>

Mentha, -æ, F.	<i>mint.</i>
Mentha pīpērāta, -æ, F.	<i>peppermint.</i>
Mens, mentis, F.	<i>mind, disposition.</i>
Mensūra, -æ, F.	<i>measure.</i>
Mērācus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>pure, unmixed.</i>
Mercātor, -ōris, M.	<i>wholesale merchant.</i>
Merces, -ēdis, F.	<i>hire, wages.</i>
Mērēor, 2, -ēri, -itus sum, dep.	<i>merit, deserve.</i>
Mersus, -a, -um, partic. adj.	<i>sunk, immersed.</i>
Mēreo, 2, -ui, -ītum, tr.	<i>merit, deserve.</i>
Mētīor, 4, -īri, -ītus, sum dep	<i>measure.</i>
Mētus, -us, M.	<i>fear.</i>
Meus, -a, -um, pro.	<i>my, mine.</i>
Mīca, -æ, F.	<i>crumb, bite, piece.</i>
Mīles, -ītis, F.	<i>soldier.</i>
Mille, adj.	<i>thousand.</i>
Mīmōsa, -æ, F.	<i>mimosa.</i>
Mīnērālis, -e, adj.	<i>mineral.</i>
Mīnīmum, -i, N.	<i>minim.</i>
Minium, -i, N.	<i>red-lead.</i>
Mīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr.	<i>diminish, lessen.</i>
Mīnūtīm, adv.	<i>minutely, in small pieces.</i>
Misceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr.	<i>mix, mingle.</i>
Mīser, -a, -um, adj.	<i>miserable, poor, wretched.</i>
Mīsēria, -æ, F.	<i>misery, distress.</i>
Mīstūra, -æ, F.	<i>mixture.</i>
Mīsy, -yos, and -ys, N.	{ <i>a kind of truffle; also a kind of</i> <i>mineral, perhaps vitriol.</i>
Mithrīdātes, -is, M.	<i>M. King of Pontus.</i>
Mītis, -e, adj.	<i>mild, gentle.</i>
Mōdīce, adj.	<i>moderately.</i>
Mōdo, adv.	<i>only, but.</i>
Mōdo — mōdo, now — now	<i>now; at one time, at another.</i>
Mōdus, -i, M.	<i>mode, manner, way.</i>
Mōla, -æ, F.	<i>mill.</i>
Mōles, -is, F.	<i>mass, bulk.</i>
Mōlestus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>troublesome, annoying.</i>
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum, tr.	<i>bite.</i>
Mōrior, 4, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, } dep. }	<i>die.</i>
Morphīna, -æ, F.	<i>morphine.</i>

- Nīmium, adv. *too much, too.*
 Nīmius, -a, -um, adj. *too much, too great.*
 Nisi, conj. *unless, if not.*
 Nitras, -ātis, M. *nitrate.*
 Nitrum, -i, N *nitre.*
 Nōbīlis, -e, adj. *noble.*
 Nōcens, -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.*
 Nōmen, -inis, N. — *name.*
 Nondum, adv. *not yet.*
 Non mōdo — sed etiam or verum. *not only — but also.*
 Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj. *some, somewhat.*
 Nonnumquam, adv. *sometimes.*
 Nosco, 3. nōvi, nōtum, tr. *get acquainted with, learn.*
 Nōta, -æ, F. *mark, sign, symptom.*
 Nōtio, -ōnis, F. *notion, idea.*
 Nox, noctis, F. *night.*
 Nōtus, -a, -um, adj. *known.*
 Nucha, -æ, F. *nape of the neck.*
 Nullus, -a, -um, adj. *no one, not any.*
 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-vōmīca, -æ, F. *nux-vomica.*
- Ōbeo, 4, -ii, -itum, [ob and eo] intr. *go against, go to meet; die.*
 Obliviscor, 3, -ci, -lītus sum, dep. *forget.*
 Obsōlētus, -a, -um, adj. *old, worn out.*
 Obsum, -esse, -fui, — *be against, opposed to, injure.*
 Obtego, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr. *cover over.*
 Obtūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *close. stop up.*
 Occūpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr, *occupy, to be busy.*
 Octārius, -i, M. *pint.*
 Octāvus, -a, -um, adj. *eighth.*
 Octo, adj. *eight.*
 Octōginta, adj. *eighty.*

- Octōgēsīmus, -a, -um, adj. *eightieth.*
 Ōcūlārius, -a, -um, adj. *of the eye.*
 Ōcūlus, -ī, M. *eye.*
 Œnanthe, -es, F. *œnanthe, grape of the wild vine.*
 Offīcīna, -æ, F. *office, shop.*
 Ōlus, -ēris, N. *vegetable.*
 Oleo, 2, -ui, — intr. *smell, smack of.*
 Ōleum, -ī, N. *oil.*
 Ōlim, adv. *formerly, once.*
 Omnīno, adv. *entirely, altogether, at all.*
 Omphācium, -ī *oil, or juice of unripe olives.*
 Opācus, -a, -um, adj. *shady, dark.*
 Ōpālescens, -entis, adj. *opalescent, turning pale.*
 Ōpēra, -æ, F. and M. *work, labor, attention; workman.*
 Ōpīnans, -āntis, part. adj. *expecting, thinking.*
 Ōpītūlor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. *aid, assist.*
 Ōpōbalsāmum, -ī, N. *balm of Gilead.*
 Oppōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. *put on, apply.*
 Opōpānax, -ācis, M. *juice of the plant panax.*
 Oppīco, 1, — tr. *pitch, cover or seal with pitch.*
 Opprīmo, 3, -essī, -essum, tr. *oppress, weigh down.*
 Ops, -opis, F. *aid, wealth, resources.*
 Optābilis, -e, adj. *desirable.*
 Optīme, adv. *best, right well.*
 Ōpus, -ēris, N. *work.*
 Ōpus, -indecl noun and adj. *need, necessity; needful.*
 Ordīno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *set in order, arrange.*
 Ordo, -inis, M. *order, rank, row.*
 Ōrior, 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.*
 Ōvum, -ī, N. *egg.*
 Oxālas, -ātis, M. *oxalate.*
 Oxālīcus, -a, -um, adj. *oxalic.*
 Oxŷdum, -ī, N. *oxyde.*
 Oxymel, -mellis, N. *oxymel, wine and honey.*

 Pæne, adv. *almost, nearly.*
 Palleseo, 3, -ui, — intr. *turn pale, lose color.*
 Pallidus, -a, -um, adj. *pale, pallid.*

Pallor, -ōris, M. . . . .	. paleness, pallor.
Pālumba, -æ, F. . . . .	. wild-pigeon, wood-dove.
Pālus, -ūdis, F. . . . .	. marsh, bog.
Pānax, -ācis, M. . . . .	. panax, ginseng.
Pānis, -is, M. . . . .	. bread.
Pāpāver, -is, N. . . . .	. poppy.
Pāpŷrāceus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. of paper, of papyrus.
Pārenchŷma, -ātis, N. . . . .	. pulp, base of soft part of plants.
Pārīter, adv. . . . .	. equally.
Pāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. prepare.
Pārōtis, -idis, F. . . . .	. tumor of the parotid gland.
Pāroxysmus, -i, M. . . . .	. paroxysmus.
Pars, partis, F. . . . .	. part.
Partīcula, -æ, F. . . . .	. particle, small part, little.
Partio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. parting, division.
Pārūm, adv. . . . .	. not enough, too little.
Parvus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. little, small.
Pasta, -æ, F. . . . .	. paste.
Pātienter, adj. . . . .	. patiently, with patience.
Pātior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep. . . . .	. suffer, permit, allow.
Paulātim, adv. . . . .	. gradually, little by little.
Paulūm, -i, N. . . . .	. a little.
Paulūlum, -i, N. . . . .	. a little.
Pāvīmentum, -i, N. . . . .	. pavement, floor.
Pāvīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . .	. tremble, fear greatly.
Pax, pacis, F. . . . .	. peace.
Pēdētentim, adv. . . . .	. slow, cautiously.
Pēdīlŷvium, -i, N. . . . .	. foot-bath.
Penītus, adv. . . . .	. internally, thoroughly.
Penso, 1, —, tr. . . . .	. weigh.
Pensum, -i, N. . . . .	. lesson, task.
Per, prep. w. acc. . . . .	. through, by means of.
Pērācūtus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. very sharp.
Percōlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . .	. percolate, strain, filter.
Percontor, 1, -ari, -ātus sum, dep. . . . .	. ask, inquire.
Perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr. . . . .	. destroy, ruin.
Perdūco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr. . . . .	. lead or bring through.
Pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectum, tr. . . . .	. proceed, go on.
Pērīcŷlōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. dangerous.
Pērīōdīcus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. periodical.
Pērītus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. skilled, experienced.

Permisceo, 2, -ui, -ixtum, -istum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>mix thoroughly.</i>
Perpulcher, -chra, -crum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>very beautiful.</i>
Persōna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>person.</i>
Persto, 1, -stīti, -stātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>persist, continue.</i>
Pertīnax, -ācis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pertinacious, very close.</i>
Perspīcio, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>see through, observe closely.</i>
Perterreō, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>terrify.</i>
Pervēnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>arrive at, reach, attain.</i>
Pestīlens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pestilent, deadly.</i>
Pestis, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>pestilence, plague, epidemic.</i>
Petrōsēlinum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>petroselinum, rock parsley.</i>
Pharmacopœia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	{ <i>book of standard formulæ for pre-</i> <i>paring medicines.</i>
Phiāla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>phial, vial.</i>
Phosphas, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	<i>phosphate.</i>
Phosphōrus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>phosphorus.</i>
Phȳsostigma, -ātis, N.	. . . . .	<i>physostigma, Calabar bean.</i>
Pīger, -gra, -grum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>lazy, slow.</i>
Pīlūla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>pill.</i>
Pīmenta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>pimenta, all-spice.</i>
Pīneus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of pine, pine.</i>
Pingo, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>paint.</i>
Pinguis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>fat, rich.</i>
Pīper, -is, N.	. . . . .	<i>pepper.</i>
Pīpērīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>piperina, resinous extract of pepper.</i>
Pīpērātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of pepper, peppery.</i>
Pīrum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>pear.</i>
Piscīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>fish-pond, reservoir.</i>
Piscis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>fish.</i>
Piscor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>to fish.</i>
Pistillum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>pestle.</i>
Pix, picis, F.	. . . . .	<i>pitch.</i>
Plāceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>please.</i>
Planta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>plant.</i>
Plērīque, -æque, -aque, adj.	. . . . .	<i>most, the greater number.</i>
Plērūmque, adv.	. . . . .	<i>usually, for the most part.</i>
Plumbum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>lead.</i>
Plūrīmus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>most, very much; very many.</i>
Plus, plūris, adj.	. . . . .	<i>more.</i>
Pōdāgra, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>gout in the foot.</i>
Pōlenta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>pearled barley.</i>

- Pōlium, -i, N. *the herb poley.*
 Pollen, -inis, N. and F. *fine flour, mill-dust.*
 Pōmum, -i, N. *fruit.*
 Pondus, -ēris, N. *weight.*
 Pōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. *place, put.*
 Ponticus, -a, -um, adj. *of Pontus, Pontic.*
 Pōpūlus, -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, adv. *after, afterwards.*
 Postea, adv. *afterwards.*
 Posthac, adv. *hereafter, after this.*
 Postscriptum, -i, N. *postscript.*
 Postquam, adv. *after, after that.*
 Pōtassa, -æ, F. *potassa, caustic potash.*
 Pōtens, -entis, adj. *potent, powerful.*
 Pōtio, -ōnis, F. *drink, potion.*
 Pōtior, 4, -īri, -ītus sum, dep. *get possession of, enjoy.*
 Pōtius, adv. *rather.*
 Pōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *drink.*
 Pōtus, -ūs, M. *drink.*
 Præbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *furnish, offer.*
 Præcipitātus, -a, -um, partic. adj. *precipitated.*
 Præcipue, adv. *especially, particularly.*
 Præcordia, -orum, N. *diaphragm; bowels; stomach.*
 Præparatio, -ōnis, F. *preparation.*
 Præparātus, -a, -um, adj. *prepared.*
 Præscribo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr. *prescribe.*
 Præscriptum, -i, N. *prescription.*
 Præsens, -entis, adj. *present; active.*
 Præsto, 1, -iti, -itum and (-ātum, tr. and } *make, afford; stand before.*
 intr. }
 Præsum, -esse, -fui, —. *be before, at the head of, command.*
 Prandium, -i, N. *breakfast, dinner.*
 Prēmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. *press.*
 Prētiōsus, -a, -um, adj. *precious, costly.*
 Prētium, -i, N. *price.*
 Prīmo, adv. *at first.*

Primum, adv.	<i>first, in the first place.</i>
Primus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>first, the first.</i>
Prīnus, -i, F.	<i>black-alder.</i>
Prīor, -ōris, adj.	<i>former, preceding.</i>
Prīvo, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>deprive.</i>
Pro, prep. w. abl.	<i>before, according to.</i>
Prōbābīlīter, adv.	<i>probably.</i>
Prōbābīlis, -e, adj.	<i>probable.</i>
Prōcul, adv.	<i>far, at a distance.</i>
Prōfunde, adv.	<i>profoundly.</i>
Proh, interjec.	<i>O!</i>
Prōhībeo, 2, -uī, -itum, tr.	<i>hinder.</i>
Prōjīcio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr.	<i>project, throw forth.</i>
Prōmissum, -i, N.	<i>promise.</i>
Prōpōlis, -is, F.	<i>bee glue.</i>
Prōpōsītum, -i, N.	<i>purpose, plan.</i>
Proprius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>peculiar, special.</i>
Prōtēgo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	<i>protect.</i>
Prōtīnus, adv.	<i>at once, immediately</i>
Protinus, -ut	<i>as soon as.</i>
Prō-sum, -esse, -fui, —.	<i>be useful, benefit.</i>
Prōvīdeo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr.	<i>provide for, look after, see to it.</i>
Prōvīsus, -a, -um, partic.	<i>provided, foreseen.</i>
Prudens, -entis, adj.	<i>prudent, sagacious.</i>
Psōra, -æ, F.	<i>itch.</i>
Pūdor, -ōris, M.	<i>shame, disgrace.</i>
Puella, -æ, F.	<i>girl.</i>
Puer, -i, M.	<i>boy.</i>
Pugno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>fight.</i>
Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj.	<i>pretty, beautiful.</i>
Pulchre, adv.	<i>beautifully, thoroughly.</i>
Pulmōnālis, -e, adj.	<i>pulmonary.</i>
Pulpa, -æ, F.	<i>pulp.</i>
Pulpāmentum, -i, N.	<i>dainty food.</i>
Pulsus, -us, M.	<i>pulse.</i>
Pulvēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
Pulvērīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>pulverize.</i>
Pulvis, -ēris, M.	<i>powder, dust.</i>
Pūmex, -icis, M.	<i>pumice-stone.</i>
Purgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>purge, cleanse.</i>
Pūnio, 4, -īvi, -īi, -ītum, tr.	<i>punish.</i>

- Purifico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *purify, cleanse.*
 Pūrus, -a, -um, adj. *pure.*
 Pus, pūris, N. *pus.*
 Pustūla, -æ, F. *pustule.*
 Putīdus, -a, -um, adj. *putrid, bad smelling.*
 Pūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *think, suppose.*
 Pūtor, -īs, M. *putridity, stench.*
 Pŷrethrum, -ī, N. *pyrethrum, Spanish chamomile.*
 Pyrrhus, -ī, M. *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*
 Pyxis, -idis, F. *box.*
- Quam, adv. *interrog., how; compar., as, than.*
 Quamdiu, adv. *how long, as long as.*
 Quamquam, conj. *though, although.*
 Quando, adv. and conj. *when.*
 Quandocunque, adv. and conj. *whenever.*
 Quantitas, -ātis, F. *quantity.*
 Quantus, -a, -um, adj. *how much, as.*
 Quāre, adv. *why.*
 Quartus, -a, -um, adj. *fourth.*
 Quāsi, adv. *as if, as.*
 Quassia, -æ, F. *quassia.*
 Quātio, 3,—quassum, tr. *shake, toss.*
 Quattuor, adj. *four.*
 Que, conj., enclitic. *and.*
 Queo, 4, -īvi, -itum, -ii, intr. *able, can.*
 Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro *who, which.*
 Quia, conj. *because.*
 Quīdam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam. *a certain.*
 Quīdem, conj. *indeed, even.*
 Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet. *any one you please.*
 Quīnidīna, -æ, F. *quinidine.*
 Quīnīna. *quinine.*
 Quintuplex, -īcis, adj. *five-fold. five times as many.*
 Quis, quæ, quid. *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.*
 Quomōdo, adv. *how.*
 Quoque, adv. *also, too.*
 Quot, adj. *how many.*

Quotīdie, adv.	<i>daily.</i>
Quoties, adv.	<i>how often, as often as.</i>
Quum, adv. and conj.	<i>when, since, though.</i>
Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr.	<i>shave, scrape.</i>
Rābiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>rabid, mad.</i>
Rācēmōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>full of racemes or clusters.</i>
Rādīcūla, -æ, F.	<i>radicula, soap-weed.</i>
Rādix, -īcis, F.	<i>root.</i>
Rāmentum, -i, N.	<i>shred, piece.</i>
Rāpum, -ī, N.	<i>turnip.</i>
Rāro, adv.	<i>rarely, seldom.</i>
Rārus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>thin, porous, spongy.</i>
Rātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>reason, plan, course.</i>
Rātionārius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>relating to accounts.</i>
Rēcens, -entis, adj.	<i>recent, fresh.</i>
Rēcīpio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.	<i>receive, take back.</i>
Rēcīpere se.	<i>betake one's self, return.</i>
Rēcīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>recite, read aloud.</i>
Rēcōrdor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	<i>recall, recollect.</i>
Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>refresh.</i>
Rectīfīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>rectify.</i>
Recūpēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>recover, regain.</i>
Reddo, 3, -īdi, -ītum, tr.	<i>return, yield, render.</i>
Red-eo, 4, -ii, -ītum, intr.	<i>return, go or come back.</i>
Rēdīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	<i>reduce, drive back.</i>
Rēdītus, -us, M.	<i>return.</i>
Rēdūco, 3, -uxi, -ctum, tr.	<i>restore, lead back.</i>
Rēductus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>reduced.</i>
Rēfrīgērātio, ōnis, F.	<i>cooling.</i>
Rēfrīgēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>cool, make cool.</i>
Rēgo, 3, rexi, rectum, tr.	<i>rule.</i>
Rhamnus, -ī, F.	<i>rhamnus, thorn.</i>
Rheumātismus, -ī, M.	<i>rheumatism.</i>
Rheum, -ī, N.	<i>rhubarb.</i>
Rējīcio, 3, -ēcī, -ectum, tr.	<i>reject, throw off.</i>
Rēlēvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>relieve.</i>
Rēlīquus, -ā, -um, adj.	<i>remaining, the rest.</i>
Rēmānentia, -æ, F.	<i>remnant, remainder.</i>
Rēmānens, -entis, adj.	<i>remaining, remnant.</i>
Rēmēdiūm, -ī, N.	<i>remedy.</i>

- Rēmissus, -a, -um, adj. *remiss, lax, gentle.*
 Rēmittens, -entis, adj. *remittent.*
 Rēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr. *remit, send back, return.*
 Rēmōveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr. *remove.*
 Rēpendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. *pay back, return.*
 Rēpērio, 4, -ēri, -ertum, tr. *find.*
 Rēpēto, 3, -ii, -ītum. *repeat, seek again.*
 Rēpleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. *replenish, fill again.*
 Replētus, -a, -um, adj. *replete, filled, crowded with.*
 Rēpōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr. *repose, lay down.*
 Rēprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr. *repress, check, restrain.*
 Rēquiesco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. *rest, repose.*
 Res, rēi, F. *thing.*
 Rēservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *reserve.*
 Res sedāta. *precipitate.*
 Rēsēdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr. *sit down.*
 Rēsīduum, -i, N. *residue, remainder.*
 Rēsīna, -æ, F. *resin.*
 Rēsīnōsus, -a, -um, adj. *resinous.*
 Rēsolvō, 3, -vi, -olūtum, tr. *open, loosen, resolve.*
 Rētorta, -æ, F. *retort.*
 Rīdīcūlus, -a, -um, adj. *ridiculous, laughable.*
 Rīgīdus, -a, -um, adj. *rigid, stiff, severe.*
 Rīmōsus, -a, -um, adj. *full of cracks, leaky.*
 Rīvus, -i, M. *small stream.*
 Rōgātus, -ūs, M. *request, desire.*
 Rōma, -æ, F. *Rome.*
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj. *Roman.*
 Rōsa, -æ, F. *rose.*
 Rosmārīnus, -i, M. *rosemary.*
 Rūber, -bra, -brum, adj. *red, ruddy.*
 Rūbus, -i, F. *blackberry bush.*
 Rūbor, -ōris, M. *redness.*
 Rumpo, 3, -ūpi, -uptum *break, burst.*
 Rūmex, -īcis, M. and F. *rumex, yellow dock.*
 Rustīcus, -a, -um, adj. *rustic, country, rural.*
 Rūta, -æ, F. *rue.*
- Sābīna, -æ, F. *savin, or sabin.*
 Sacchārātus, -a, -um, adj. *of sugar, sugar.*
 Sacchārum, -i, N. *sugar.*

Sacchārōmētrum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	saccharometer.
Sacer, -cra, -crum, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sacred.
Saccus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sack, bag.
Sæcūlum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	age, generation.
Sāgāpēnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sagapenum, gum-like juice of plants.
Sal, -is, M. and N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	salt: plu., witticisms.
Salsāmentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	fish-pickle, salted fish.
Saltem, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	at least, at all events.
Sālus, -ūtis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	safety, health.
Sālūtāris, -e adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	salutary, healthful.
Salve, -ēte.	. . . . .	. . . . .	how fare you? good-morning.
Salveo, 2.	. . . . .	. . . . .	be well, in good health.
Sanguināria, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sanguinaria, blood-root.
Sanguis, -is, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	blood.
Sānitas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	health, soundness.
Sāno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	heal, cure.
Sānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sound, well, sensible.
Sāpo, -ōnis, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	soap.
Sāpor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	savor, taste, relish.
Sāpōrātus, -a, um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	flavored.
Sātio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	sate, satisfy.
Sātis, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	enough.
Sātūrātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	saturated, filled.
Scalpellum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	scalpel, lancet.
Scārificātio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	scarification, cutting slightly.
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	vicious, wicked, accursed.
Schōla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	school.
Scientia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	science, knowledge.
Scilla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	squill.
Scindo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	spil, cut.
Scio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	know.
Scissīlis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	easily split.
Scōbis, -is, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	saw-dust, or filings.
Scriptor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	writer.
Scriptum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	writing, a written work.
Scrūpūlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	scruple.
Sēbāceus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	of tallow, tallow
Sēbum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	tallow, suet.
Sectio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	cutting.
Sēcundum, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	. . . . .	according to, after.
Sēcundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	second.

Sed, conj.	<i>but.</i>
Sēdecim, adj.	<i>sixteen.</i>
Sēdeo, 2, sēdi, sessum, intr.	<i>sit.</i>
Sēdīmen, -inis, N.	<i>sediment.</i>
Sēdimentum, -i, N.	<i>sediment, settling.</i>
Sēdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>allay, quiet; cause to settle.</i>
Sēdūlo, adv.	<i>carefully, exactly.</i>
Sēlibra, -æ, F.	<i>half a pound.</i>
Sēlīgo, 3, -ēgi, -ectum, tr.	<i>select, choose.</i>
Sēmēl, adv.	<i>a single time, once.</i>
Sēmīs, -is, F.	<i>half.</i>
Sēmiuncia, -æ, F.	<i>half ounce.</i>
Semper, adv.	<i>always.</i>
Sēnēga, -æ, F.	<i>senega, rattlesnake-root.</i>
Sēnex, senis, M.	<i>old man.</i>
Sensim, adv.	<i>gradually, little by little.</i>
Sententia, -æ, F.	<i>sentiment, opinion, thought.</i>
Sēpārātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>separation.</i>
Sēpāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>separate.</i>
Sēpōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr.	<i>set aside, put by.</i>
Sēpulchrum, -i, N.	<i>sepulchre, grave, tombstone.</i>
Sēquens, -entis, adj.	<i>following.</i>
Sēquor, 3, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep.	<i>follow.</i>
Serpens, -entis, M. and F.	<i>serpent, snake.</i>
Serpentāria, -æ, F.	<i>serpentaria, snake-root.</i>
Sērus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>late.</i>
Servīlis, -e, adj.	<i>servile.</i>
Servo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>preserve, keep.</i>
Servus, -i, M.	<i>servant, slave.</i>
Sēvērus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>severe, stern.</i>
Sextārius, -i, M.	<i>pint and a half.</i>
Sextus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sixth.</i>
Sic, adv.	<i>so, thus.</i>
Siccus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>dry, thirsty.</i>
Signīficātiō, -ōnis, F.	<i>signification, meaning.</i>
Signīfīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>signify, mean.</i>
Signum, -i, N.	<i>sign, symptom, mark.</i>
Sil, silis, N.	<i>yellow earth, ochre.</i>
Sīlīgīneus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of wheat, wheaten.</i>
Sīmīlīter, adv.	<i>similarly, in like manner.</i>
Sīmīlītūdo, -inis, F.	<i>likeness, similitude.</i>

Sīmīlāgo, -īnis, F.	<i>finest wheat flour.</i>
Simplex, -plīcis, adj.	<i>simple.</i>
Sīmūl, adj.	<i>together, at once</i>
Sīnāpis, -is, F.	<i>mustard.</i>
Sīne, prep. w. abl.	<i>without.</i>
Singūlāris, -e, adj.	<i>singular, remarkable.</i>
Singūlus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>single, each.</i>
Sīno, 3, sīvi, sītum, tr.	<i>permit, allow.</i>
Sītis, -is, F.	<i>thirst.</i>
{ Sīve, conj.	<i>or if.</i>
{ Sīve — sīve	<i>whether—or, either—or.</i>
Sōcer, -ī, M.	<i>father-in-law.</i>
Sōcius, -ī, M.	<i>partner, associate.</i>
Sōda, -æ, F.	<i>soda.</i>
Sōleo, 2, solitus sum	<i>be accustomed, wont.</i>
Sōlīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>solid, firm.</i>
Sollīcītūdo, -inis, F.	<i>solicitude, anxiety.</i>
Sōlum, adv.	<i>only.</i>
Sōlūbīlis, -e, adj.	<i>soluble.</i>
Solvo, 3, -vi, -lūtum, tr.	<i>loosen, dissolve.</i>
Somnus, -ī, M.	<i>sleep.</i>
Sōror, -ōris, F.	<i>sister.</i>
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr.	<i>sprinkle, scatter.</i>
Spātūla, -æ, F.	{ <i>ladle, flat stick or blade, for stirring</i> <i>medicines.</i>
Spes, -ēi, F.	<i>hope.</i>
Spīcātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>pointed, bearded.</i>
Spīrītus, -us, M.	<i>spirits; breath.</i>
Spissītas, -ātis, F.	<i>thickness, consistency.</i>
Spissītūdo, -īnis, F.	<i>thickness, density.</i>
Spūma, æ, F.	<i>spume, froth, foam.</i>
Spūma argenti	<i>litharge, spume of silver.</i>
Squāma, -æ, F.	<i>scale; filings of metal.</i>
Stātīm, adv.	<i>immediately, at once.</i>
Stātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>post, station, guard.</i>
Stercus, -ōris, N.	<i>excrement, dung.</i>
Sto, 1, stēti, stātum, intr.	<i>stand.</i>
Stōlīdus, -a, -um, adj. and N.	<i>stolid, stupid; a dunce.</i>
Strāmōnium, -ī, N.	<i>stramonium.</i>
Strychnia, -æ, F.	<i>strychnine.</i>
Stūdeo, 2, -ui, —.	<i>study; apply the mind to.</i>

- Süperbus, -a, -um, adj. *proud, haughty.*
 Süperfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. *pour over, or upon.*
 Süpërimpōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr. *place upon.*
 Süpëro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *surpass, conquer.*
 Supplex, -īcis, adj. *humbly entreating, imploring.*
 Supra, adv. *above.*
 Suus, -a, -um, pro. *his, their, etc.*
 Sýcāmīnus, -i, F. *mulberry tree.*
 Sýrūpus, -i, M. *syrup.*
- Tābācum, -i, N. *tobacco.*
 Tābidus, -a, -um, adj. *wasting away, consuming.*
 Tāceo, 2, ui, -itum, intr. *silent, say nothing.*
 Tāleōla, -æ, F. *little stick, piece*
 Tālis, -e, adj. *such.*
 Tam, adv. *so.*
 Tāmen, adv. *but, yet, still, nevertheless.*
 Tāmīnius, -i, F. *a kind of wild grape vine.*
 Tānācētum, -i, N. *tansy.*
 Tāraxīcum, -i, N. *dandelion.*
 Tartārīcus, -a, -um, adj. *tartaric.*
 Tartras, -ātis, M. *tartrate.*
 Taurīnus, -a, -um. *taurine, of a bull.*
 Tectum, -ī, N. *roof, cover; house.*
 Tempto and tento, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *try, test.*
 Tempus, -ōris, N. *time.*
 Tēnax, -ācis, adj. *tenacious, tough, tight.*
 Tēnebræ, -ārum, F. *darkness.*
 Tēner, -a, -um, adj. *tender.*
 Tēnuītas, -ātis, F. *fineness, thinness.*
 Tēpēfācio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr. *warm, make warm.*
 Tēpor, -ōris, M. *warmth, gentle warmth.*
 Tēpīdus, -a, -um, adj. *tepid, warm.*
 Ter, adv. *thrice, three times.*
 Tēro, 3, trīvi, trītum, tr. *rub, bruise, triturate.*
 Tersulphas, -ātis, M. *tersulphate.*
 Thēbæ, -ārum, F. *Thebes.*
 Thlaspi, -is, N. *thlaspi, an herb.*
 Thōrax, -ācis, M. *thorax, breast, chest.*
 Thýmiāma, -ātis, N. *thymiama, fumigating compound.*
 Thýmum, -i, N. *thyme.*

- Tímeo, 2, -ui, — tr. *fear, dread.*
 Tímor, -ōris, M. *fear.*
 Títulus, -i, M. *title, name.*
 Thea, -æ, F. *tea.*
 Tollo, 3, sustuli, sublātum, r. *remove, take away.*
 Tōlu, indecl., N. *tolu.*
 Tōlūtānus, -a, -um, adj. *of tolu.*
 Tōnícum, -i, N. *tonic.*
 Tōnícus, -a, -um, adj. *tonic.*
 Torcūlar, -āris, N. *press.*
 Tormen, -īnis, N., used only in plu. *gripes, pain in bowels.*
 Tormentum, -i, N. *press; torment.*
 Torpeo, 2, -ui, — intr. *torpid, numb.*
 Torrēfactio, -ōnis, F. *roasting.*
 Torreo, 2, ui-, 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.*
 Trāho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr. *drag, draw.*
 Tres, tria, adj. *three.*
 Trīcēsīmus, -a, -um, adj. *thirtieth.*
 Trīduum, -i, N. *space of three days.*
 Trīfōlium, -i, N. *trefoil.*
 Trīstītia, -æ, F. *sadness, melancholy.*
 Trōchīsus, i, M. *troche.*
 Trūtīna, -æ, F. *balance.*
 Tum, adv. *then, again.*
 Tūmīdus, -a, -um, adj. *swollen, inflated.*
 Tūmor, -ōris, M. *tumor, swelling.*
 Turbīdus, -a, -um, adj. *turbid, muddy.*
 Turbo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *disturb.*
 Tus, tūris, N. *frankincense.*
 Tussis, -is, F. *cough.*
 Tūtus, -a, -um, adj. *safe.*
 Tuus, -a, -um, pro. *thy, thine, your.*
 Týphus, -i, M. *an acute disease with stupor.*
 Týphus cērēbrālis. *typhoid fever.*

Ubi, adv. . . . .	. where, when.
Ulcērātio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. ulceration.
Ulcērōsus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. ulcerous, sore.
Ulcus, -ēris, N. . . . .	. ulcer, sore.
Ulmus, -i, F. . . . .	. elm-tree.
Ulpīcum, -i, N. . . . .	. leek, garlick.
Uncia, -æ, F. . . . .	. ounce.
Uctus, a, -um, adj. . . . .	. anointed, greasy, oily.
Unde, adv. . . . .	. whence.
Undĕcim, adj. . . . .	. eleven.
Unguentum, -i, N. . . . .	. ointment.
Ūnicus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. only, single.
Ūniversus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. whole, collectively.
Ūnquam, adv. . . . .	. ever.
Urbs, -is, F. . . . .	. city.
Ūro, 3, ussi, ustum, tr. . . . .	. burn.
Usitā'us, -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.
Ūtīnam, adv. . . . .	. would that, O that, I wish that.
Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep. . . . .	. use, employ.
Ūva, -æ, F. . . . .	. bunch or cluster of grapes.
Ūva ursi, . . . . .	. bear-berry, trailing arbutus.
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. of a cow.
Vāgābundus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. vagabond, wandering
Valde, adv. . . . .	. very, greatly, exceedingly.
Vāle, vālĕte. . . . .	. good by.
Vāleo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr . . . . .	. be well, be strong.
Vālĕriānas, -ātis, M. . . . .	. valerianate.
Vālĕtūdīnārius, -a, -um, ad. . . . .	. sickly, weak, infirm.
Vālĕtūdo, -inis, F. . . . .	. health.
Vālīdus, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. strong, sturdy.
Vāpor, -ōris, M. . . . .	. vapor, steam.
Vāriĕtas, -ātis, F. . . . .	. variety.
Vas, vāsis, N.; plu., vāsa, -ōrum. . . . .	. vessel.
Vāsum, -i, N. . . . .	. vessel.
Vĕgĕtābīlis, -e, adj. . . . .	. vegetable.
Vĕhĕmens, -entis, adj. . . . .	. vehement, violent.

Vēhēmenter, adv.	<i>vehemently, forcibly.</i>
Vel, conj.	<i>or.</i>
Vēna, -æ, F.	<i>vein.</i>
Vēnæsectio, -ōnis, F.	<i>venesection, cutting a vein.</i>
Vendo, 3, -idi, -itum, tr.	<i>sell.</i>
Vēnīfica, -æ, F.	<i>sorceress.</i>
Vēnēficus, -ī, M.	<i>poisoner.</i>
Vēnēnum, -ī, N.	<i>poison.</i>
Vēnio, 4, vēni, ventum, intr.	<i>come.</i>
Vēnēnātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>poisonous.</i>
Venter, -tri and -tris, M.	<i>stomach.</i>
Ventricūlus, -ī, M.	<i>stomach.</i>
Ver, vēris, N.	<i>spring.</i>
Vermīnor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	<i>smart, hurt.</i>
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr.	<i>sweep, sweep out.</i>
Vēro, adv. and conj.	<i>in truth, in fact, but in fact.</i>
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	<i>turn, translate.</i>
Vērum, conj.	<i>but, however.</i>
Vērus, a, -um, adj.	<i>true.</i>
Vēsīcātōrius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>blistering, causing blister.</i>
Vēsīcātōrium, -ī, N.	<i>blister.</i>
Vesper, -is and vespērus, -ī, M.	<i>evening star, evening.</i>
Vestis -is, F.	<i>garment, cloth.</i>
Vētūlus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>old.</i>
Vētus, -ēris, adj.	<i>old, of long standing.</i>
Vētustus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>old, not remembered by the living.</i>
Vexo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>vex, shake, distress.</i>
Vīdeor, 2, -ēri, visus sum, dep.	<i>seem, appear.</i>
Vīgīlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>be awake, watch.</i>
Vincio, 4, -nxi, -nctum, tr.	<i>bind.</i>
Vinco, 3, vīci, victum, tr.	<i>conquer.</i>
Vīnum, -ī, N.	<i>wine.</i>
Vir, -ī, M.	<i>man, hero.</i>
Vīrus, -ī, N.	<i>virus, poison.</i>
Vis, vis, F.	<i>force, violence; plu., strength.</i>
Viscum, -ī, N.	<i>mistletoe.</i>
Vīso, 3, vīsi, vīsum, tr.	<i>see, visit.</i>
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -īi, -ītum, tr.	<i>clothe.</i>
Vītīlātus, -a, -um, ādj.	<i>vitiated, spoiled.</i>
Vītellus, -ī, M.	<i>yolk of egg.</i>
Vītis, -is, F.	<i>vine.</i>

- Vitreus, -a, -um, adj. *of glass, glass.*
 Vitrum, -i, N. *glass.*
 Vīvo, 3, vixi, victum, in r. *live.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely, hardly.*
 Vŏcābŭlum, -i, N. *word, term, name.*
 Vŏco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *call, summon.*
 Vŏlātīlis, -e, adj. *volatile.*
 Vŏlo, velle, vŏlui. *be willing, wish, will.*
 Vŏlvo, 3, volvi, vŏlŭtum, tr. *roll, think, ponder.*
 Vŏmītŏrium, -i, N. *emetic.*
 Vŏmītus, -ūs, M. *vomiting*
 Vulgāris, -e, adj. *vulgar, common, ordinary.*
 Vulnus, -ĕris, N. *wound, hurt.*
- Xanthoxŷlum, -i, N. *xanthoxylum, prickly-ash.*
 Xŷlobalsāmuŭ, -i, N. *balsam-wood.*
- Zeodoāria, -æ, F. *zeodoaria.*

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 209.)

Abeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	<i>go away, depart.</i>
Abstergeo, 2, -ersi, -ersum, tr.	<i>wipe off, cleanse.</i>
Abundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>abound, have abundance.</i>
Accido, 3, -di, intr.	<i>fall out, occur, happen.</i>
Additio, -ōnis, F.	<i>addition.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>right, just.</i>
Æquālis, -e, adj.	<i>equal, uniform.</i>
Amplus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>ample, large.</i>
Ampulla, -æ, F.	<i>bottle, jug, flask.</i>
Animus, -i, M.	<i>mind, soul.</i>
Annulus, -i, M.	<i>ring.</i>
Antequam, adv.	<i>before, before that.</i>
Antīque, adv.	<i>in ancient times.</i>
Ante, prep. and adv.	<i>before; formerly, by</i>
Anus, -us, F.	<i>old woman.</i>
Arsenītis, -is, M.	<i>arsenite.</i>
Attonitus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>amazed, astounded.</i>
Atramentum, -i, N.	<i>shoemaker's blacking.</i>
Appropinquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	<i>approach, draw near.</i>
Aula, -æ, F.	<i>hall, courtyard; pot, kettle.</i>
Autem, conj.	<i>but, however.</i>
Autalgia, -æ, F.	<i>pain.</i>
Benignus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>kind, obliging.</i>
Biduum, -i, N.	<i>space of two days.</i>
Breviter, adv.	<i>briefly.</i>
Calidus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>warm, hot.</i>
Capax, -ācis, adj.	<i>capacious.</i>
Capto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>catch, try to catch</i>
Cassia, -æ, F.	<i>cassia.</i>
Caveo, 2, cāvi, cautum, tr. and intr.	<i>beware, avoid.</i>
Canis, -is, M. and F.	<i>dog.</i>

Cedo, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr.	<i>yield, retire.</i>
Cera, -æ, F.	<i>wax.</i>
Certāmen, -īnis, N.	<i>strife, contest.</i>
Cicūta, -æ, F.	<i>hemlock.</i>
Cinchonidia, -æ, F.	<i>cinchonidia.</i>
Claudus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>lame.</i>
Cloāca, -æ, F.	<i>sewer, drain.</i>
Cœpi, -isse, preterit verb.	<i>begun, have begun.</i>
Cogo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	<i>bring or force together; collect</i>
Cognosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum, tr.	<i>ascertain, learn.</i>
Coerceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>check, restrain.</i>
Colloquor, -quī, -cūtus sum, dep.	<i>converse.</i>
Colo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>filter, strain.</i>
Compositio, -ōnis, F.	<i>compound, composition.</i>
Conjectūra, -æ, F.	<i>conjecture, guess.</i>
Conjectūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>guess.</i>
Consumo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr.	<i>consume, spend.</i>
Considero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>consider, deliberate.</i>
Contingo, 3, -tigi, -tactum, tr.	<i>touch; happen.</i>
Contusio, -ōnis, F.	<i>contusion, bruise.</i>
Cor, cordis, N.	<i>heart.</i>
Cras, adv.	<i>to-morrow.</i>
Crastinus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of to-morrow.</i>
Credo, 3, credidi, creditum, tr.	<i>credit, believe.</i>
Crocus, -i, M.	<i>saffron.</i>
Crudelis, -e, adj.	<i>cruel.</i>
Crystallus, -i, M.	<i>crystal.</i>
Crystallistātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>crystallized.</i>
Crudus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>crude, raw.</i>
Debeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>owe, ought.</i>
Decantho, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>rack off, decant.</i>
Decet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it becomes, is right, fitting.</i>
Deleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr.	<i>destroy.</i>
Depsticius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>kneaded.</i>
Derivatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>derivation.</i>
Descendo, 3, -di, -sum, intr.	<i>descend, go down.</i>
Destillatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>distillation.</i>
Destillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>distil.</i>
Disco, 3, didici,	<i>learn.</i>
Dispensatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>weighing out, dispensing.</i>
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>scatter, waste.</i>

Doceo, 2, -uī, -tum, tr.	<i>teach.</i>
Doleo, 2, -uī, -itum, tr. and intr.	<i>grieve, be in pain.</i>
Dolorōsus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>painful.</i>
Dolus, -i, M.	<i>wile, trick.</i>
Domesticus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>domestic, home-made.</i>
Dormio, 4, -īvi, and -ii, -ītum, intr.	<i>sleep.</i>
Dux, ducis, M.	<i>leader.</i>
Edūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	<i>lead out, draw out.</i>
Effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr.	<i>pour out, empty.</i>
Effugio, 3, -fūgi, -fugitum, tr. and intr.	<i>flee, escape.</i>
Electuarium, -i, N.	<i>electuary, confection.</i>
Egeo, 2, -uī, intr.	<i>need, want.</i>
Enim, conj.	<i>for.</i>
Enumero, 1, -āvi, -ātum,	<i>enumerate, count out.</i>
Equidem, conj.	<i>indeed, truly.</i>
Eo, adv.	<i>thither, to that place, therein.</i>
Error, -ōris, M.	<i>error, mistake.</i>
Eventus, -us, M.	<i>event, result.</i>
Exclamo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>exclaim, cry out.</i>
Exerceo, 2, -uī, -itum, tr.	<i>exercise, practice, train.</i>
Experientia, -æ, F.	<i>experience.</i>
Fabrico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>make, fabricate.</i>
Fabula, -æ, F.	<i>fable, story.</i>
Falx, falcis, F.	<i>sickle.</i>
Fere, adv.	<i>almost, nearly.</i>
Femina, -æ, F.	<i>woman, female.</i>
Ferreus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of iron, iron.</i>
Fervidus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>hot, boiling.</i>
Ferve, adv.	<i>hotly.</i>
Fervo, 3, -vi, intr.	<i>be hot, burn, glow.</i>
Filum, -i, N.	<i>thread, fine line.</i>
Forāmen, -inis, N.	<i>hole, opening.</i>
Fluo, 3, fluxi, fluctum, intr.	<i>flow.</i>
Funditus, adv.	<i>from the foundation.</i>
Gladius, -i, M.	<i>sword.</i>
Glycerium, -i, N.	<i>glycerine.</i>
Glyceritum, -i, N.	<i>glycerite.</i>
Gradus, -us, M.	<i>grade, step.</i>
Granum, -i, N.	<i>grain.</i>
Gratia, -æ, F.	<i>grace, favor.</i>
Gratiam habēre,	<i>to be grateful.</i>

Habito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	<i>live, abide, reside.</i>
Hæreo, 2, hæsi, hæsum, intr.	<i>stick, adhere.</i>
Hiems, -is, F.	<i>winter.</i>
Hodie, adv.	<i>to-day.</i>
Homo, -inis, M.	<i>man, human being.</i>
Idoneus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>suitable, fit, proper.</i>
Ideo, adv.	<i>for this reason, therefore.</i>
Immitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr.	<i>send in, put in.</i>
Imperātor, -ōris, M.	<i>emperor, commander.</i>
Impero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	<i>command, order.</i>
Ineo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	<i>enter, come in.</i>
Insomniosus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sleepless, wakeful.</i>
Instillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>drop in, instil.</i>
Instrumentum, -i, N.	<i>instrument.</i>
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr.	<i>apply, direct.</i>
Intersum, -esse, fui.	<i>be between; differ.</i>
Intro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>enter.</i>
Intumesco, 3, -tumni, intr.	<i>swell.</i>
Investigatio, -ōnis, F.	<i>investigation.</i>
Investigo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>investigate, trace out.</i>
Ira, -æ, F.	<i>anger.</i>
Itim, adv.	<i>likewise, in like manner.</i>
Iterum, adv.	<i>again.</i>
Jamjam, adv.	<i>now, already.</i>
Jecur, jecoris, N.	<i>liver.</i>
Jubeo, 2, jussi, jussum, tr.	<i>order, command.</i>
Justus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>just, right, proper.</i>
Juvenis, -is, M. and F.	<i>young; a youth.</i>
Labor, -ōris, M.	<i>labor, toil.</i>
Lavo, 1, lavāri, often lāvi, lavātum, and lautum and lotum	<i>wash, bathe.</i>
Lente, adv.	<i>slowly.</i>
Levamentum, -i, N.	<i>relief, alleviation, comfort.</i>
Licet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it is permitted, is lawful, may.</i>
Līquefacio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr.	<i>melt, dissolve.</i>
Male, adv.	<i>badly, ill.</i>
Malum, -i, N.	<i>apple, fruit.</i>
Mando, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>entrust, consign, commit.</i>
Maceratio, -ōnis, F.	<i>maceration.</i>
Manifestus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>manifest, plain.</i>
Matūrus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>mature, ripe.</i>

Medicātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>medicated.</i>
Medicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>medicinal, medical.</i>
Memini, -isse, preterit, verb	<i>remember.</i>
Mensis, -is, M	<i>month.</i>
Metuo, 3, -ui, tr., intr.	<i>fear, be afraid.</i>
Minūtus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>minute, small.</i>
Mirabilis, -e, adj.	<i>wonderful.</i>
Mirus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wonderful, strange.</i>
Mitto, 3, mīsi, missum, tr.	<i>send.</i>
Moderāte, adv.	<i>moderately.</i>
Mollio, 4, -īvi, and -ii, -ītum, tr.	<i>soften, ease, soothe.</i>
Momentum, -i, N.	<i>weight; moment; influence.</i>
Morbus, -i, M.	<i>disease, malady.</i>
Moror, 1, -ātus sum, dep.	<i>delay, hinder.</i>
Mortālis, -e, adj.	<i>mortal.</i>
Mortifer, -a, -um, adj.	<i>deadly; death bearing.</i>
Mos, moris, M.	<i>custom, habit.</i>
Mox, adv.	<i>soon, presently.</i>
Narro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>tell, relate, narrate.</i>
Ne, adv. and conj.	<i>not; that not, lest.</i>
Negotium, -i, N.	<i>business.</i>
Necesse, adj. indecl.	<i>necessary.</i>
Nihil, and nil, N., indecl.	<i>nothing.</i>
Nimis, adv.	<i>too much, too.</i>
Nomino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>name.</i>
Noster, -tra, -trum, pro.	<i>our, ours, our own.</i>
Noto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>note, mark.</i>
Norma, -æ, F.	<i>standard, rule.</i>
Novus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>new.</i>
Nugæ, -arum, F.	<i>trifles, nonsense.</i>
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>number, count.</i>
Numerus, -i, M.	<i>number.</i>
Occāsus, -us, M.	<i>going down, setting.</i>
Occipitium, -i, N.	<i>back part of the head.</i>
Occurro, 3, -curri, -cursum, intr.	<i>meet, oppose, resist.</i>
Odorātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>odorous, perfumed.</i>
Offero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr.	<i>offer, present; oppose.</i>
Omnis, -e, adj.	<i>every, all.</i>
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>(one), ought, must, it is necessary.</i>
Orīgo, -inis, F.	<i>origin, source.</i>
Os, ossis, N.	<i>bone.</i>

Par, paris, adj.	<i>equal, even.</i>
Partitio, -ōnis, F.	<i>division, partition.</i>
Pauci, -æ, -a, adj., in plu. only	<i>few.</i>
Peræger, -gra, -grum, adj.	<i>very sick.</i>
Pecunia, -æ, F.	<i>money, sum of money.</i>
Percolator, -ōris, M.	<i>percolator.</i>
Periculum, -i, N.	<i>peril, danger.</i>
Pepsinum, -i, N.	<i>pepsin.</i>
Perpetuus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>perpetual, lasting.</i>
Persiccus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>very dry.</i>
Pes, pedis, M.	<i>foot.</i>
Piget, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>(one) regrets, is disgusted.</i>
Philosophus, -i, M.	<i>philosopher.</i>
Phthisis, -is, F.	<i>phthisic, consumption.</i>
Præceptor, -ōris, M.	<i>preceptor, teacher.</i>
Plenus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>full.</i>
Polliceor, 2, -licitus sum, dep.	<i>promise.</i>
Præpono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr.	<i>place over, put in charge of.</i>
Præparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>prepare.</i>
Præstans, -antis, adj.	<i>excellent, superior.</i>
Probabilis, -e, adj.	<i>probable, acceptable.</i>
Probe, adv.	<i>well, properly.</i>
Prorumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr.	<i>break forth, rush forth.</i>
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>ashamed.</i>
Pudet me tui	<i>it shames me of you ; I am ashamed of you.</i>
Pulverulentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>dusty, covered with dust.</i>
Quæro, 3, quæsīvi, quæsītum, tr.	<i>inquire, seek after.</i>
Quæstio, -ōnis, F.	<i>question, investigation.</i>
Qualis, -e, adj.	<i>of what sort kind or nature.</i>
Qualitas, -ātis, F.	<i>quality.</i>
Quemadmodum, conj. and adv.	<i>how.</i>
Quin, conj.	<i>that not, but that.</i>
Quondam, adv.	<i>once, formerly.</i>
Redactus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>reduced, brought back.</i>
Recte, adv.	<i>rightly, correctly.</i>
Rectificātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>rectified.</i>
Rectus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>right, straight.</i>
Reditus, -us, M.	<i>return.</i>
Refero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr.	<i>bring back ; resemble.</i>
Reficio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr.	<i>repair, make anew.</i>

Regio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>region.</i>
Relinquo, 3, -līqui, -lictum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>leave, abandon.</i>
Resīdo, 3, -sēdi, -sessum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>sit down.</i>
Respondeo, 2, -di, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>answer, reply.</i>
Responsum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>reply, answer.</i>
Rex, regis, M.	. . . . .	<i>king.</i>
Reverto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>return, turn back.</i>
Rogo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>ask, request, call for.</i>
Rotundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>round.</i>
Ruīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>ruin.</i>
Sæpe, adv.	. . . . .	<i>often.</i>
Salicylicus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>salicylic.</i>
Sapiens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>wise.</i>
Scena, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>scene.</i>
Sedes, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>seat.</i>
Semissis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>half.</i>
Septies, adv.	. . . . .	<i>seven times.</i>
Sepulchrum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>tomb, sepulchre.</i>
Sesquiuncia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>one and a half ounces.</i>
Sevum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>tallow.</i>
Si, conj.	. . . . .	<i>if.</i>
Sicut, conj.	. . . . .	<i>so as, just as.</i>
Similis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>similar, like.</i>
Siquis, -qua, -quid, and -quod	. . . . .	<i>if any one, if any.</i>
Sol, solis, M.	. . . . .	<i>sun.</i>
Solutio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>solution.</i>
Solus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>alone, sole.</i>
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>sprinkle, scatter.</i>
Spasmus, -ī, M.	. . . . .	<i>spasm, paroxysm.</i>
Spero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>hope.</i>
Spica, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>point, spire.</i>
Stillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr	. . . . .	<i>drop, fall in drops.</i>
Stimulus, -ī, M.	. . . . .	<i>stimulant, incentive.</i>
Stomachālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pertaining to the stomach, stomach.</i>
Studium, -ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>study, desire, inclination.</i>
Subitus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sudden.</i>
Submurias, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	<i>submuriate.</i>
Subsidentia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>settling.</i>
Succēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>succeed, undertake.</i>
Sudatio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>sweating.</i>
Superus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>high, up.</i>

Sutorius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a shoemaker.</i>
Taceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. and intr.	<i>be silent.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it wearies, it disgusts.</i>
Tamdiu, adv.	<i>so long.</i>
Tandem, adv.	<i>at last, at length.</i>
Tango, 3, tetigi, tactum, tr.	<i>touch.</i>
{ Tantus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>so great.</i>
{ Quantus—tantus	<i>as great as.</i>
Tantum, adv.	<i>only, merely.</i>
Tantummodo, adv.	<i>only, provided only.</i>
Teneo, 2, -ui, tentum, tr.	<i>hold, keep, contain.</i>
Terebinthinus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of turpentine, turpentine.</i>
Testu, n., indecl.	<i>earthen cover, lid, vessel.</i>
Transeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	<i>pass over, go through.</i>
Tristis, -e, adj.	<i>sad, sorrowful.</i>
Ullus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>any.</i>
Una, adv.	<i>along with, at same time.</i>
Unus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>one.</i>
Urgeo, 2, -ursi, tr.	<i>urge, press hard.</i>
Utilis, -e, adj.	<i>useful, profitable.</i>
Utrum, adv.	<i>whether.</i>
Varius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>various, different.</i>
Vesicatio, -ōnis, f.	<i>blister, a blistering.</i>
Vesperasco, 3, intr.	<i>to become evening.</i>
Vivus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>alive, living.</i>
Vulnerātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wounded.</i>
Vulnero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>wound.</i>

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Neither strictly technical terms, nor those whose Latin equivalent is easily inferred from the English, are included in this vocabulary.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 272.)

- Able*, (be) possum; valeo, 2; queo, 4; *Affected with disease*, morbo affectus, adj., capax; potens. morbo laborans.
- About*, prep. w. acc. circa, circum; w. *Afford*, præbeo, 2; reddo, 3.
abl., de. *Afraid*, timidus, trepidus, pavidus.
- Above*, w. acc. and abl. super, supra. *After*, prep., secundum, post; adv., post, postea; conj., postquam.
- Abscess*, abscessus. *Afternoon*, post meridiem.
- Absent*, v., absum; adj., absens. *Again*, rursus, rursum, iterum, tum, . deinde.
- Absorb*, absorbeo, 2; bibo, 3; imbibo, 3. *Against*, prep., adversus, contra, præter; adj., adversus.
- Abundance*, abundantia, copia. *Age*, ætas; ævum.
- Abuse*, abutor, dep., 3. *Agitate*, moveo, 2; agito, 1; quatio, 3.
- Accept*, accipio, 3; recipio, 3. *Ago*, abhinc, ante; *long ago*, jam pridem, jamdudum.
- Acceptable*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus. *Agree*, assentior, 4; dep.
- Accident*, casus, fors, fortuna. *Agreeable*, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.
- According to*, ad, de, e or ex. *Ague*, febris, horror in febris; febricula.
- Account*, ratio, numerus. *Aid*, auxilium, adjumentum.
- Accurate*, diligens, accuratus, exactus. *Air*, aër.
- Accustom*, soleo, 2; assuefacio, 3. *Alive*, vivus.
- Ache*, N., dolor; v., doleo, 2; condoleo, 2. *All*, omnis, universus, cunctus.
- Act*, N., factum, gestum; v., ago, 3; facio, 3. *Allay*, sedo, 1; mitigo, 1; lenio, 4.
- Acute*, acutus, acer. *Allow*, sino, 3; permitto, 3; *it is allowed*, licet.
- Add*, addo, 3; ajicio, 3; appono, 3. *Almost*, paene, prope.
- Adieu*, vale, salve et vale. *Alone*, solus.
- Adorn*, orno, 1; adorno, 1; decoro, 1. *Already*, jam, jamjam.
- Advice*, consilium, monitio. *Also*, etiam, præterea, insuper.
- Advise*, suadeo, 2; moneo, 2; hortor, 1; dep.
- Affair*, res, negotium.

- Always*, semper, usque.
Amber, succinum, electrum.
Among, inter m.
Amputate, amputo, 1.
Anatomy, sectiōcorpōrum.
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, iormīca.
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), laceratus; (elbow to wrist) brachium.
Art, ars.
Artichoke, carduus, cināra.
As, ut, velut, quemadmodum, quomodo.
Ashamed, pudet.
Ashes, cinis.
Ask, rogo, 1; oro, 1; peto, 3; quæro, 3; interrogo, 1.
Assist, juvo, 1; adjuvo, 1; subvenio, 4.
Assistant, adjutor, socinus.
At, in, w. acc. or abl.; ad, w. acc.; apud, w. acc.
Attempt, tento, 1; conor, 1, dep.
Await, expecto, 1.
Away, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.
Away from, a or ab, w. abl.; e or ex, w. abl.
- Back*, tergum.
Bad, malus, corruptus, vilis.
Bag, saccus, marsupium.
Balance, trutinā.
Bald, calvus.
Bandage, fascia, fasciōla.
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; 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.
Bird, avis.
Black, ater, niger.

- Bladder*, vesica.
Bleed, sanguinem, fundere ; sang. mittere.
Blood, sanguis, cruor.
Bloodsucker, hirūdo, sanguisūga.
Body, corpus.
Boil, ferveo, 2 ; exundo, 1 ; ebullio, 4.
Bottle, lagena, ampulla.
Bottom, fundus.
Box, arca, capsula, 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 enim, verum ; autem.
Buy, emo, 3 ; mercor, 1, dep.
By, a, ab, w. abl. ; (denoting means or instrument, w. abl. alone).

Call, nomino, 1 ; appello, 1 ; voco, 1.
Calm, æquus.
Can, possum.
Care, cura.
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.
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.
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, supero, 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, chalcantum.
Correct, adj., rectus, emendatus ; v. corrigo, 3.
Costive, alvo astrictā.
Cotton, gossypium.
Cottage, casa.
Cough, tussis.
Count, numero, 1.
Counter, abacus.
Courage, virtus.

- Cure*, v. sano, 1; medeor, 2, w. dat.; n., sanatio.
Cup, poculum.
Cut, seco, 1; cædo, 3; incido, 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.
Deny, nego, 1; recuso, 1.
Depart, abeo, 4; discedo, 3.
Describe, describo, 3.
Despair, despero, 1.
Destroy, consumo, 3.
Die, moror, 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 medicus.
Drachm, drachma.
Dregs, fæx, sedimentum
- Dress*, 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, scobs.
- Each*, quisque; singuli; of two, uterque.
Eager, vehemens, acer.
Ear, auris.
Earnest, diligens.
Easily, facile.
Easy, facilis.
Eat, edo, 3; vescor, 1, dep.
Effect, effectum, 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, erro, 1.
Esteem, æstimo, 1.
Evening, vesper, vesperus.
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, perpauca.
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, stultia.
Foot, pes.
For, conj., nam, enim, etenim.
Forget, obliviscor, 3, dep.
Former, prior, superior.
Fortunate, fortunatus, beātus.
Frankincense, tus.
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.
Give, do, 1; dono, 1.
Glass, vitrum.
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, paullātīm; sensim; pedetentim.
Guess, v., conjicio, 3; coniecto, 1; auguror, 1, dep.
Guess, n., conjectūra.
Guide, dux.
Habit, mos, consuetūdo.
Haggard, macer, macilentus.
Hair, crinis, pilus, coma.
Half, adj., dimidius, dimidiatus; n., dimidum, 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, 4.
High, altus, celsus, sublimis.
Hill, collis, tumulus.
Hip, coxa.
Hither, huc.
Hold, teneo, 2; obtineo, 2.
Hole, forāmen, cavum.
Horn, cornu.
Horse, equus.
Hot, calidus; fervidus.
How, quam; *how far*, quatenus; *how great*, quantus.
Hunger, fames.
Hurry, festino, 1; propero, 1.
Hurt, lædo, 3; noceo, 2.

I, ego.
If, si; *if not*, nisi.
Ignorant, v., ignāro, 1; nescio, 4; adj., ignārus, indoctus.
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.
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, hедера.

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, arceo, 2.
Kill, neco, 1; interficio, 3; occido, 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, suprēmus; extrēmus.
Latin (in), Latīne.
Laugh, rideo; 2 (at), irrīdeo, 2.
Law, lex.
Lay, pōno, 3.
Lazy, piger, ignavus.

- Lead*, plumbum.
Lead, duco, 3.
Leaf, folium.
Learn, disco, 3.
Learned, doctus, eruditus.
Leave, relinquo, 3.
Leech, hirūdo.
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; (trial of) experior, 1, dep.
Man, homo; vir.
Manner, mos; modus.
Many, multi.
Marigold, caltha, calendula.
Mark, nota, signum.
Master, dominus; magister.
May, licet, w. dat.
Means (by means of), use the abl.

Medicine, medicīna; medicamentum.
Melt, liquefacio, 3.
Memory, memoria.
Middle, medius.
Milk, lac.
Mind, animus; mens.
Mindful, memor.
Mine, pro., meus.
Mint, mentha.
Miserable, miser.
Miss, omitto, 3; (desire) desidero, 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, pro., meus.

Name, nomen.
Narrow, angustus.
Navel, umbilicus.
Near, vicinus; 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.
Nocn, meridies.
Nor, conj., nec, neque.
Not, adv., non.
Nothing, nihil.
Now, adv., nunc.
Number, v., numero, 1.
Nut, nux.

Oak, quercus.
Obediens, adj., obediens.
Obey, pareo, 2.
Obscure, adj., obscurus.
Obtain, adipiscor, 3, dep.; potior, 4, w. abl.
Offer, obfero, 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 on time*, olim, quondam.
One, unus; *one at a time*, singuli.
Onion, cæpe.
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, chartæceus.
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, 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.
Possess, v., possideo, 2; habeo 2; (get possession), potior, 4.
Pound, n., libra; *half a—selibra*; 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. pretium; torcular: v. premo, 3.
Pretty, pulcher.

- Prevent*, prohibeo, 2.
Proceed, procedo, 3.
Promise, polliceor, 2; promitto, 3.
Proud, superbus.
Provide, paro, 1; comparo, 1.
Parrish, punio, 4.
Pupil, discipulus.
Purchase, emo, 3.
Pure, purus, mundus.
Purge, purgo, 1.
Put, pono, 3; loco, 1; *put an end to*, finio, 4:—*toflight*, fugo, 1.

Quack, empiricus; pharmacopōla.
Quick, agilis, citus.
Queen, regīna.
Quickly, cito.

Radish, raphānus.
Raise, tollo, 3; levo, 1.
Rather (wish), malo.
Read, lego 3; (aloud), recito, 1.
Receive, recipio, 3; accipio, 3; *ex-*
cipio, 3.
Recognize, agnosco, 3.
Recover, recupero, 1; convalesco, 3.
Red, ruber; rufus.
Reduce, redīgo, 3.
Refresh, recreo, 1.
Relate, narro, 1.
Remain, maneo, 2.
Remedy, remedium.
Remember, memini, reminiscor, 3; *me-*
moriā teneo.
Report, nuntio, 1.
Resemble (be like), similis.
Rest (the), ceteri.
Restrain, coerceo, 2.
Return, redeo, 4.
Rich, dīves.
Rightly, recte.

Rise, orior, 4, dep.
Road, via.
Root, radix.
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.
Say, dico, 3.
Scare, terreo, 2.
Scholar, discipulus.
School, schola.
Science, scientia; doctrina.
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, claudio, 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, 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, 3 ; w., dat.
Speak, loquor, 3, dep. ; dico, 3.
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 ; v., studeo, 2, w., dat.
Stupid, stupidus.
Sturdy, validus.
Suffer, patior, 3, dep. ; tolero, 1 ; suffero
Suitable, opportunus.
- Summer*, æstas.
Sun, sol.
Surpass, supero, 1 ; vinco, 3.
Sure, certus.
Surely, certe.
Surgeon, chirurgus.
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.
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, quoque; (much), nimium.
Touch, tango, 3.
Towards, ad, in, w. acc.
Tough, lentus.
Train, exerceo, 2.
Tree, arbor.
Trial (make), experior.
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; 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.

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., quan-
 do.
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, māio.
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, plu. vos.*Your*, sing. tuus; plu. vester.*Young man*, juvenis, adolescens.*Zeal*, studium.*Zealous*, acer; studiōsus.

 SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Ague, febris, horror in febris.*Abound*, abundo.*Careless*, negligens, improvidus.*Clarified*, despumatus.*Country*, patria.*Cruel*, crudīlis.*Draw out*, extraho.*Drive out*, expello.*Drop*, stillo.*Emperor*, imperator.*Fish*, piscis.*Fixed oil*, pingue oleum*Local*, locālis.*Opening*, forāmen.*Purgative*, catharticum.*Really*, sane, revērā.*Return*, reditus.*Sage*, salvia.*Serious*, gravis.*Sickle*, falx.*So large*, tantus.*Special*, proprius.*Sprinkle*, spargo.*Starch*, amyllum.*Stimulant*, stimulus.*Storehouse*, apothēca.*Sword*, gladius.*Tombstone*, sepulchrum.*Various*, varius.*Wicked*, scelestus.

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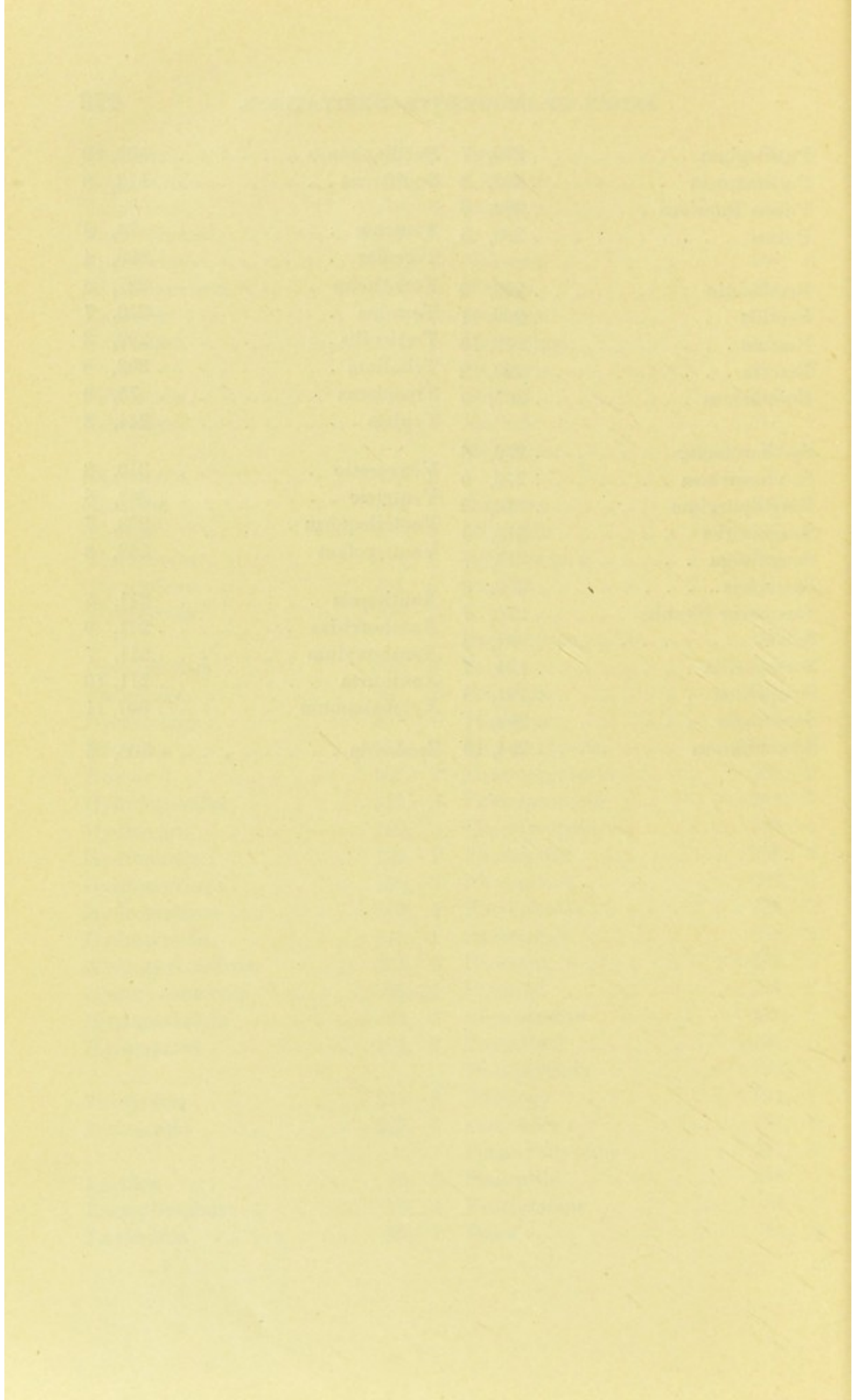
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
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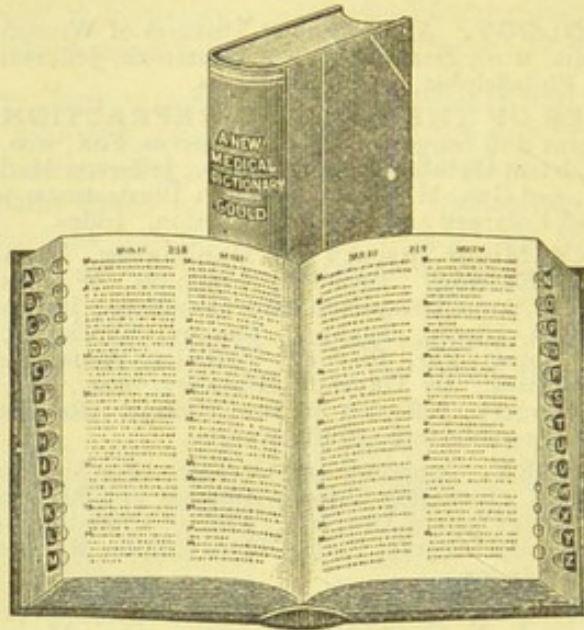
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