

A pharmaceutical guide : in two parts ... / By the author of The student's manual ... [i.e. Richard Harrison Black].

Contributors

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A

PHARMACEUTICAL GUIDE.

In Two Parts.

PART I.

A Latin Grammar, in which all the Rules are illustrated by Examples selected from the London Pharmacopœia.

PART II.

An Interlineary Translation of such Formulæ in the London Pharmacopœia as have been found difficult to be comprehended by some Young Medical Students. To which is affixed, a Vocabulary of Words most frequently employed in Prescriptions ; with Examples of their Use.

BY THE

AUTHOR OF THE STUDENT'S MANUAL;

AN ETYMOLOGICAL AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH
WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

"Lorsqu'on écrit avec un désir sincère d'être utile, on doit avoir le courage de s'exposer à la critique."

LONDON:

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1822.

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TO
SIR D. DUNDAS, BART.

Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty,
LATE MASTER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
&c. &c. &c.

THIS HUMBLE ATTEMPT

TO ASSIST

YOUNG MEDICAL MEN

IN

ACQUIRING SUCH A KNOWLEDGE OF THE

Latin Language

AS THEIR

PHARMACEUTICAL PURSUITS RENDER INDISPENSABLY REQUISITE,

IS


Most respectfully and gratefully inscribed.

P R E F A C E.

THE following pages were written for the use of some young Medical Friends who had found the Translations of the London Pharmacopœia, hitherto published, insufficient to enable them to understand thoroughly the original. However, without some knowledge of Grammar, no Translation *can* enable a person altogether ignorant of Latin, to *understand thoroughly* what is written in that language; and this conviction induced the Writer to compile a MEDICAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

If there be any persons disposed to condemn the manner of explaining the Latin which is developed in PART II. such are referred to the writings of Locke^a, who recommended the interlineary mode of translation. It is not to be supposed that those for whose use this work is published, can be so little acquainted with the structure of English composition as to suppose it is good English to say “two of weights kinds,” instead of “two kinds of weights.” Furthermore,

^a See the Works of John Locke, 4to. Vol. IV. 1777.



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PART I.

A

LATIN GRAMMAR,

IN WHICH

ALL THE RULES ARE ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES SELECTED FROM

THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

A LANGUAGE (from the Latin word *linguæ*, the tongue,) is the manner of speaking or expressing the thoughts peculiar to any nation: or we may define language, if we consider it materially, to be letters forming and producing words and sentences; but, if we consider it according to the design thereof, then language is apt signs for the communication of thoughts.

GRAMMAR (from the Greek word *γραμμα*, *gramma*, a letter,) teaches us to speak or write any language properly.

Grammar, considered as a **SCIENCE**, (in Latin, *scientia*, which is from *scio*, I know,) views language only as it is significant of thought; (omitting particular and arbitrary modifications introduced for the sake of elegance,) it examines the analogy and relation between *words* and *ideas*; distinguishes between those particulars which are *essential* to language, and those which are only *accidental*; and thus furnishes a certain standard, by which different languages may be compared, and their several excellencies and defects pointed out. This is what is called “Philosophic or Universal Grammar.”

Grammar is also considered as an **ART**, (in Latin *ars*, *artis*,

from the Greek word *αρω*, *aro*, to fit or dispose,) the design of which is to teach any language to those who are ignorant of it; it must therefore be adapted to the genius of that particular language of which it treats, and must furnish certain observations called *rules*, to which the methods of speaking used in that language may be reduced. For the greater distinctness, with regard to these rules, grammarians have usually divided this subject into four distinct heads, ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

Orthography teaches to form and sound letters; to analyze and to combine syllables. *Etymology* treats of the classification, properties, and derivation of words^a. *Syntax* directs their union and right order in a sentence^b. When

^a Etymology properly signifies tracing the origin of words. In this science it has been very little attended to, in that part of grammar which bears that name; though it would often be of great use, in explaining the true properties and nature of language.—The neglect of it, hitherto, only serves to render an attention to this branch of the subject the more necessary.

“There exists, in the most ancient languages of the East, a word which if written in Roman characters, we should pronounce TUM, or TYM. It signifies, literally, *perfection*, and, figuratively, *truth* or *justice*. This word was united among the Greeks to the article E, and lengthened by the syllable O, became the adjective E-tum-os, and signified *true* or *just*. The Greeks afterwards connecting this adjective with the substantive Logia, (*knowledge* or *discourse*,) formed the word E-tumo-logia, and which consequently signified *perfect knowledge*, and they designated by it, the knowledge of the origin and value of words. We are far removed from the wisdom of the Greeks when we consider Etymology as a frivolous kind of knowledge, and confound the thing with the abuse of it.” See *Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne*. Par M. Count de Gebelin. Tome II. Chap. 10.

^b Syntax consists of two branches—*Concord* and *Government*. *Concord* is when words agree in respect to their properties—*Government*, when

Prosody prescribes the laws of versification^c. “Words, like things, may be divided into classes or sorts, commonly

word regulates the* properties of another; or, in other words, *Concord* consists in the agreement of words with one another, in person, number, and case; and *Government* designates the influence of one word upon another, in causing it to be in some particular number, gender, case, mood, or tense. Hence *Government* and *Regimen* are terms of grammar nearly synonymous. The rules of *Concord* are general; but those of *Government* vary in different nations, according to their particular structure of phrases and idioms of speech.

* The Student is referred to larger works on the subject of the Latin Language, for observations relative to the orthography and prosody, and it is to be observed that the author, in the following work, has deviated from the practice of most writers on Grammar, in conjoining the Syntax with the Etymology: by this method, the knowledge which the learner acquires of the different modifications of each part of speech is reduced to immediate practice, and more readily impressed on his memory; and he is enabled

* The *properties* of nouns are, number, gender, and case. The *properties* of verbs are, conjugation, mood, tense, number, and person. What some grammarians term the *properties* of words, others term the *accidents* of words. Accident is deduced from the Latin word *accidens*, the participle of *accido*. *Accido* is formed of *cido*, the compound word of *cado*, I fall, and the preposition *ad*, to. *Ad* is changed into *ac*, for the sake of euphony; it being considered that *accido* has a better sound than *adcido*. Accident, in the popular sense of the word, signifies something produced casually, and without any fore-knowledge or design in the agent which produced it; but *accident*, in grammar, denotes a property attached to a word, without entering into its essential definition. Thus every word, whatever be its signification, will be primitive, derivative, simple, or compound, which are the *accidents* of words; besides, each particular species of words has its *accidents* or *properties*, as those above mentioned. ACCIDENCE, a term applied to a little book containing the rudiments of the Latin Language, (as being the book which contains an account of the *accidents* of words), is doubtless a corruption of *accidentia*. [By the compound form of a verb, is meant the form which a verb takes when it enters into combination with a preposition or other word.—Euphony is from the Greek words *εὖ*, *eu*, good, and *φωνή*, *phoné*, sound].

called *the parts of speech*. Words, as they represent ideas and these again, as they represent things, depend for their classification on the classification of things. But things may be all divided into two classes; substances, and the attributes or properties of substances. For this reason all words may be divided into two classes; words denoting substances or words denoting attributes, or the ideas of both these. But words meaning substances are *substantives*, and words meaning attributes are *attributives*; and, strictly speaking, every word in every language must be either a substantive or an attributive." *Jones*.—But words are generally distributed, in Latin Grammars, into Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs^d, (which vary their termination,) Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections^e, (which do not vary their termination^f;) and these altogether are termed

to form a comprehensive and complete idea of the various relations of each, as he proceeds. Much useless labour, in turning over the leaves of his grammar, and referring from the Syntax to the Etymology, and from the Etymology back again to the Syntax, is likewise prevented.

^d The Participle (from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *cipio*, the compound form of *capio*, I take,) is sometimes made a distinct part of speech. "A Participle may be defined to be any Adjective or Noun, which, being formed from a Verb, continues to *partake* of the qualities and construction of a Verb. A word may be considered as a Participle, or as an Adjective, partaking of the nature of a Verb, when it expresses an attribute, definitively as, 'His lesson is *learned*;' 'the design is *accomplished*.' When it expresses an attribute generally, or without referring to any particular act or event, it is no longer a participle, but an adjective; as, 'He is a *learned* man;' 'She is an *accomplished* woman.' A Noun may be considered as a Participle when it has the double construction, both of a Verb and a Noun in the same sentence; as, '*Running fast* takes away my breath;' where *running* is the nominative case to the verb, and yet has the adverb '*fast*,' joined to it, as if it were itself a verb." *Hazlitt*.

^e "It is common to suppose that the parts of speech, or different sorts of words, relate to different sorts of things or ideas; and that it was to express this difference in the subject matter of discourse, that one class of word

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

"The parts of speech, in the early progress of grammatical science, were only three; the noun, and the verb, (which were accounted the soul of the discourse,) and the particles or indeclinable words: but after the revival of letters, they were divided into eight; now, both in France and England, they are reckoned ten." *Sutcliffe.*

was originally appropriated to one class of things, and another to another. On the contrary, the grammatical distinction of words does not relate to the nature of things or ideas spoken of, but to our manner of speaking of them; that is, to the particular point of view in which we have occasion to consider them, or combine them with others in the same discourse. The difference between a substantive and an adjective, for instance, does not depend on the intrinsic nature of the object we think or speak of, but on its being that concerning which we affirm something, or that which we affirm of it. So, if we say 'snow is white;' *snow*, the name of the subject of discourse, is a substantive; and *white*, the name of the quality we attribute to it, is an adjective; not because *snow* is a substance, and *white* a quality, for we may speak of a *snowy* mountain, or say that *whiteness* is hurtful to the eyes, when these words will change their character, though the things themselves cannot; the things themselves do not change, but it is we who view them in a different connection with other things, and who accordingly use different sorts of words to show the difference of situation, which they occupy in our thoughts and discourses." *Hazlitt.*

f "Prepositions and conjunctions, and some adverbs, are called indeclinables, because they do not vary their termination. This arises from the use to which such words have been appropriated, which is to express certain abstract relations between things, without attending to the number, person, and gender, &c. of the things spoken of, which it is the end of the declension of words to ascertain. There is no essential or necessary difference in the ideas expressed by adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, and by the other parts of speech; the only difference is in the manner of conveying their ideas. A sufficient proof of the truth of this assertion is, that we can express the very same ideas by words which belong to other parts of speech; as we may say, he writes *correctly*, or in a *correct* manner; his house is *near* mine, or is *contiguous* to, or *joins* mine; he is happy *because* he is good; or, he is happy, *the reason of which is*, he is good." *Hazlitt.*

NOUNS are the names of things, or signs of those ideas by which we come to the knowledge of things: the term is a corruption of the Latin word *nomen*, which signifies name §.

ADJECTIVE is usually defined to be a kind of noun joined with a substantive, to show its qualities: the word is formed from *ad*, to, and *jectus*, the participle of *jicio*, the compound form of *jacio*, I cast, as it is designed to be added to a substantive, without which it has no precise signification. Nouns are substantives when they denote places, persons, or things; and, on the contrary, they are adjectives when they express the quality of a person, place, or thing expressed or understood, to which they are united. Nouns are called substantives, from *substans*, the participle of *substo*, I stand still, I support myself; to distinguish them from adjectives, which cannot, like the noun, stand alone.

“ Adjectives have been improperly defined ‘ words added to substantive to express their *qualities*,’ as if other words did not express qualities as well as adjectives, and as if adjectives did not express many other things as well as qualities. Dr. Lowth denies that adjectives are nouns, that is names of any things that exists, or that can be conceived to exist; thereby reducing them to mere unmeaning sounds. The distinction between substantives and adjectives, as parts of speech, does not, however, arise from their severally representing substances or qualities, for they represent both indiscriminately, but from the manner of representing them. Thus, *white* is an adjective, *whiteness* is a substantive; a *stone* is a substantive, *stony* is an adjective.” *Hazlitt*.

§ In every other language, the word which expresses this grammatical term is the synonyme of name. Example, *onoma*, (Gr.) *nomen*, (Lat.) *nome*, (Ital.) *nom*, (Fr.) *nennwont*, (Germ.) *woerd*, (Dutch). And it is not easy to divine why it should have been thought necessary to substitute this term, which is neither Latin nor English, in our grammars.

PRONOUN, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun, is usually defined to be a word used instead of a noun.

"I have no doubt but, formerly, *pronouns* were used to define *nouns*, and not *instead* of nouns; the primitive meaning of the word pronoun, in that case, would be, not *for a noun*, but *fore a noun*; that is, not a word used *for a noun*, but a word used *before a noun*, these words were, in short, definitives. In proof of this assertion, it would be very easy to quote numerous instances from works of old writers, especially legal writers, to show that they were originally always followed by nouns." Lewis.

VERB is a word which distinctly marks the connection which we wish to give to our ideas, or which we mean to *say* of any thing: hence it was, by way of eminence, termed by the Latins *verbum*, that is the *word*: and, under some one or other of its forms, it is necessary for the development of the different purposes of speech; without it, either expressed or understood, we can neither affirm nor deny; we can neither ask for information nor communicate our desires.

ADVERB, from *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a verb, signifies, literally, a word joined to a verb, to show the mode, degree, time, or place of acting, suffering, or existing; as, the boy paints *neatly*; he writes *badly*; the house stands *there*. Not that the adverb is confined purely to verbs; but it is so denominated, because that is its most ordinary use, although it is more frequently joined to verbs; it is also frequently used to qualify participles, adjectives, and adverbs; as, "writing *badly*," "very *sick*," "very *cheerfully*." It has been said that it sometimes qualifies a substantive, as "he is *truly* king;" but this is a mistake, the verb "is" being here qualified, and not the substantive "King." Some grammarians choose rather to call adverbs modifications, com-

prising under this general term, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and even adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them; they are, for the most part, put before nouns and pronouns. Hence they derive their name, which is formed of *pre*, before, and *positus*, the participle of *pono*, I place.

CONJUNCTION, from *con*, together, and *junctus*, the participle of *jungo*, I join. Conjunctions are chiefly used to connect sentences together, so as out of two or more to make one. They differ from prepositions only in this, that prepositions show the relation between words and the component parts of sentences, whereas conjunctions are applied to express the relations between distinct sentences.

INTERJECTIONS, from *inter*, among, and *jectus*, the participle of *jicio*, the compound form of *jacio*, I cast. Interjections are words commonly thrown into the discourse, to express the passions, emotions, and sudden wishes or sentiments of the speaker; some deny that interjections are words or any part of speech, and make them mere natural signs of the motions or passions of the mind, expressed by their inarticulate sounds; but as these passions must be represented in discourse, the interjection has a good foundation in nature and is a necessary part of speech.

In the following sentence all the different parts of speech are exemplified:

“The Power of Speech is a Faculty peculiar to Man, and was bestowed on him by his beneficent Creator for the

greatest and best Purposes; but, alas! how often do we pervert it to the worst Purposes!”

Here the words, *the, a*, are ARTICLES.—*Power, speech, faculty, man, creator, purposes*, are SUBSTANTIVES.—*Him, his, we, it*, PRONOUNS.—*Peculiar, beneficent, greatest, best, worst*, ADJECTIVES.—*Is, was, bestowed, do, pervert*, VERBS.—*How, often*, ADVERBS.—*Of, to, on, by, for*, PREPOSITIONS.—*And, but*, CONJUNCTIONS.—*Alas!* an INTERJECTION.

NOUNS.

THE properties of Nouns are three, NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER.

NUMBER.

Nouns have two numbers, singular (from *singularis*, relating to one,) and plural, (from *pluralis*, relating to more than one).

CASE^h.

CASES (*casus*, a fall, from *casus*, the participle of *cado*, I

^h The names given to the various cases have reference to one of their employments only, and that the most frequent; this does not prevent them from having various significations. This circumstance has induced some grammarians to reject the denomination of nominative, genitive, &c. and to substitute those of first, second, &c. In like manner have names been given to the moods; for example, *imperative*, is from *impero*, I govern, I order; yet this mood is used on occasions of the most opposite nature, even in the humblest supplications of an inferior being to one who is, in the most superlative sense, his superior; as, “Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses.” *Common Prayer*.

The Indicative Mood, it is said, is eminently so called because it indi-

fall,) are usually defined to be certain terminations, which nouns adopt to express the relations they bear to each other. "The ancients held the nominative to be no case, and likened the noun in its primary and original form to a perpendicular line; such, for example, as the line A B. The variations from the nominative they considered as if A B were to fall from the perpendicular, as, for example, A C or A D. Hence then, they called these variations *casus*, cases or fallings. Others made the nominative a case also. Words they considered (as it were) to fall from the mind. Now, when a noun fell thence in its primary form they called it '*casus rectus*,' an erect or upright case or falling, such as A B, and by this name they distinguished the nominative. When it fell from the mind under any of its variations, as, for example, in the form of a genitive or dative, or the like; such variations they called '*casus obliqui*,' oblique cases or sidelong fallings, (such as A C and A D) in opposition to the other (that is A B) which was erect or perpendicular. Hence, grammarians called the method of enumerating the various cases of a noun, *declination* or *declension*, it being a sort of progressive descent from the nominative's upright form through its various *declining* forms, that is, a descent from A B to A C and A D." See *Hermes by Harris*, Vol. II. p. 277.—As a correct knowledge of the meaning of cases is of essential consequence to a right understanding of the Latin language, the Author conceives the following additional remarks on the subject will not be regarded by the young student as superfluous. "We believe

cates or declares a thing. But the same mood is used to ask a question, which is done by inverting the order of the words. Hence, we may ask, should not this alteration constitute a distinct mood in the language? Certainly it designates a very distinct state of the mind from the indicative as much so as there can be between ignorance and knowledge.

that the nominative is said to be the upright case, not because it has an upright falling from the mind, but because the nominative, the verb, and the object following each other in direct succession, form one simple proposition. The nominative is the leading noun or *agent*, and the accusative is the *effect*, in which the action straightway terminates. And when other nouns are introduced they are spoken of not directly as the agent, but collaterally or obliquely, as objects to which the direct noun someway belongs. Thus the accusative as well as the nominative are right cases or direct parts of a proposition, whereas the genitive, dative, ablative, and vocative are oblique cases or indirect parts of the proposition. The nominative and accusative are expressed by position; while the oblique cases, the genitive, ablative, and dative, depend on words expressing beginning, medium, and end.—From this we infer, that a case did not at first mean a *change* in the termination of a noun, but the position of a noun expressing its relation *to some other word* in the sentence. ‘God made man,’ is a sentence in which the agent, the action, and the object follow each other in the order of nature: ‘God,’ as occupying the place of the agent, is the nominative, and ‘man,’ as corresponding to the effect, is the accusative. But in the sentence, ‘God is good,’ we cannot say ‘God’ is the agent, because the verb ‘is’ does not express an action, but serves only to connect the epithet ‘good’ with ‘God.’ The nominative, therefore, here expresses not the agent, but the *subject* of the attribute connected to it. The nominative case, then, is that leading state or position which expresses the *subject* of a connecting verb, and the *agent* of an active verb: and the accusative is that position which expresses the *effect* of an active verb. The nominative and accusative have evidently to each other the relation which a cause has to an effect, and that for no other

reason, but that their order corresponds to the order of cause and effect. But suppose that our purpose was not only to express a cause or agent, but the *origin* of that cause, or the *instrument* by which it acts, or the *end* for which it acts; in such cases simple position will be of no avail, we must have recourse to some other expedient, such as suitable words to express origin, instrumentality, and end; thus, 'the Son of God redeemed mankind;'—'he redeemed them by his death;'—'he redeemed them for happiness.' In the first sentence, 'of' means beginning or origin; and 'God,' succeeding it, as being the origin of 'son,' is said to be in the *genitive* case. In the second, 'by' denotes *instrumentality* or medium; and as 'death' is the instrument or medium by which Christ redeemed man, it is said to be in the *ablative* case. In the third, 'for' expresses the *end* for which Christ redeemed man; the noun 'happiness,' succeeding it, is therefore in the *final* case, or, as it is commonly called the *dative* case.—The nominative, as it implies the name of its object, is often used merely to address a person: it is then said to be in the *vocative* case." See *Grammar, Rees's Cyclop.*

NOMINATIVE, (*nominativus*, from *nominatus*, the participle of *nomino*, I name). When a person or thing is represented in discourse as the *subject* to which a quality belongs, or the *agent* concerned in the performance of any action, it has a termination appropriated to this purpose, called the nominative.

VOCATIVE, (*vocativus*, from *vocatus*, the participle of *voco*, I call). Nouns expressing simple address, or mere invocation, though they may have the termination of the nominative, are said to be in the vocative.

GENITIVE, (*genitivus*, from *genitus*, the participle of *gigno*, or *gigno*, I produce). When one thing is represented as holding to another, the relation of *cause*, *origin*, or *author*

its name has a termination given it called the genitive; and as the *author* is properly the *owner* of a thing, the genitive may also be styled the *possessive* case.

“In English, noun substantives have but two cases, the nominative and the genitive or possessive; but neither the term genitive nor possessive is strictly proper. This case may be applied to the possessor, or the thing possessed, or to express almost any other relation; it should rather be called the *adjective* case, for, in fact, it has the force of an adjective; as *man's* nature, or *human* nature, mean the same thing.” *Hazlitt*.

DATIVE, (*dativus*, from *datus*, the participle of *do*, I give). The object to which an action tends, and from a regard to which it commenced, (which relation is expressed in our language by the preposition *to* or *for*,) is said to be in the dative case.

ABLATIVE, (*ablatus*, from *ablatus*, the participle of *aufero*, I bear away; *aufero* is compounded of *ab*, from, and *fero*, I carry). The performance of any action is necessarily effected by some *instrument*, through some *medium*, and the relation subsisting between the action and the mean is expressed by a termination denominated the ablative.

ACCUSATIVE, (*accusativus*. Etymologists do not agree as to the derivation of this word, some say it was compounded of *ad*, to, or upon, and *cudo*, I strike; others, that it is formed of *ad*, to, and *causa*, a cause). An agent represented in action necessarily produces some *effect*, or has some *influence* upon another object. The termination expressive of this *effect*, or this *influence*, is called the accusative, or, in English, the *objective* case.” *Jones*.

“In some grammars, the accusative is called the objective case; the term accusative, however, is here preferred, which the ancients obviously derived from their legal impeachments.” *Sutcliffe*.

GENDER.

GENDER (from *genus*, kind,) denotes a distinction or

division of nouns or names, according to the different sex of the things they denote. This institution of genders was not made by design by the masters of languages, but was introduced by custom and usage; at first, there was only difference between the names of animals, when speaking males and females, and, by degrees, the same regulation was extended to other things. Grammarians have only noticed and allowed what usage had established. Genders of nouns are three: the Masculine, from *mas*, a male; the Feminine, from *Femina*, a woman; and Neuter, from *ne*, neither and *uter*, of the two.

DECLENSION, (*declinatio*, from *de*, downwards, and *clin*, I bend,) is the mode or manner of changing the termination of a noun through the several cases of each number.

There are five declensions, according to which Adjective Participles, and certain Pronouns, as well as Nouns, are declined, and these are distinguished by the termination of the Genitive Case, thus:

Declensions.	Genitive Singular.	Genitive Plural.
1.	æ	arum
2.	i	orum
3.	is	um, or ium
4.	ûs	uum
5.	ei	erum

* * The Student should remark, particularly, that *most* cases in the singular, and *all* in the plural, are formed from the genitive case singular. Example: N. *Lapis*, a stone. G. *Lapidis*, of a stone; whence is formed *lapi-di*, *lapi-dem*, *lapi-des*, &c. and not *lapi-i*, *lapi-em*, *lapi-es*, &c. Hence arose that, anciently, the genitive was called *casus patris*, the paternal case, as, like a parent, it influences the formation of those cases which follow it.

The termination of nouns varies considerably in the nominative case; but the remaining cases are formed according to the following table:

SINGULAR.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
G.	æ	i	is	ûs	ei
D.	æ	o	i	ui	ei
Ac.	am	um	em, or im	um	em
V. with one or two exceptions is like the nominative.					
Ab.	â	o	e, or i	û	e

PLURAL.

G.	arum	orum	um, or ium	uum	erum
D.	is, or abus	is	ibus	ibus	ebus
Ac.	as	os, or a	es, or a	us	es
V. with one or two exceptions is like the nominative.					
Ab.	is	in the rest like the dative.			

In order to impress the termination of the various cases upon the memory, let the student decline the following nouns (taken from the Pharmacopœia) according to the termination of the genitive case :

	Gen.		Gen.
Aqua,	aquæ	Liquor,	liquoris
Acetum,	aceti	Charta,	chartæ
Balneum,	balnei	Pilula,	pilulæ
Calx,	calcis	Spiritus,	spiritûs
Congium,	congi	Mortarium,	mortarii
Crystallus,	crystalli	Retorta ¹ ,	retortæ

¹ Many words employed in the Pharmacopœia, and other medical books, are not to be found in any Latin dictionary, because they are of modern introduction, but they are all formed after some classical model ; thus, *octarius*, a pint, from *octo*, eight, a pint being the eighth part of a gallon. *Retorta*, a retort, from *retortus*, bent : the most striking feature of the glass vessel called a *retort*, is that of being bent. Ten minutes is expressed, in Latin, by the equivalent terms, " sixth part of an hour ;" *sexta pars horæ*. *Crucible*, *crucibilum*, from *crucio*, I torment ; so named, because in the language of old chymists metals are tormented in it and tortured to yield up their powers and virtues.

What is the number and case of the following nouns?—

Receptaculum, balneo, horam, congio, crystallos, calore, aqua, grana, coloris, igne, spathâ, liquorem, pelliculâ, bullula, frustula, sordibus, pulverem, vase, crassitudinem.

As the genitives in the third declension differ greatly from their nominative, it has been thought proper to give a list of a few.

Varieties in the Formation of the Genitive of Nouns of the Third Declension.

Genitive.	Nominative.	
abietis	<i>abies</i>	a fir tree
adipis	<i>adeps</i>	fat
æris	<i>æs</i>	brass
adolescentis	<i>adolescens</i>	a youth
ætatis	<i>ætas</i>	age
bipedis	<i>bipes</i>	two legged
bubonis	<i>bubo</i>	a bubo
calcis	<i>calx</i>	lime
capitis	<i>caput</i>	the head
carnis	<i>caro</i>	flesh
cordis	<i>cor</i>	the heart
cruris	<i>crus</i>	the leg
dentis	<i>dens</i>	a tooth
duplicis	<i>duplex</i>	double
fœcis	<i>fæx</i>	dregs
fellis	<i>fel</i>	gall
femoris	<i>femur</i>	the thigh
floris	<i>flos</i>	a flower
forcipis	<i>forceps</i>	forceps
frigoris	<i>frigus</i>	cold
frontis	<i>frons</i>	forehead

Genitive.	Nominative.	
generis	<i>genus</i>	kind, or genus
glandis	<i>glans</i>	gland
glottidis	<i>glottis</i>	glottis
hepatis	<i>hepar</i>	liver
hominis	<i>homo</i>	man
indicis	<i>index</i>	index
infantis	<i>infans</i>	infant
lactis	<i>lac</i>	milk
lapidis	<i>lapis</i>	stone
lateris	<i>latus</i>	side
legis	<i>lex</i>	law
mellis	<i>mel</i>	honey
noctis	<i>nox</i>	night
nucis	<i>nux</i>	a nut
ordinis	<i>ordo</i>	order
oris	<i>os</i>	mouth
ossis	<i>os</i>	bone
pectoris	<i>pectus</i>	} breast
pectinis	<i>pecten</i>	
pedis	<i>pes</i>	foot
picis	<i>pix</i>	pitch
pluris	<i>plus</i>	more
pollicis	<i>pollex</i>	thumb
ponderis	<i>pondus</i>	weight
puberis	<i>pubes</i>	pubes
pulveris	<i>pulvis</i>	powder
puris	<i>pus</i>	pus
quietis	<i>quies</i>	quiet
radicis	<i>radix</i>	root
regis	<i>rex</i>	king
salis	<i>sal</i>	salt
sanguinis	<i>sanguis</i>	blood
simplicis	<i>simplex</i>	simple

Genitive	Nominative.	
sincipitis	<i>sinciput</i>	{ sinciput, or forehead part of the head
temporis	<i>tempus</i>	
thoracis	<i>thorax</i>	time
tricipitis	<i>triceps</i>	the breast
ulceris	<i>ulcus</i>	three headed ^k
veteris	<i>vetus</i>	a sore, an ulcer
vis	<i>vis</i> ^l	old
visceris	<i>viscus</i>	power
vulneris	<i>vulnus</i>	bowel, or viscera
		wound

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES and Participles (*see p. 4,*) vary their terminations, and agree in gender, number, and case with the nouns which they accompany. Thus, *bonus*, for the masculine; *bona*, for the feminine; and *bonum*, for the neuter.

SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	Bon-us	bon-a	bon-um
G.	-i	-æ	-i
D.	-o	-æ	-o
Ac.	-um	-am	-um
*V.	-e	-a	-um
Ab.	-o	-â	-o

^k *Triceps*, a term applied to a muscle of the thigh, in the plural.

^l *Vis* has *vires*

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	Bon-i	bon-æ	bon-a
G.	-orum	-arum	-orum
D.	-is	-is	-is
Ac.	-os	-as	-a
V.	-i	-æ	-a
Ab.	-is	-is	-is

SINGULAR.

N.	Ten-er	ten-era	ten-erum
G.	-eri	-eræ	-eri
D.	-ero	-eræ	-ero
Ac.	-erum	-eram	-erum
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>		
Ab.	-ero	-erâ	-ero

PLURAL.

N.	Ten-eri	ten-eræ	ten-era
G.	-erorum	-erarum	-erorum
D.	-eris	-eris	-eris
Ac.	-eros	-eras	-era
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>		
Ab.	-eris	-eris	-eris

* * * The termination of the masculine and neuter is the same as that of nouns of the second declension; and the termination of the feminine is the same as that of nouns of the first declension.

Some adjectives and the participle of the present tense (that which in English ends in *ing*, and in Latin in *ans*,) are declined like nouns of the third declension. Among these adjectives some have *three* different terminations in their nomi-

native, as *acer*, sharp or violent; some *two*, as *levis*^m, light some only *one*, as *felix*, happy. Thus:

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ac-er	ac-ris	ac-re	ac-res	*	ac-ria
G.	-ris	*	*	-rium	*	*
D.	-ri	*	*	-ribus	*	*
Ac.	-rem	*	-re	-res	*	-ria
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>					
Ab.	-ri	*	*	-ribus	*	*

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
N.	Lev-is	*	lev-e	lev-es	*	lev-ia
G.	-is	*	*	-ium	*	*
D.	-i	*	*	-ibus	*	*
Ac.	-em	*	-e	-es	*	*
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>					
Ab.	-i	*	*	-ibus	*	*

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
N.	Fel-ix	*	*	fel-ic-es	*	ic-ia
G.	ic-is	*	*	ic-ium	*	*
D.	ic-i	*	*	ic-ibus	*	*
Ac.	ic-em	*	-ix	ic-es	*	ic-ia
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>					
Ab.	ic-e, or i	*	*	ic-ibus	*	*

* * The feminine or neuter termination, where supplied by an *, is same as the masculine.

^m Thus if the student looks in the dictionary for *ficili*, he will find *ficilis*, *e*, adj. only; and by declining *ficilis* according to the above model he will find that *ficili* is the ablative case.

The adjective *Duo*, *two*, on account of its extreme irregularity is here declined at full length.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	duo	duæ	duo
G.	duorum	duarum	duorum
D.	duobus	duabus	duobus
Ac.	duos, <i>or</i> duo	duas	duo
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>		
Ab.	duobus	duabus	duobus

Model for declining Participles of the Present Tense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Aman-s, <i>loving</i>	*	*	aman-tes	*	-tia
G. -tis	*	*	-tium	*	*
D. -ti	*	*	-tibus	*	*
Ac. -tem	*	-mans	-tes	*	-tia
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>				
Ab. -te, <i>or</i> -ti	*	*	-tibus	*	*

Examples of the Agreement of Adjectives with Substantives.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. I.)

1 Lento igne—2 calor lenis—3 leni calore—4 calorem ferventem—5 balneum aquosum—6 balneo aquoso—7 calcis recentis—8 horam dimidiam—9 acidi muriatici—10 duo ponderum genera—11 ex congio vinario—12 congius vinarius—13 retortâ vitreâ—14 receptaculum vitreum—15 vasis vitreis—16 thermometro fahrenheitiano—17 ponderis specifici—18 in vas aliud—19 pulvis effunde subtilis—20 pul-

verem subtilem—21ⁿ misce in vase vitreo capaci—22^a in vase
ferreum nitidum—23 in vase vitreo patulo—24 crucibulum
candenti capaci alto et inclinato—25 spathâ ligneâ—26
spathâ ferreâ—27 aliud crucibulum—28 simili modo—29
bullulæ nullæ—30 chartam bibulam—31 idoneam crassitudi-
nem—32 minimas liquidorum partes—33 frustulum lapidis
calcarei—34 pannum gossipinum—35 aquæ distillatæ
ferventis.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
durus, <i>hard</i>	durior ⁿ	durissimus
fortis, <i>strong</i>	fortior	fortissimus

REMARK I.—The superlative has three terminations, and is declined like *bonus*.

II. The comparative has two terminations in the nominative, as *durior* for the masculine and feminine, and *durius* for the neuter, and is thus declined:

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Durior	*	durius	duriores	*	duriora
G.	-is	*	*	-um	*	*
D.	-i	*	*	-ibus	*	*
Ac.	-em	*	durius	-es	*	duriora
V.	<i>like the nominative.</i>					
Ab.	-re, or i	*	*	-ibus	*	*

ⁿ Whence arises it, that in 21 *vase* is abl. in 22 *vas* is acc.; that word in both cases being preceded by the preposition *in*. (SEE PREPOSITIONS)

^o Comparison of adverbs derived from adjectives.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>dure</i> , or <i>duriter</i>	<i>durius</i>	<i>durissime</i>
<i>fortiter</i>	<i>fortius</i>	<i>fortissime</i>

Examples of the Agreement of Adjectives in the Comparative and Superlative Degree.

(SEE TRANSLATION No. II.)

1 Igne acerrimo ure—2 ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus—3 in pulverem subtilissimum—4 res chemicæ nominibus recentioribus (designantur)—5 unguentum hydrargyri fortius—6 unguenti hydrargyri fortioris—7 unguentum hydrargyri mitius—8 potassæ subcarbonas purior præparari potest—9 per cribrum setaceum tenuissimum—10 donec *crassior* pars subsederit—11 rejectâ parte *tenuiore* supernatante, partem *crassiorem* leni calore exsicca—12 spiritûs *tenuioris*—13 distillet liquor, donec pars aliqua *gravior* transire incipiat.

REMARK 1st.—Sometimes the adjective in Latin is found after the substantive, and sometimes before. (SEE TRANSLATION, No. III.)

1 In arenâ siccâ—2 in loco humido—3 colore fusco-rubicundo, *are instances of the first*;—4 lento igne—5 in propriis pericarpis—6 grandioribus foraminibus—7 idoneæ crassitudinis, *are instances of the latter*^p.

^p The change of termination which takes place in the declinable parts of speech, that is in the nouns, pronouns, verbs, and participles, affords opportunity for a great variety of arrangement in the composition of the Latin. Words are therefore arranged, without regard to their grammatical connection, according to their interest in the sentence with a view to their harmonious effect, and, generally speaking, in the order which the writer thinks most suitable to the expression of his ideas; whereas, in the modern languages, words must be placed according as they are connected with others by government or concord.—“When Scyola is willing to inform Porsenna

2nd. When adjectives and participles refer to several substantives they ought to be in the plural number. (SEE TRANSLATION, No. IV.)

1 Amylum et saccharum simul in pulverem tere; tum *adjectis* tragacanthâ et acaciæ-gummi, *omnia* misce. Picicerae simul *liquefactis* cætera adjice in pulverem trita misce.

3rd. Sometimes the substantive is understood, as in the formula for *confectio opii*, and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender. (SEE TRANSLATION, No. V.)

Opium cum syrupo calefacto contere; tum *cætera* contra adjice. Again, in the formula for *pulvis sennæ compositus* scammonæ gummi-resinam per se, *cætera* simul, in pulverem subtilissimum tere; tum misce. In the *Confectio Aromaticæ* we find, Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere. Arida is here used for arida negotia, that is the "dried substances." In such cases adjectives are said to be used abstractedly

of his being a Roman, he expresses himself thus, *Romanis sum civis* 'I am a Roman citizen.' When Gavius cried out from the post on which he was tied, he said, *Civis sum Romanus*; 'I am a Citizen of Rome.' The cause of this difference is the point which each had in view, which was very easily perceived. The principal object of the first was to be thought a Roman, and the other to be thought a citizen of Rome."

¶ As it is necessary that those who study languages should clearly understand what is meant by words being used *abstractedly*, the Author thought it right to attempt to illustrate the point by going into a little detail. *Abstract* in Latin, *abstractus*, is compounded of *abs*, from, and *tractus*, the participle of *trahō*, I draw. To *abstract* is, literally, to take one thing from another, and, figuratively, to separate ideas. "Those who cannot distinguish, compare, and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language." *Locke*.—An *abstract idea* denotes an idea formed in the mind when we consider a thing simply in itself, without respect to the subject in which it resides. *Abstract terms* are those made use of to express *abstract ideas*: in which sense, *whiteness*, *greatness*, &c. are *abstracts* or *abstracts*

Vegetabilia is translated by the word vegetable, which is considered as a substantive in English; but *vegetabilia* is, in fact, the nominative case, plural number, neuter gender, of the adjective *vegetabilis*, and is declined like *tristis*.

terms. Whiteness is an abstract, inasmuch as it does not denote any one white object, but that colour or idea wherever found. *Abstract ideas* are opposed to those which are *concrete*; the concrete denoting the attachment of an abstract idea to some particular subject, as a *white wall*, a *great house*. Abstracting, is putting away the consideration of the differences between species or individuals, and considering only what is alike in all. Thus, I love myself, I love my family, I love my country, I love mankind, I love my house, I love rural occupations, &c. Not that it is possible that I should have exactly the same kind of love with respect to so many different sorts of things, which stand in such different relations to me; but only, that there being something in my love to each which in some circumstance or other bears a resemblance to my love of the rest, I use only one term with respect to them all. For if I consider these different kinds of love, I shall find that the only resemblance between them is a sort of pleasure or satisfaction arising from the determination of this affection of the mind to its particular object.—In this way, abstracting from individuals what is peculiar to each, and retaining what is common to all, we form a general idea, called *Species*. And proceeding exactly in the same way with species, we form a still more general idea, which we call by the name of *Genus*. Thus a nightingale is a bird, and a bird is an animal.—*Abstract Numbers* are assemblages of units, considered in themselves without denoting any determined particulars. Thus, 8 is an *abstract number*, when not applied to any thing; but if we say 8 feet, 8 becomes a *concrete number*.—*Abstract numbers* are sometimes termed *discrete numbers*. *DISCRETE* is from *dis*, a particle denoting separation, and *cretus*, the participle of *cerno*, I consider. *CONCRETE* is from *con*, together, and *cretus*.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER.

Cardinal ^r .	Ordinal ^s .
1. unus, una, unum	1st. primus, prima, primum <i>and so on with all the rest.</i>
2. duo, duæ, duo	2nd. secundus
3. tres, tres, tria	3rd. tertius
4. quatuor, <i>indeclina- ble, and so on to centum, inclusive</i> }	4th. quartus
5. quinque	5th. quintus
6. sex	6th. sextus
7. septem	7th. septimus
8. octo	8th. octavus
9. novem	9th. nonus
10. decem	10th. decimus
11. undecim	11th. undecimus
12. duodecim	12th. duodecimus
13. tredecim	13th. decimus tertius
14. quatuordecim	14th. decimus quartus
15. quindecim	15th. decimus quintus
16. sexdecim, <i>or</i> sedecim	16th. decimus sextus
17. septemdecim	17th. decimus septimus

^r Cardinal, in a general sense, is an appellation given to things on a count of their pre-eminence. The word is formed of *cardo*, a hinge; it being on these points that all the rest is supposed to turn. Thus, "Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude," are called the *cardinal virtues*, being the basis of all the rest. The "East, West, North, and South" points of the compass, are termed *cardinal points*, as being the principal. *Cardinal numbers* are the numbers one, two, three, &c. in opposition to the *ordinal numbers*.—*Cardinal*; one of the ecclesiastical princes in the Roman church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number.

^s Ordinal, from *ordinalis*, is an epithet given to such numbers as mark the order of things, as first, second, tenth, &c.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
18. octodecim	18th. decimus octavus
19. novemdecim	19th. decimus nonus
20. viginti	20th. vigesimus, <i>or</i> vicesimus
21. viginti unus, <i>or</i> unus et viginti	21st. vigesimus primus
30. triginta	30th. trigesimus, <i>or</i> tricesimus
40. quadraginta	40th. quadragesimus
50. quinquaginta	50th. quinquagesimus
60. sexaginta	60th. sexagesimus
70. septuaginta	70th. septuagesimus
80. octoginta	80th. octogesimus
90. nonaginta	90th. nonagesimus
100. centum	100th. centesimus
200. ducenti, -æ, -a,	200th. ducentesimus
300. trecenti, -æ, -a,	300th. trecentesimus
400. quadringenti, -æ, -a,	400th. quadringentesimus
500. quingenti, -æ, -a,	500th. quingentesimus
600. sexcenti, -æ, -a,	600th. sexcentesimus
700. septingenti, -æ, -a,	700th. septingentesimus
800. octingenti, -æ, -a,	800th. octingentesimus
900. nongenti, -æ, -a,	900th. noningentesimus
1000. mille	1000th. millesimus

Examples of the Use of Numbers.

1 libras duas—2 uncias viginti—3 scrupulos duos—4 drachmas duas—5 grana viginti quinque—6 guttas triginta—7 pilulas sexaginta—8 grana sexdecim—9 grani partem octavam—10 octarios duos—11 gradu ducentesimo duodecimo—12 inter gradum nonagesimum et centesimum—13 gradûs quinquagesimi quinti—14 gradum centesimum vigesimum.

PRONOUNS.

THERE are in all languages three subjects of discourse—person that speaks—the person spoken to—and the person spoken of. The person that speaks is the first person, and called *ego*, I; the person spoken to, the second person, and called *tu*, thou; the person spoken of, the third, and called *ille*, he. The signs of these three persons are called *personal pronouns*. As the subject of discourse may be more than one person, each personal pronoun has a plural number. The first and second persons, *ego*, *tu*, with their plurals, *nos* and *vos*, express male and female, without any distinction of gender; while *ille*, the third, expresses the three genders, by three different terminations.

Mas.	<i>ille</i>	he,	<i>illi</i>	they, for masculine nouns
Fem.	<i>illa</i>	she,	<i>illæ</i>	they, for feminine nouns.
Neu.	<i>illud</i>	it,	<i>illa</i>	they, for neuter nouns.

Ille is also considered as a demonstrative pronoun, among which class it will be found declined.

The primitive or personal pronouns are *ego*, I; *tu*, thou, and *sui*, of himself, herself, or themselves; these being substitutes for nouns, are of the nature of nouns, and are thus declined :

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	Ab.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>ego</i>	<i>mei</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>me</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>nostrum, or i</i>	<i>nobis</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>nobis</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>tui</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>te</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vestrum, or i</i>	<i>vobis</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vobis</i>
<i>Sing.</i> }		<i>sui</i>	<i>sibi</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>se</i>
<i>Plur.</i> }					

The properties of personal pronouns, like those of nouns, are gender, number, and case.

All other pronouns, as qualifying nouns, expressed or implied, have the nature of adjectives.

The persons of verbs in Latin are sufficiently distinguished by a difference of termination. The personal pronouns in the nominative case are therefore seldom expressed, except on some particular occasions, and chiefly for the sake of emphasis or contrast, as in the following examples. (SEE TRANSLATION, No. VI.)

1 Cum duo ponderum genera in angliâ usu recepta sint, quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ fere merces æstimantur, *nos* priore *utimur*, quod et TROY WEIGHT vocatur; &c.—2 Mensura etiam liquidorum dispar est, alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propria; posteriorem *nos adhibemus*, mensurisque liquidorum *utimur* ex congio vinario deductis.

Here pronouns are used in order to point out more distinctly the difference between the practice of medical practitioners and that of the community at large.

To these personal pronouns we may add, *ipse*, self.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ip-se	ip-sa	ip-sum	ip-si	ip-sæ	ip-sa
G. -sius	*	*	-sorum	-sarum	-sorum
D. -si	*	*	-sis	*	*
Ac. -sum	-sam	-sum	-sos	-sas	-sa
Ab. -so	-sâ	-so	-sis	*	*

Ipse is sometimes joined to personal pronouns, and also to substantives.—3 Balneum aquosum fit, ubi res quælibet, aut *aquæ ipsi* ferventi aut ejus vapor exponitur, ut incalcescat. (Here *ipse* is used to point out more emphatically the word *aquæ*.)—4 In *impetu ipso* effervescentiæ sumendus.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

THE following pronouns are sometimes termed possessive pronouns and sometimes pronominal adjectives, as they always require to be united to a noun. They are formed from the genitive of the personal pronouns, as *meus*, mine, from *me* of me; and so with *tuus*, thine, *suus*^t, his, her, or its, *nostri* ours, *vester*, yours.

Meus, *tuus*, and *suus* are declined like *bonus*; and *nostri* and *vester* like *tener*; and all agree, like adjectives, with the substantives to which they refer.—5 *suo vase contenta*—concretum *sui generis*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

M.		F.		N.
Hic*		Hæc		Hoc
Ille	} <i>he, this,</i> <i>or that.</i>	Illa	} <i>she, this,</i> <i>or that.</i>	Illud
Iste		Ista		Istud
Is		Ea		Id

* *Hic* is sometimes termed the article.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	Hic	hæc	hoc		Hi	hæc	hæc
G.	hujus	*	*		horum	harum	horu
D.	huic	*	*		his	*	*
Ac.	hunc	hanc	hoc		hos	has	hæc
Ab.	hoc	hac	hoc		his	*	*

^t *Sui* and *suus* are sometimes termed *reciprocal* pronouns, because they refer the third person back to itself.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ill-e	ill-a	ill-ud	Ill-i	ill-æ	ill-a
G.	-ius	*	*	-orum	-arum	-orum
D.	-i	*	*	-is	*	*
Ac.	-um	-am	-ud	-os	-as	-a
Ab.	-o	-a	-o	-is	*	*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ist-e	ist-a	ist-ud	ist-i	ist-æ	ist-a
G.	-ius	*	*	-orum	-arum	-orum
D.	-i	*	*	-is	*	*
Ac.	-um	-am	-ud	-os	-as	-a
Ab.	-o	-a	-o	-is	*	*

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Is	ea	id	ii	eæ	ea
G.	ejus	*	*	eorum	earum	eorum
D.	ei	*	*	iis, <i>vel</i> eis	*	*
Ac.	eum	eam	id	eas	eas	ea
Ab.	eo	eâ	eo	iis, <i>vel</i> eis	*	*

Examples of the Use of Demonstrative Pronouns.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. VII.)

1 Cortices colligi debent *eâ* tempestate—2 hunc pulve-rem—3 vasi *huic* aperto adhibe—4 cum calorem ferventem præcipimus, *istum* intelligimus—5 coque plumbi carbona-tem cum acido donec *hoc* saturetur—6 calor verò lenis *eum* indicat qui est inter gradum nonagesimum et centesimum—

7 quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici ponimus *id*—8 *hanc* aquam—9 *hæc* vaporet—10 *eorum* oleum essentielle—11 *earum* cortex exterior—12 *ejus* oleum—13 in *ejus* fluidum unciâ—14 *hoc* affusâ aquâ ablue—15 *hujus* liquoris—16 *has*, effusâ aquâ, super chartam bibulam exsicca—17 *hunc* in vase accuratè obturato serva—18 *hanc* aufer. (*Hanc* *hæc* refers to the antecedent, pars oleosa, in the formula for OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.)

REMARK 1st. The conjunction *que* is often joined to pronouns so as to appear but one word:—19 *eamque* toties cola—20 *hisque* adjice ferrum.

2nd. *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, the same, is declined like *is*, *ea*, *id*—21 *eandem* mensuram—22 *ad eundem* gradum calidum factum.

3rd. *Hic* and *ille* are often employed together, to signify *this* and *that*, or the *latter* and the *former*. Thus—23 *delectatam* tincturam et decoctum separatim cola, et *hoc* consummatum *illa* distillet, donec utrumque^u spissescat.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Qui, *who* or *which*.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Qui	quæ	quod	qui	quæ	quæ
G.	cujus	*	*	quorum	quarum	quorum
D.	cui	*	*	quibus, } or queis }	*	*
Ac.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quæ
Ab.	quo	quâ	quo, or qui	quibus, } or queis }	*	*

^u *Utrumque* is the neuter gender of *uterque*.

The compounds of *qui*; as *qui-dam*, a certain one; *aliquis*, some; *qui-vis*, or *qui-libet*, any one; *quis-que*, every one; &c. &c. are declined in like manner; that is, by simply adding the final particle to the several cases of *qui*.

Examples.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. VIII.)

1 Si acidum dilutum *quodlibet* instillatum bullulas excitet—2 horum *quodvis* in alembicum immitte—3 tabula ostendens, quâ ratione opium et præparata *quæ-dam* ex antimonio, arsenico, et hydrargyro, in medicamentis *quibus-dam* compositis continentur—4 pars aliqua—5 index nominum novorum ostendens ad quod veteris pharmacopœia nomen *quodque* pertinet—6 etenim fallax et incertus est guttarum numerus, tincturæ *cujuslibet* guttis fere bis totidem, quot aquæ, eandem mensuram implentibus.

Examples of the Agreement of Relative Pronouns.

This is what is called, in the Eton Grammar, the third concord or agreement between the antecedent and relative ^x.
(SEE TRANSLATION, No. IX.)

1 Congius vinarius legibus regni definitus est, *quem* ad usus medicinales, &c.—2 notas apposuimus, *quibus* pondus quodque consuetum est—3 in materiâ *ex quâ* fiunt mortaria—4 quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici, ponimus id, *de quo* agitur—5 sepono, ut fæces, si *quæ* sint, subsidant—6 in vas vitreum, *cui* os angustum—7 eodem modo *quo* cretam præparari—8 et *quæ* [vegetabilia] diutius servata fuerint rejicienda—9 *radices*, *quas* recentes servari præcepimus—10 *quam* [pulpa] per cribrum grandioribus foraminibus

^x *Antecedent*, from the Latin words *ante*, before, and *cedens*, participle of *cedo*, I go. *Relative*, from *re*, back, and *latus*, participle of *fero*, I carry.

primum exprime—11 ut post distillationem supersit
 satis est ad prohibendum empyreuma—12 aliud crucibu
cui parvum sit in fundo foramen—13 in receptaculum tu
 latum, *cui* aptatum est vas recipiens glacie vel aquâ refi
 ratum.

VERBS^y.

THE particular circumstances pointed out by verbs may
 fer as to *manner* and as to *time*: hence the necessity
 instituting *moods* and *tenses*. But before any details
 given of mood and tense, some remarks must be made r
 tive to the various classes of verbs. With respect to th

y “The verb, like the pronoun, has three persons in each number;
 they are not expressed separately, and put before the verb, as in Eng
 but consist of a letter or letters annexed to it, so as to form one word
 it. Thus:

o, or m, I	mus, we
s, thou	tis, ye or you
t, he, she, it	nt, they

“The vowel *a*, the first of the alphabet, prefixed to these, forms, in the
 sent tense, the model of the first conjugation; *ē*, the second vowel, fo
 that of the second; *i*, short, forms the model of the third; and *ī*, long,
 fourth.

	1st. Conj.	2nd. Conj.	3rd. Conj.	4th. Conj.
Sing. {	1. o	eo	o, or io	io, I
	2. as	es	is	is, thou
	3. at	et	it	it, he, she, it
Plur. {	1. āmus	ēmus	īmus	īmus, we
	2. ātis	ētis	ītis	ītis, ye
	3. ant	ent	unt, or iunt	iunt, they.” Jo

various signification, they are divided into active, passive, and neuter; with respect to their construction, into transitive and intransitive; with respect to their formation or inflection, into regular, irregular, personal, and impersonal. In Latin grammars we likewise find mention made of deponent verbs, inceptive verbs, and frequentative verbs.

The principal division of verbs is that by which they are ranged under the terms *active*, *passive*, and *neuter*. Active (in Latin, *activus*) is from *actus*, the participle of *ago*, I act. Passive (in Latin, *passivus*) is from *passus*, the participle of *patior*, I suffer. Neuter, from *neuter*, neither of the two.

In Latin, the active verbs end in *o*, as *amo*; the passive in *or*, as *amor*^z.

Of neuter, some end in *o*, as *gaudeo*; and some in *or*, as *glorior*.

A verb active is used when we express the circumstance of doing something; and the noun which denotes the thing done, must be put in what is termed the accusative or objective case; as "I write a letter." What is it that I do?—I write: and what is the result of my acting?—a letter.

A verb passive is used when we say we have something done to us, as "I was beaten by him." Thus, in the active I do something, and in the passive suffer something done.

A neuter verb is employed when the nominative or object of the verb precedes and no substantive comes after, as "he sleeps." One cannot say, "he sleeps a thing;" but, observe, to every verb active one can put the word thing, and make good sense, as "I saw a thing," "I found a thing," "I broke a thing," &c. The term neuter was applied to certain

^z In a strict sense, the English has no proper passive voice, that is, no difference of form in the same *word*, to express a difference in idea; that form of the verb which is called passive, consists in uniting the participle of the verb in the active voice with some tense of the auxiliary verb, *am*.

verbs, in contradistinction to the accepted sense of active and passive; for, strictly speaking, there is action in a verb neuter^a, as “I walk,” “I laugh.”

“The verb neuter affirms *neither* action, nor passion, nor simple being, but something more than being, yet in an *inactive* and *impassive* state, and is therefore *verbum supinum*, the *supine verb*, by the ancients, as *sto*, I stand; *vivo*, I live; *sedeo*, I sit.” Lyne.

Active verbs are sometimes termed *transitive*, (from *transitus*, the participle of *trans-eo*, I go over or beyond,) as the action expressed by them necessarily passes on to a noun following; as “he loves,” whom does he love?

Neuter verbs are sometimes termed *intransitive*, because the action affirmed does not pass on to an object, but respects the subject only, “as the wind blows.”

Inceptive verbs are those which end in *sco*, and denote *growth*, or *tendency to begin*, as *rubesco*, I begin to grow red.

There exists a number of verbs, which, though they convey an active meaning, have a passive termination; and, because they have thus *deposed* their active form, they are called *deponents*; (deponent is formed of *de*, a particle which implies downwards, and *pono*, I place.) Of this kind are *utor*, I use; *metior*, I measure. There are, on the other hand, verbs which have not the passive form, though they have a passive sense, as *fio*, I am made, and its compounds: these are sometimes termed neuter passives. In the *Pharmacopœia* we find *nos priore utimur*, “we use the former;” *minimas liquimus*, “we use the least.”

^a “The distinction of neuter verbs in our grammars and dictionaries seems of no real use, except to show that some verbs are followed by a preposition, and others not; and many of these verbs are marked both as active and neuter. Example, ‘The king rules the people;’ the king rules over the people.” See Dr. Lowth’s Grammar.

dorum partes metimur, "we measure the smallest portions of fluids;" *donec, ebullitione finitâ, Potassa liquefiat*, "until, ebullition being finished, the potash may be liquified."

Frequentative verbs denote the motion or action of their primitives increased or repeated, as *agito*, I act frequently, from *ago*.

MOODS.

MOOD (from the Latin word *modus*, a manner) is the mode or manner in which the meaning of a verb is expressed. Moods are usually divided into *Indicative*, (from *indico*, I show,) *Imperative*^b, (from *impero*, I govern,) *Potential*, (from *potens, potentis*, participle of *possum*, I am able,) *Subjunctive*, (from *sub*, under or after, and *junctus*, the participle of *jungo*, I join,) and *Infinitive*, (from *in* not, and *finio*, I limit).

TENSES.

THE affirmations made by verbs are different as to point of time, since we may affirm a thing *is*, or *was*, or *will be*; hence the necessity of a set of inflections, to denote those several times, which inflections are termed *tenses*. "The word *tense* shows that our chief grammarians, in the early period of grammatical study in England, were Frenchmen, for it comes from the Latin word *tempus*, time, through the French; thus, *temps, tems, tense*."

^b "The imperative mood can consist properly but of one person, for if we say let him *hear*, it is evident that the phrase is equivalent to 'I desire you, or I request you to let him hear.' It was doubtless from this consideration that we find the Latins, in order to express the other persons, employed the terminations peculiar to the present tense, subjunctive mood. I know no grammarian who seems to me to be accurate in his doctrine of the Latin imperative mood, nor any that are even consistent with themselves in their notions of it, except such as allow to it only the second person." Lyne.—See p. 9, note.

"Some consider *times* and *tenses*, as in origin and acceptation, synonymous terms: others derive the latter from the Latin *tensus*, applying it to that *tension* or inflexion of the word, by which difference in time is implied; difference in action denoted; in the same way as *case* is applied to that variation of a noun or pronoun, by which a change in relation is denoted. *case* is applied to the nominative in which there is neither *fall* nor *obliquation*; so is *tense* applied to the present, in which there is no terminational expression." *Grant's Grammar*.

In Latin grammars we find five tenses or designations of time.—1. The *Present*.—2. The *Preterimperfect*, (*preter* is an abbreviation of the Latin word *præteritus*, past; the *preterimperfect* is equivalent to saying *pastimperfect*).—3. The *Preterperfect*.—4. The *Preterpluperfect*, (*plu* is a contraction of *plus*, more, thus *preterpluperfect* is equivalent to saying *pastmoreperfect*).—5. The *Future*.

OBSERVE. "Imperfect and perfect do not apply to time, but to the imperfect or perfect, that is, the unfinished or finished state of the things indicated."

"The *preterperfect* has been long called the *preterpluperfect* false, because, as time can not be more than past, so a thing can not but be either imperfect or perfect, and never more than perfect." *Lyne*.

The *present* tense refers to what I am doing now, as "I am making the pill."—The *preterimperfect* to what is past, what one does not wish to represent as completely past, and it conveys an allusion to some other act, as "I was making the pill when you came in."—The *preterperfect* to what is completely past, as "I made the pill," or "I had made the pill."—The *preterpluperfect* tense to what is completely finished, and something more, for one wishes to show that the action was completely finished before some other past period, as "I had made the pill before you came."—The *future* has a reference solely to the time to come, as "I will make the pill presently."

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

GERUND is a contraction of the Latin word *gerundium*; *gerundium* is said to be derived from *gero*, I bear; if so, I presume to define gerunds to be an abbreviation of *re-gerundā*, (that is, a corruption of *gerenda*), which means "an action being carried on;" or, in other words, "an action in the state of progression." Grammarians are much embarrassed to settle the nature and character of the gerunds: they are not verbs, because they do not mark any judgment or affirmation of the mind, which is supposed to be the essence of the verb; and, besides, they have their several cases, which verbs have not. *Dr. Jones*, in his Latin grammar, observes "that the Latin gerunds in *di*, *do*, *dum*, are but the participle in *dus*, in the oblique cases: and as this is taken from the present participle, they have its sense, namely, an active sense; participles express powers or habits in action, and their tendency is to signify those powers and not their operation, that is, to become abstract nouns: thus, *learning*, *feeling*, *hearing*, assume the characters of nouns. On the same principle the oblique cases of the participles in *dus*, when alone, become in their nature abstract^c nouns. The gerunds, being thus nouns in reality, are governed like other nouns in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative, either with or without a preposition. EXAMPLES. *Ratio scribendi*, 'the art of writing;' *charta utilis scribendo*, 'paper useful for writing;' *inter agendum*, 'amidst acting,' (that is, while acting); *inter docendum*, 'amidst teaching,' (that is, during the time of teaching)."

In the *Pharmacopœia* we find *Aqua, quæ INTER DISTILLANDUM cum oleis carui, et menthæ piperitæ, prodit, in usum servetur*, "let the water which issues forth, *during distillation*, with the oil of carraway, and peppermint, be preserved

^c See p. 24, note.

for use ;" *ad prohibendum empyreuma*, "to prevent empyreuma ;" *ad acidum saturandum*, "to saturate the acid ;" *ad pulverem dejiciendum*, "to throw down (or precipitate) the powder ;" *ad hoc opus recognoscendum*, "to revising the work ;" *inter terendum*, "during the rubbing ;" *in macerandum*, "during the macerating."

"Gerunds of verbs governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which agree with their substantives in gender and number as *cupidus discendæ philosophiæ*, 'desirous of learning philosophy ;' *constans tempus in legendâ historiâ, et recognoscendis auctoribus*, 'he spends his time reading history and repassing his authors.' " *Wanostrocht.*

In the Pharmacopœia we find *quod ad pilulas* FINGENDUM *aptum sit*, "which may be fit for forming pills ;" *in tractis omnibus* PRÆPARANDIS, "in preparing all the tracts ;" *rerum* APPELLANDARUM, "of calling names."

"As adjectives assume the nature of nouns when used alone in the neuter termination, so the gerunds in *dum*, (which are, in fact, the neuter of participles in *dus*,) become substantives, denoting with *est*, necessity or obligation : *vivendum est mihi recte*, 'living well must be to me ;' that is, 'I must live well ;' or, 'I must be led well by me ;' *moriendum est omnibus*, 'dying must be to all ;' that is, 'death must be undergone by all ;' or, 'all must die.' " *Jones.*

In the Pharmacopœia we find VIDENDUM EST, *nequid cupri, aut plumbi insit in materiâ ex quâ fiunt mortaria*, "care is to be taken, lest any (portion) of copper or lead be present in the substance from which mortars are made." *Videndum* is from *video*, I see ; and as one of the uses of sight is to prevent us from running into danger, *videndum* may be translated "care is to be taken."

SUPINES.

SUPINE, in Latin *supinum*, which is derived by some writers from *supinus*, indolent.

"Of the ancient and later grammarians there are scarcely two of one mind about the supine, what part of speech it is, and why it is so named; some taking it to be a noun, some a verb, and some a participle, some a gerund, some a distinct part of speech of itself, some that the supine in *um* is one part of speech, and that the supine in *u* is another; and some alledging one reason for the name and some another; none, I confess, to my satisfaction: but I believe, from all the examples I have been able to collect (and they fill six folio pages in my MS.) that a supine is a noun, so named from its being always under government, having no nominative case; as a preposition is so named, because it always preceeds or governs in construction." Lyne.

Dr. Jones, in his Latin grammar, terms the supine a barbarous fiction.

"General custom makes the pretended supine, *um*, branch out into many sorts or words; whereas it would have been more rational to put in lexicons the termination *us*, instead of the termination *um*, called the supine. The supine in *um* is, in reality, the accusative of a verbal noun of the fourth declension in *us*, with a preposition understood." See Salmon's *Stemmata Latinitatis*.

REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS have four principal branches, out of which all the other branches are derived; it is for this reason that we find in the dictionaries four different parts of the verb mentioned, thus: *Tĕro, ěre, trĭvi, trĭtum*, to rub. But observe, *tĕro*, is, I rub, and not To rub. In Adams's Latin Dictionary the infinitive is given first. "These principal branches are (says one grammarian) the present tense or theme, the infinitive which marks the conjugation, the perfect tense, and the perfect participle." "The primitive tenses are (says another grammarian) the present indicative, as *amo*; the preterperfect, *amavi*; the supine, *amatum*; the present of the infinitive, *amare*; all verbs form their other tenses from these, so that too great care cannot be paid to the preterper-

fect and supine, when verbs are looked out in the dictionary^d."

Latin verbs are classed into four conjugations, which are distinguished from each other by the termination of the present tense of the infinitive mood, active; or by the second person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood, passive.

	In the active voice.	In the passive voice.
The first conjugation has	<i>āre</i>	<i>āris</i>
The second	<i>ēre</i>	<i>ēris</i>
The third	<i>ere</i>	<i>ēris</i>
The fourth	<i>ire</i>	<i>iris</i>

ACTIVE VOICE.

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

amare,
to love.

monere,
to advise.

regere,
to rule.

audire,
to hear.

^d "The learner should use himself to conjugate every verb; I mean to specify the four leading branches, namely, the present tense, the infinitive mood, the perfect tense, and the perfect participle: and here I must observe that I have excluded that barbarous fiction which grammarians call *supine*, and have restored in its room the perfect participle. Some writers and the late H. Tooke amongst the number, suppose this participle to be derived from the third person singular of the present tense, by adding *u* thus: *amavit, amavitus, amatus*; *docuit, docuitus, doctus*; but this is a mistake, as the formation of many verbs clearly shows. Upon this principle the perfect participle of *facio* would be *fecitus fectus*; but it is *factus*; those of *video, tango, pario*, would be *viditus, tetigitus, peperitus*; whereas they are *visus, tactus, partus*. For this reason, I have derived it from the present tense." Jones.

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

amavisse, monuisse, rexisse, audivisse,
to have loved. to have advised. to have ruled. to have heard.

Future Tense.

amaturum esse, moniturum esse, reclusum esse, auditurum esse,
to be about to love. to be about to advise. to be about to rule. to be about to hear.

GERUNDS.

aman-di, monen-di, regen-di, audien-di,
of loving. of advising. of ruling. of hearing.
 -do, -do, -do, -do,
in loving. in advising. in ruling. in hearing.
 -dum, -dum, -dum, -dum,
to love. to advise. to rule. to hear.

SUPINES.

ama-tum, mon-iturum, rec-tum, aud-iturum,
to love. to advise. to rule. to hear.
 -tu, -itu, -tu, -itu,
to be loved. to be advised. to be ruled. to be heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

amans, monens, regens, audiens,
loving. advising. ruling. hearing.

Future in Rus.

amaturus, moniturus, reclusus, auditorus,
about to love. about to advise. about to rule. about to hear.

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	am-o,	mon-eo,	reg-o,	aud-io,
		<i>I love.</i>	<i>I advise.</i>	<i>I rule.</i>	<i>I hear.</i>
		-as,	-es,	-is,	-is,
Plur.	{	-at,	-et,	-it,	-it,
		-amus,	-emus,	-imus,	-imus,
		-atis,	-etis,	-itis,	-itis,
		-ant,	-ent,	-unt,	-iunt,

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	{	am-abam,	mon-ebam,	reg-ebam,	audi-ebam,
		<i>I loved.</i>	<i>I advised.</i>	<i>I ruled.</i>	<i>I heard.</i>
		-abas,	-ebas,	-ebas,	-ebas,
Plur.	{	-abat,	-ebat,	-ebat,	-ebat,
		-abamus,	-ebamus,	-ebamus,	-ebamus,
		-abatis,	-ebatis,	-ebatis,	-ebatis,
		-abant,	-ebant,	-ebant,	-ebant,

Preterperfect.

Sing.	{	amav-i,	monu-i,	rex-i,	audiv-i,
		<i>I have loved.</i>	<i>I have advised.</i>	<i>I have ruled.</i>	<i>I have heard.</i>
		-isti,	-isti,	-isti,	-isti,
Plur.	{	-it,	-it,	-it,	-it,
		-imus,	-imus,	-imus,	-imus,
		-istis,	-istis,	-istis,	-istis,
		-erunt,	-erunt,	-erunt,	-erunt,
		<i>vel ere,</i>	<i>vel ere,</i>	<i>vel ere,</i>	<i>vel ere,</i>

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing.	amav-eram,	monu-eram,	reg-eram,	audiv-eram,
	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>	<i>I had heard.</i>
	-eras,	-eras,	-eras,	-eras,
Plur.	-erat,	-erat,	-erat,	-erat,
	-eramus,	-eramus,	-eramus,	-eramus,
	-eratis,	-eratis,	-eratis,	-eratis,
	-erant,	-erant,	-erant,	-erant,

Future.

Sing.	am-abo,	mon-ebo,	reg-am,	audi-am,
	<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>I shall advise.</i>	<i>I shall rule.</i>	<i>I shall hear.</i>
	-abis,	-ebis,	-es,	-es,
Plur.	-abit,	-ebit,	-et,	-et,
	-abimus,	-ebimus,	-emus,	-emus,
	-abitis,	-ebitis,	-etis,	-etis,
	-abunt,	-ebunt,	-ent,	-ent,

IMPERATIVE.

Sing.	ama,	mone,	rege,	audi,
	<i>love thou.</i>	<i>advise thou.</i>	<i>rule thou.</i>	<i>hear thou.</i>
	amet,	moneat,	regat,	audiat,
Plur.	<i>let him love.</i>	<i>let him advise.</i>	<i>let him rule.</i>	<i>let him hear.</i>
	amemus,	moneamus,	regamus,	audiamus,
	<i>let us love.</i>	<i>let us advise.</i>	<i>let us rule.</i>	<i>let us hear.</i>
	amate,	monete,	regite,	audite,
	<i>love ye.</i>	<i>advise ye.</i>	<i>rule ye.</i>	<i>hear ye.</i>
	ament,	moneant,	regant,	audiant,
	<i>let them love.</i>	<i>let them advise.</i>	<i>let them rule.</i>	<i>let them hear.</i>

The second and third persons of the imperative have terminations, as follows, but the latter are seldom employed.

	1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
<i>Sing.</i> {	ama, amato	mone, moneto	rege, regito	audi, audito
	amet, amato	moneat, moneto	regat, regito	audiat, audit
<i>Plur.</i> {	amate, amatote	monete, monetote	regite, regitote	audite, audi
	ament, amanto	moneant, monento	regant, regunto	audiant, audin

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	am-em,	mon-eam,	reg-am,	aud-iam
<i>Sing.</i> {	<i>I may love.</i>	<i>I may advise.</i>	<i>I may rule.</i>	<i>I may he</i>
	-es,	-eas,	-as,	-ias,
	-et,	-eat,	-at,	-iat,
<i>Plur.</i> {	-emus,	-eamus,	-amus,	-ian
	-etis,	-eatis,	-atis,	-iati
	-ent,	-eant,	-aut,	-iant

Preterimperfect.

	am-arem,	mon-erem,	reg-erem,	aud-irem
<i>Sing.</i> {	<i>I might love.</i>	<i>I might advise.</i>	<i>I might rule.</i>	<i>I might he</i>
	-ares,	-eres,	-eres,	-ires,
	-aret,	-eret,	-eret,	-iret,
<i>Plur.</i> {	-aremus,	-eremus,	-eremus,	-iren
	-aretis,	-eretis,	-eretis,	-ireti
	-arent,	-erent,	-erent,	-iren

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

Preterperfect.

Sing.	amav-erim,	monu-erim,	rex-erim,	audiv-erim,
	<i>I may have loved.</i>	<i>I may have advised.</i>	<i>I may have ruled.</i>	<i>I may have heard.</i>
Plur.	-eris,	-eris,	-eris,	-eris,
	-erit,	-erit,	-erit,	-erit,
	-erimus,	-erimus,	-erimus,	-erimus,
	-eritis,	-eritis,	-eritis,	-eritis,
	-erint,	-erint,	-erint,	-erint,

Preterpluperfect.

Sing.	amav-issem,	monu-issem,	rex-issem,	audiv-issem,
	<i>I might have loved.</i>	<i>I might have advised.</i>	<i>I might have ruled.</i>	<i>I might have heard.</i>
Plur.	-isses,	-isses,	-isses,	-isses,
	-isset,	-isset,	-isset,	-isset,
	-issemus,	-issemus,	-issemus,	-issemus,
	-issetis,	-issetis,	-issetis,	-issetis,
	-issent,	-issent,	-issent,	-issent,

Future.

Sing.	am-avero,	mon-uerō,	rex-ero,	aud-ivero,
	<i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
Plur.	-averis,	-ueris,	-eris,	-iveris,
	-averit,	-uerit,	-erit,	-iverit,
	-averimus,	-uerimus,	-erimus,	-iverimus,
	-averitis,	-ueritis,	-eritis,	-iveritis,
	-averint,	-uerint,	-erint,	-iverint,

THE AUXILIARY VERB *ESSE*, TO BE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel* futurum esse, *to be about to be.*Participle^e of the Future in Rus.Futurus, *about to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	sum,	<i>I am</i>		sim,	<i>I may be</i>
		es,			sis,	
		est,			sit,	
Plur.	{	sumus,			simus,	
		estis,			sitis,	
		sunt,			sint,	

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	fu-i,	<i>I have been</i>		fu-erim,	<i>I may have been</i>
		-isti,			-eris,	
		-it,			-erit,	
Plur.	{	-imus,			-erimus,	
		-istis,			-eritis,	
		-erunt,			-erint,	

^e The participle of the present tense, *ENS*, *being*, is seldom used by composition, as *absens*, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	e-ram, <i>I was</i>	es-sem, <i>vel</i> fo-rem, <i>I might be</i>	
		-ras,	-ses,	-res,
Plur.	{	-rat,	-set,	-ret,
		-ramus,	-semus,	-remus,
		-ratis,	-setis,	-retis,
		-rant,	-sent,	-rent.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	{	fu-eram, <i>I had been</i>	fu-issem, <i>I might have been</i>	
		-eras,	-isses,	
Plur.	{	-erat,	-isset,	
		-eramus,	-issemus,	
		-eratis,	-issetis,	
		-erant,	-issent,	

Future Tense.

Sing.	{	e-ro, <i>I shall be</i>	fu-ero, <i>I shall have been</i>	
		-ris,	-eris,	
Plur.	{	-rit,	-erit,	
		-rimus,	-erimus,	
		-ritis,	-eritis,	
		-runt,	-erunt,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

[No first Person.]

Sing.	{	sis, es, esto,	<i>be thou,</i>
		sit, esto,	<i>let him be,</i>
Plur.	{	simus,	<i>let us be,</i>
		sitis, este, estote,	<i>be ye,</i>
		sint, sunt,	<i>let them be.</i>

COMPOUND TENSES OF PASSIVE VERBS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterperfect Tense.

Singular.

amatus sum, v. fui,
 es, v. fuisti,
 est, v. fuit,

amatus sim, v. fuerim,
 sis, v. fueris,
 sit, v. fuerit,

Plural.

amati sumus, v. fuimus,
 estis, v. fuistis,
 sunt, v. fuerunt,

amati simus, v. fuerimus,
 sitis, v. fueritis,
 sint, v. fuerint,

Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

amatus eram, v. fueram,
 eras, v. fueras,
 erat, v. fuerat,

amatus essem, v. fuissem,
 esses, v. fuisses,
 esset, v. fuisset,

Plural.

amati eramus, v. fueramus,
 eratis, v. fueratis,
 erant, v. fuerant,

amati essemus, v. fuissen
 essetis, v. fuissetis
 essent, v. fuissent,

Future.

Singular.

amatus ero, v. fuero,
 eris, v. fueris,
 erit, v. fuerit,

Plural.

amati erimus, v. fuerimu
 eritis, v. fueritis,
 erunt, v. fuerint,

It is to be observed of these compound tenses, that although compounded of the participle and auxiliary verb so as to form one tense, they preserve their signification distinct, as *ego sum*, vel *fui*, I am, or I have been, *amatus*, loved; *ego eram*, vel *fueram*, I was, or I had been, *amatus*, loved.

The compound tenses are placed here in order to show more forcibly,

I. Their connection with the verb *Esse*.

II. That they do not vary their terminations according to the conjugations to which they belong, but depend only upon the participle by which they are formed conjointly with the different tenses of the verb *Esse*.

III. That the participle varies its terminations in the same manner as adjectives of three terminations, and agrees in number, case, and gender with the substantive it accompanies.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	amat-us,	-a,	-um,	amat-i,	-æ,	-a,
G.	-i,	-æ,	-i,	-orum,	-arum,	-orum,
D.	-o,	-æ,	-o,	-is,	-is,	-is,
Ac.	-um,	-am,	-um,	-os,	-as,	-a,
Ab.	-o,	-a,	-o,	-is,	-is,	-is,

Examples of the Compound Tenses.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. X.)

1 Ne quis error nascatur ex nominibus, quæ ponderibus et mensuris nullo discrimine *imposita-sunt*—2 donec *expulsa-*

fuert ammonia—3 quod prius *ustum-fuert*—4 donec a-
 dum carbonicum penitùs *expulsum-fuert*—5 eodem mo-
 fit calx è testis postquam aquâ fervente *lotæ-fuerint*—6 q-
 diutiùs *servata-fuerint*—7 cum duo ponderum genera
 Angliâ usu *recepta-sint*—8 donec omnis humor *consumpt-*
sit—9 ità erroribus *purgata* et experimentis *illustrata-*
 —10 ab omnibus dudum *efflagitata-fuert*—11 si ea ff-
 omnis, quæ in principiò *adhibita-est*—12 vegetabilia, br-
 postquam *decerpta-fuerint*—13 donec humor penitùs ca-
sumptus-fuert—14 et præpara eodem modo, quo de cro-
præceptum-est.

PASSIVE VOICE.

1st Conj. 2nd Conj. 3rd Conj. 4th Conj.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

amari, moneri, regi, audire,
to be loved. to be advised. to be ruled. to be heard.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

amatum esse, monitum esse, rectum esse, auditum es-
 v. fuisse, v. fuisse, v. fuisse, v. fuisse,
to have been to have been to have been to have been
loved. advised. ruled. heard.

Future Tense.

amatum iri, monitum iri, rectum iri, auditum
to be about to be to be about to be to be about to be to be about to
loved. advised. ruled. heard.

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

2nd Conj.

4th Conj.

PARTICIPLES.

Preterperfect Tense.

amatus,
loved.monitus,
advised.rectus,
ruled.auditus,
heard.

Future in DUS.

amandus,
to be loved.monendus,
to be advised.regendus,
to be ruled.audiendus,
to be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	am-or,	mon-eor,	reg-or,	aud-ior,
		<i>I am loved.</i>	<i>I am advised.</i>	<i>I am ruled.</i>	<i>I am heard.</i>
		-aris,	-eris,	-eris,	-iris,
Plur.	{	-atur,	-etur,	-itur,	-itur,
		-amur,	-emur,	-imur,	-imur,
		-amini,	-emini,	-imini,	-imini,
		-antur,	-entur,	-untur,	-iuntur,

Imperfect.

Sing.	{	am-abar,	mon-ebar,	reg-ebar,	audi-ebar,
		<i>I was loved.</i>	<i>I was advised.</i>	<i>I was ruled.</i>	<i>I was heard.</i>
		-abaris,	-ebaris,	-ebaris,	-ebaris,
Plur.	{	-abatur,	-ebatur,	-ebatur,	-ebatur,
		-abamur,	-ebamur,	-ebamur,	-ebamur,
		-abamini,	-ebamini,	-ebamini,	-ebamini,
		-abantur,	-ebantur,	-ebantur,	-ebantur,

The student is referred to the verb *Esse* for the Preterperfect and the Preterpluperfect Tenses.

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

Future Tense.

Sing.	{	am-abor,	mon-ebor,	reg-ar,	audi-ar,
		<i>I shall be loved.</i>	<i>I shall be advised.</i>	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>	<i>I shall be heard.</i>
Plur.	{	-aberis,	-eberis,	-eris,	-eris
		-abitur,	-ebitur,	-etur,	-etur
		-abimur,	-ebimur,	-emur,	-emur
		-abimini,	-ebimini,	-emini,	-emini
		-abuntur,	-ebuntur,	-entur,	-entur

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{	amare,	monere,	regere,	audire,
		<i>be thou loved.</i>	<i>be thou advised.</i>	<i>be thou ruled.</i>	<i>be thou heard.</i>
Plur.	{	ametur,	moneatur,	regatur,	audiatur
		<i>let him be loved.</i>	<i>let him be advised.</i>	<i>let him be ruled.</i>	<i>let him be heard.</i>
		amemur,	moneamur,	regamur,	audiamur
		<i>let us be loved.</i>	<i>let us be advised.</i>	<i>let us be ruled.</i>	<i>let us be heard.</i>
		amamini,	monemini,	regimini,	audimini
		<i>be ye loved.</i>	<i>be ye advised.</i>	<i>be ye ruled.</i>	<i>be ye heard.</i>
		amentur,	moneantur,	regantur,	audiantur
		<i>let them be loved.</i>	<i>let them be advised.</i>	<i>let them be ruled.</i>	<i>let them be heard.</i>

The second and third persons of the Imperative have the following terminations, as follows :

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

Singular.

amare, amator	monere, monetur	regere, regitur	audire, auditur
ametur, amator	moneatur, monetur	regatur, regitur	audiatur, auditur

Plural.

amamini, amantur	monemini, monentur	regimini, reguntur	audimini, audiuntur
amentur, amantur	moneantur, monentur	regantur, reguntur	audiantur, audiuntur

1st Conj.

2nd Conj.

3rd Conj.

4th Conj.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	am-er,	mon-ear,	reg-ar,	aud-iar,
	<i>I may be loved.</i>	<i>I may be advised.</i>	<i>I may be ruled.</i>	<i>I may be heard.</i>
Plur.	-eris,	-earis,	-aris,	-iaris,
	-etur,	-eatur,	-atur,	-iatur,
	-emur,	-eamur,	-amur,	-iamur,
	-emini,	-eamini,	-amini,	-iamini,
	-entur,	-eantur,	-antur,	-iantur,

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	am-arer,	mon-erer,	reg-erer,	aud-irer,
	<i>I might be loved.</i>	<i>I might be advised.</i>	<i>I might be ruled.</i>	<i>I might be heard.</i>
Plur.	-eris,	-ereris,	-ereris,	-ireris,
	-etur,	-eretur,	-eretur,	-iretur,
	-emur,	-eremur,	-eremur,	-iremur,
	-emini,	-eremini,	-eremini,	-iremini,
	-entur,	-erentur,	-erentur,	-irentur,

The student is referred to the verb *Esse* for the Preterperfect, Preterpluperfect, and Future Tenses.

The passive verbs have two terminations in the second person singular of their simple tenses, as follows :

1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
amaris, amare	moneris, monere	regeris, regere	audiris, audire
amabaris, amabare	monebaris, monebare	regebaris, regerebare	audiebaris, audiebare
amaberis, amabere	moneberis, monebere	regeris, regere	audieris, audiere
ameris, amere	monearis, moneare	regaris, regare	audiaris, audiare
amareris, amarere	moneris, monerere	regeris, regere	audieris, audire

IRREGULAR VERBS.

IRREGULAR Verbs are so named as having less analogy than the regular.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

posse, <i>to be able.</i>	velle, <i>to be willing.</i>	malle, <i>to be more willing.</i>
ferre, <i>to bear.</i>	fieri, <i>to be made.</i>	ferri, <i>to be born.</i>

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense.

potuisse,	voluisse,	malluisse,
tulisse,	factum esse, vel fuisse,	latum esse, vel fuisse,

Future Tense.

[posse, velle, and malle, have no future tense.]

laturum esse,	factum iri,	latum iri,
---------------	-------------	------------

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

possum,	potes,	potest,	possumus,	potestis,	possumus,
volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volumus,
malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malumus,
fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt,
fio,	fis,	fit,	fimus,	fitis,	fiunt,
feror,	ferris,	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur,
	v. ferre				

Preterimperfect Tense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
pote-ram,	-eras,	-erat,	pot-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant,
vole-bam,	-bas,	-bat,	vole-bamus,	-batis,	-bant,
male-bam	*	*	male-bamus,	*	*
fere-bam	*	*	fere-bamus,	*	*
fie-bam	*	*	fie-bamus,	*	*
fere-bar,	-baris,	-batur,	fere-bamur	-bamini,	-bantur,
v. bare					

Preterperfect Tense.

potu-i,	-isti,	-it,	potu-imus,	-istis,	-erunt, v. ere,
volu-i,	*	*	volu-imus,	*	*
malu-i,	*	*	malu-imus,	*	*
tul-i,	*	*	tul-imus,	*	*
factus sum,	es,	est,	facti sumus,	estis,	sunt, v. fuerunt,
v. fui,	v. fuisti,	v. fuit,	v. fuimus,	v. fuistis,	v. fuere,
latus	*	*	lati	*	*

Preterpluperfect Tense.

potu-eram,	-eras,	-erat,	potu-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant,
volu-eram,	*	*	volu-eramus,	*	*
malu-eram,	*	*	malu-eramus,	*	*
tul-eram,	*	*	tul-eramus,	*	*
factus eram,	eras,	erat,	facti eramus,	eratis,	erant,
v. fueram,	v. fueras,	v. fuerat,	v. fueramus,	v. fueratis,	v. fue- rant,
latus	*	*	lati	*	*

Future Tense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit,	pot-erimus,	-eritis,	-erit
vol-am,	-es,	-et,	vol-emus,	-etis,	-ent
mal-am,	*	*	mal-emus,	*	*
fer-am,	*	*	fer-emus,	*	*
fi-am,	*	*	fi-emus,	*	*
fer-ar,	-eris,	-etur,	fer-emur,	-emini,	-ent
v. -ere,					

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

[possum, volo, *and* malo, *have no imperative mood.*]

fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	feramus; ferte, fertote; fera feru
fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiamus; fite, fitote; fiant, fiu
ferre, fertor; feratur, fertor.	feramur; ferimini, feriminor; rantur, feru

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

poss-im,	-is,	-it,	poss-imus,	-itis,	-int
vel-im,	*	*	vel-imus,	*	*
mal-im,	*	*	mal-imus,	*	*
fer-am,	-as,	-at,	fer-amus,	-itis,	-ant
fi-am,	*	*	fi-amus,	*	*
fer-ar,	-aris,	-atur,	fer-amur,	-amini,	-ant
v. -are.					

Preterimperfect Tense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
poss-em,	-es,	-et,	poss-emus,	-etis,	-ent,
vell-em,	*	*	vell-emus,	*	*
mall-em,	*	*	mall-emus,	*	*
ferr-em,	*	*	ferr-emus,	*	*
fier-em,	*	*	fier-emus,	*	*
ferr-er,	-eris,	-etur,	ferr-emur,	-emini,	-entur,
	v.				
	-ere,				

Preterperfect Tense.

potu-erim,	-eris,	-erit,	potu-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint,
volu-erim,	*	*	volu-erimus,	*	*
malu-erim,	*	*	malu-erimus,	*	*
tul-erim,	*	*	tul-erimus,	*	*
factus sim,	sis,	sit,	facti simus,	sitis,	sint,
v.	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.
fuerim,	fueris,	fuerit,	fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint,
latus	*	*	lati	*	*

Preterpluperfect Tense.

potu-issem,	-isses,	-isset,	potu-issemus,	-issetis,	-issent,
volu-issem,	*	*	volu-issemus,	*	*
malu-issem,	*	*	malu-issemus,	*	*
tul-issem,	*	*	tul-issemus,	*	*
factus essem,	esses,	esset,	facti essemus,	essetis,	essent,
v.	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.
fuissem,	fuiesses,	fuisset,	fuissemus,	fuissetis,	fuis-
					sent,
latus	*	*	lati	*	*

Future Tense.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
potu-ero,	-eris,	-erit,	potu-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint
volu-ero,	*	*	volu-erimus,	*	*
malu-ero,	*	*	malu-erimus,	*	*
tul-ero,	*	*	tul-erimus,	*	*
factus ero,	eris,	erit,	facti erimus,	eritis,	erint
v.	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.
fuero,	fuero,	fuerit,	fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint
latus	*	*	lati	*	*

EO, IVI, ITUM, IRE, TO GO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pre.	Eo, is, it ; imus, itis, eunt
Im.	I-bam, -bas, -bat ; -bamus, -batis, -bant
Per.	Iv-i, -isti, -it ; -imus, -istis, -erunt
Plu.	Iv-eram, -eras, -erat ; -eramus, -eratis, -erant
Fu.	I-bo, -bis, -bit ; -bimus, -bitis, -bunt

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pre.	Eam, eas, eat ; eamus, eatis, eant
Im.	I-rem, -res, -ret ; -remus, -retis, -rent
Per.	Iv-erim, -eris, -erit ; -erimus, -eritis, -erint
Plu.	Iv-issem, -isses, -isset ; -issemus, -issetis, -issent
Fu.	Iv-ero, -eris, -erit ; -erimus, -eritis, -erint

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

[No first person.]

I, ito ; eat, ito. eamus ; ite, itote ; eant, eant

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pre. Ire. Per. Ivisse. Fut. Iturum esse, v. fu

	PARTICIPLES.	GERUNDS.	SUPINES.
Pre.	Iens,	Eundum,	Itum,
Fu.	Iturus,	Eundi,	Itu,
		Eundo,	

Eo, has several compounds which are conjugated in the same manner.

Examples of the Use of the Irregular Verbs.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. XI.)

1 Sed ea est artis conditio, ut emendari quidè*m possit*, absoluta reddi non *possit*—2 ut in pulverem teri *possit*—3 gummi-resinæ faciliè liquescentes purificari *possunt*—4 ut per pannum cannabinum à sordibus prelo separari *possint*—5 potassæ subcarbonas purior præparari *potest*—6 ei simplicius, esti minù*s eruditum cognomen apponere maluimus*—7 quos siquis asperiù*s notare voluerit*—8 donec in mucilaginem *abeat*—9 donec hydrargyrum in squamas rubras *abierit*—10 ut supernatat pars oleosa hanc *aufer*—11 et spathâ assiduè move, donec *cöierint*—12 donec in unum *cöeant*—13 donec vapor ruber *prodire* cessaverit—14 ubi bullulæ *exire* cessaverint—15 ut, dum frigescet, *fiant* crystalli—16 in materiâ exquâ *fiunt* mortaria—17 quoties *fit* mentio ponderis specifici—18 donec vapor ruber *prodeat*—19 in hanc aquam *transeat* acidum muriaticum—20 aquæ, quæ inter distillandum cum oleis carui, pimentæ, &c. *prodit*—21 liquorem qui *transierit* leni calore consume.

DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

THERE are many verbs which have only some particular

tenses and persons, and those which are found only in the *Third Person Singular* are termed IMPERSONAL VERBS. In English these Impersonal Verbs are preceded by the pronoun IT.

Examples of Impersonal Verbs.

22 In vasis vitreis obturatis servare *oportet*—23 *oportet* autem paululum aquæ ferventis adjicere—24 plus calcis adjicere *oportebit*.

Examples of the Agreement of Verbs with their Nominative Case.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. XII.)

1 *Liquorem* postquam *refruxerit* cola—2 *liquores* calentes inter se misce et postquam *refruxerint* cola—3 *distillet* aqua *dum* aceticum—4 *distillent* liquoris ammoniæ *fluidum* *duodecim*—5 *hæc* (semina) in propriis pericarpis servari *debent*—6 liquari *debet* *uncia*—7 seponere ut *fiant* *crystalli*—8 ut *fiat* idonea *crassitudo*—9 eodem modo *fit* calx è testis—10 in materiâ ex quâ *fiunt* *mortaria*—11 donec *liquentur* *extracta*—12 misce, ut *liquetur* sal.

PARTICIPLES.

THERE are four participles, the *Present*, the *Future in Latin*, the *Perfect*, and the *Future in Greek*.

I. The present participle is formed from the present tense by changing in the first conjugation *o*, or *or*, into *ans*; in the second, third, or fourth, *o* or *or*, into *ens*: as

amo,	<i>I love,</i>	amans,	<i>loving,</i>
dóceo,	<i>I teach,</i>	docens,	<i>teaching.</i>

II. The future in *dus*, is formed from the present participle by changing the final *s* into *dus*; as

amans, amandus,	<i>to be loved,</i>
docens, docendus,	<i>to be taught.</i>

The participles in *dus*, in the genitive, ablative, and accusative, are usually called gerunds; and they are abstract nouns, to be rendered in English by the present participles, as *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, by loving; *amandum*, for loving, or to love.

III. The perfect or passive participle is formed from the present tense, by assuming *tus* with *ā* long in the first conjugation; *ī* short, in the second and third; and *ī* long, in the fourth, before it; as

voco,	<i>I call,</i>	vocātus,	<i>called,</i>
moneo,	<i>I advise,</i>	monītus,	<i>advised.</i>

Sometimes the vowel *i* is dropped, as from *capio* comes *captus*, instead of *capītus*; and when *i* is excluded the participles of some verbs assume *c*, thus *rectus* for *regītus* is the perfect participle of *rego*.

IV. The future in *rus* is formed from the perfect participle, by changing the final *s* into *rus*; as

amatus,	amaturus,	<i>about to love.</i>
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“Present and past participles are often used as adjectives, as *diligens puer*, ‘a diligent boy;’ *doctus vir*, ‘a learned man.’ The perfect participle often loses its participial character and becomes a mere adjective; as from *pereo*, (I go through,) we have *peritus*, (having gone through,) ‘skilful or complete.’” Jones.

Distillatus is used both as an adjective and as a participle. EXAMPLE. “*Aquæ distillatæ*;” “*aquam distillatam*.”

The present participle is declined like adjectives of termination, (see page 21.)

The perfect or passive participle, the future in *dus*, and the future in *rus*, are declined like *bonus*.

Examples of the Agreement of the Present Participle.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. XIII.)

1 Liquorem *superstitem* rejice—2 aquam adhuc turbidam *supernatantem* trans mitte—3 liquorem cum calce *superstitem*—4 liquores *calentes* inter se misce.

Examples of the Agreement of the Perfect Participle, of the Future in Dus, and of the Future in Rus.

5 Liquores inter se *mistos*—6 adjice sulphuretum et tritatem inter se *mista*—7 in crucibulum aliud priori *superpositum* sublima—8 arsenici oxydi *sublimati*, in pulverem subtilissimum *triti*—9 deinde cuprum ammoniatum, chartâ bibulâ *involutum*, leni calore exsicca—10 deinde ferri sulphuratum carbonatæ aquâ calidâ ablue, et chartâ bibulâ *involutum* leni calore exsicca—11 in vase accuratè *obturato*—12 in vasis vitreis *obturatis*—13 fictilia plumbo *vitri facta* alia sunt—14 receptaculum *frigefactum*—15 octarios sex proximè *distillatos*—16 liquorem *frigefactum*—17 in vas idoneum (super arenam) *positum*—18 succo (limonum) *fervefacto*—19 potassæ in aquâ *liquatæ*—20 pulveri *siccato*—21 aquam *distillatæ*—22 si in ejus fluidunciam aquâ *dilutam*—23 deinde ammoniæ muriatæ et reliquam aquam, prius *fervefactam* adjice—24 adjice calcem affusâ aquâ *resolutam*—25 sodæ muriatis *exsiccatæ*—26 Potassæ *Supertartratæ* in pulverem *tritam*—27 sodæ impuræ in pulverem *tritæ*—28 sodæ sulphuratis carbonatis in aquâ *liquatæ* ammoniam adjice—29 mensuram

que liquidorum utimur ex congio vinario *deductis*—30 vegetabilia ex LINNÆI speciebus plantarum à WILLDENOW *editis*, (designantur)—31 animalia secundum LINNÆI systema naturæ à GMELIN *editum* (designantur)—32 succum levissime *expressum*.

“ A participle is joined with a noun singular or plural, in the ablative, to express the cause or origin of a circumstance connected with them in the preceding or subsequent clause. *Sole oriente fugiunt tenebræ*, ‘from the sun rising the darkness disperses;’ *pietate adversus deos sublata, fides etiam, et justitia tollitur*, ‘from piety towards the gods being removed, faith also, and justice, is subverted.’ In the first of these instances, the *darkness disperses*, is an effect proceeding from *sole oriente*, as its cause; it is therefore put in the ablative. In the second, *faith* and *justice* are represented as subverted, in consequence of the previous subversion of piety. The clause *pietate sublata*, therefore, with the strictest propriety, assumes the ablative.

“ Grammarians call this form ‘the absolute case,’ or ‘the ablative absolute;’ a term which conveys no meaning, for, so far from being absolute or independent of the rest of the sentence, the clause is as connected with what goes before or what comes after, as a cause is with its effect. And the reason why it is put in the ablative is, that the ablative is the case which expresses *the cause* or medium by which an effect is produced.”
Jones.

Examples of the Participles in the Ablative.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. XIV.)

1 Dein igne subducto—2 brevi morâ interpositâ—3 mensurâ vitreâ, intervallis æqualibus, signetâ—4 ex arenâ paulatim calefaciendâ—5 primo octario rejecto—6 effuso liquore—7 aquâ tepidâ sæpiùs renovatâ—8 retortâ aptatâ—9 adjectâ insuper potassæ nitratis exsiccatae unciâ—10 calore paulatim aucto—11 parte dimidiâ ad ignem consumptâ—12 igne acri subjecto, protinùs sublima—13 quibus abjectis, distillent congii quatuor.

“ Perfect participles of the neuter gender, like neuter adjectives, are

often used substantively ; *provisum est a Deo*, ' provision is made by God ;' *cautum est*, ' a caution is taken ;' *pugnatum est*, ' a battle is fought ;' Jones.

In the *Pharmacopœia* we find—13 *notas apposui*mus quibus pondus quodque designare *consuetum est*.

" The participles in *dus* have generally a passive sense, and they agree with the noun which they qualify ; *ad defendendam rempublicam*, ' to the republic to be defended,' that is, ' to defend the republic ;' *ætas ad utenda idonea*, ' an age fit for these things to be used ;' that is, ' fit for using these things.' " Jones.

In the *Pharmacopœia* we find—14 *decerpenda sunt* vegetabilia—15 *radices pleræque effodiendæ sunt*—16 *semina colligenda sunt*.

Indeclinable Parts of Speech.

ADVERBS.

OF Adverbs it requires little to be said. It may not be superfluous to notice a few adverbial expressions—*quàm citissimè* ; *citissimè* is the superlative of *citò*, and united *quàm*, implies as " quickly as possible." [The student should recollect that adverbs derived from adjectives have degrees of comparison. See page 22.] *Quàm minimè profundè* " as little profound (or deep) as possible," that is, " as shallow ;" *quàm diligentissimè*, " as diligent as possible."

N. B. The mark ` is placed over certain adverbs to distinguish them from other parts of speech, thus : *quam*, without that mark, is the accusative case, singular number, feminine gender of *qui*.

CONJUNCTIONS^f.

IN the Eton as well as most other grammars, mention is made of certain conjunctions which require the indicative mood, and others which require the subjunctive. On this subject it may be right to remark, that when the meaning of a verb is certain, or when expressed absolutely and without condition, it is put in the *indicative mood*. On the other hand, when it is *conditional*, when it signifies an end, or a consequence, which necessarily implies *uncertainty* and contingency, the verb is then used in the *subjunctive*. Many of the conjunctions, as *cum*, *ut*, *si*, *quod*, &c. are said to govern the subjunctive; that is, they connect with a preceding verb, a contingent verb in the subjunctive: and it is to be remembered, 1st. that the connected verb is put in the subjunctive, *not by virtue of a conjunction*, but because of a contingency or uncertainty of its meaning: and, 2ndly, that the tenses of the subjunctive mood are often Englished as those of the indicative.

The student should observe that *cum* is used as a preposition, and as an adverb and conjunction. See the formula for *Antimonium Tartarizatum*.

Que and *ve* are often joined to the end of words, and they are styled *enclitics*, because, when preceded by a consonant, they throw back the emphasis to the syllable preceding. EXAMPLE. "*Nomina animalium, herbarum, lapidumVE*;" "*libramQUE dispertimus*."

^f "The conjunctions and prepositions are, as it were, the nerves and ligaments of all discourse; and we cannot attain to a right knowledge of any language without a good understanding of those two parts of speech." Greenwood.

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are either *inseparable* or *separable*.

Inseparable prepositions are those which *cannot be separated* from the words of which they are a part, but yet naturally add their signification to them : such are,

Amb, or amphi,	} which signifies	about ;	} as	amb-eo, I go about
Di, or dis,		asunder, or separately ;		di-stillo, I drop separately, or by little and little.
Con,		together ;		con-jiceo, I thr together.
Re,		again ;		re-solvo, I loosen gain.
Se,		aside ;		se-pono, I place side.

OBSERVE. Whenever *con* precedes a vowel, the *n* is dropped, as *co-co*. Observe likewise, that in compound prepositions, both separable and inseparable, have, for sake of euphony, their final consonant frequently changed and made like that with which the compounded part of the word begins, as, *accido* for *adcido*, (see page 3,) *affundo* for *adfuno*, *appono* for *adpono*.

Some separable prepositions are followed by the accusative case, some the ablative, and some either the accusative or the ablative.

Examples of Prepositions which are followed by the accusative.

(SEE TRANSLATION, No. XV.)

1 *Inter* gradum nonagesimum et centesimum—2 *sub* arenam—3 *post* distillationem.

OBSERVE. That the same Latin preposition is translated by different English prepositions, thus,—4 *per* (during) *sex-tam horæ partem*—5 *per* (through) *lin-teum exprime et per chartam cola*—6 *a* (unto) *plenam saturationem*—7 *ad* (over) *ignem*.

When *motion to a place* is implied, *IN* is followed by the *accusative* and is Englished by *into*; as,—8 *effunde in vas ferreum nitidum*: but when *motion in a place*, or *rest*, is implied, *IN* is followed by the *ablative*, and is Englished by *in*; as,—9 *misce in vase vitreo capaci*—10 *in vasis vitreis clausis præparari*.

Examples of Prepositions which are followed by the Ablative,

11 *Fit calx è testis*—12 *ut à rebus alienis adhærentibus separetur*—13 *in materiâ ex* (from) *quâ fiunt mortaria*—14 *ex* (according) *LINNÆI speciebus plantarum à WILLDENOW editis*—15 *ex* (at) *intervallis adjice*—16 *residuum ex* (with) *aquâ decoque*.

REMARK. That nouns expressing the instruments with which a thing is performed, also the cause or mode of action, are put in the *ablative* without a preposition; as—17 *et spathâ assidue move*—18 *leni calore distillet spiritus*—19 *tum balneo aquoso consumatur*—20 *simili or eodem modo*—21 *nec imbribus, nec rore madefacta*—22 *chartâ bibulâ involutam*. Here *chartâ bibulâ* is translated “*with bibulous paper*,” though no preposition is employed in Latin; but observe, particularly, that when *with* in English implies *union*, then *cum* is employed in Latin, thus—23 *tere ben-zöinum cum calce*.—Here *calx* is not the instrument.

REMARK. Prepositions are often understood in a sentence, though they are always the true cause of the regimen,

as—24 et *sordibus* purgatæ—25 *testas*, *sordibus* priùs purgatæ.

The import of prepositions in composition should be particularly attended to, as the words compounded with them constitute a very considerable portion of all the terms in Latin language: thus we find,

I. *Coque* and *decoque*. *Coque*, means simply, “boil.” *decoque*, is “boil down,” or “away.”—1 *Coque* per sex horæ partem—2 *decoque* liquorem ad octarium.

II. *Sume* and *consume*. *Sume*, means simply, “take.” *consume*, means literally, “take together,” or, “consume completely;” and, figuratively, “to waste away;” hence it may be translated, “evaporate.”—3 *Ubi* utendum est ex limpido liquore *sume*, (vide liquor calcis)—4 *aquam* in vase ferreo ignem *consume*.

III. *Tere* and *contere*. *Tere*, means simply, “rub;” *contere*, “rub together.”—5 *In* pulverem subtilissimum *contere*—6 *hanc* cum ^g sodæ muriate in mortario fictili, *contere*.

IV. *Demitto*, “I send down;” *transmitto*, “I send over,” or “through.”—7 *Donec* nihil amplius *demittatur*—8 pulverem *demissum* leva—9 *tum* partem ejus albam leviolem per cribrum *transmitte*.

V. *Instillo*, “I drop in;” *distillo*, “I drop asunder,” *tristillo* is, “I distil.”—10 *Instilla* acidum muriaticum—11 *distilla* acidum aceticum.

VI. *Ab eo*, “I go from,” also, “I am changed;” *con eo*, “I go together;” *transeo*, “I go over;” *prodeo*, “I go forth.”—12 *Donec* in mucilaginem *abeat*—13 *donec* *coierint*—14 liquorem qui *transierit*—15 *donec* vapor ruli *prodeat*.

^g Here we may observe that, in order to give emphasis, the preposition is repeated. *Con*, in composition, is used instead of *cum*.

VII. *Adjicio*, "I throw to;" *abjicio*, "I throw from;" *dejicio*, "I throw down;" *injicio*, "I throw in."—16 *Adjice* aquæ quod reliquum est—17 quibus *abjectis*—18 ad pulverem *dejiciendum*—19 si frustulum lapidis calcarei *inji-ciatur*. (SEE TRANSLATION, No. XVI.)

* * Many more examples might be given, but, it is presumed, these are sufficient to draw the student's attention to the importance of this subject.

TRANSLATIONS.

No. I. (see page 21.)

1 By a slow fire—2 gentle heat—3 by a gentle heat
a boiling heat—5 a watery bath—6 by a watery bath—
fresh lime—8 half an hour—9 of muriatic acid—10 two k
of weights—11 from a wine gallon—12 a wine gallon—
by a glass retort—14 a glass receptacle—15 in glass ves
—16 by Fahrenheit's Thermometer—17 of specific weigl
18 into another vessel—19 subtle powder—20 subtle pov
—21 mix in a capacious glass vessel—22 pour off int
clean iron vessel—23 in a wide glass vessel—24 in a h
ed capacious, high, and inclined crucible—25 wit
wooden spatula—26 with an iron spatula—27 another
cible—28 in a similar manner—29 no bubbles—30 b
lous paper—31 a proper consistence—32 the smallest q
tities of fluids—33 a piece of calcareous stone—34 co
cloth—35 of boiling distilled water.

No. II. (see page 23.)

1 burn by a very fierce fire—2 that a subtle powder
be formed—3 into a very subtle powder—4 chemical th
are designated by the more recent names—5 strong me
rial ointment—6 of strong mercurial ointment—7 weak r
curial ointment—8 a purer subcarbonate of potash may

prepared—9 through a very fine hair sieve—10 until the thicker part shall have subsided—11 having rejected the supernatant thinner part, dry the thicker part by a gentle heat—12 of weaker spirit—13 let the liquor distil until a portion of the heavier part (literally, some part *more heavy*) shall begin to pass over.

No. III. (see page 23.)

1 In dry sand—2 in a humid place—3 of a brown red colour—4 by a gentle heat—5 in their proper coverings—6 with larger holes—7 of proper consistency.

No. IV. (see page 24.)

1 Rub the starch and sugar together into powder, then having added the tragacanth and the gum acacia, mix all together. To the pitch and cerate liquefied together add the remaining (substances) reduced into powder, and mix.

No. V. (see page 24.)

Rub the opium with the syrup made hot, then add the remaining (substances) rubbed together. Rub the gum resin of scammony by itself, the others together, into very fine powder, then mix.

No. VI. (see page 29.)

1 Since two kinds of weights (are or) may be received in use in England, by one of which gold and silver (are esti-

mated), by the other almost all other commodities are estimated: we employ the former, and this is called weight—2 the measure of liquids also is different, one proper for ale, and another for wine, (*or*, one is devoted to ale, and another to wine); we employ the latter, and we have measures for liquids which are deduced from the wine gallon—3 a water bath is made when any thing is exposed either to boiling water *itself*, or to the vapour of it, that may be heated—4 to be taken in the progress itself of effervescence, (that is, during effervescence)—5 contained in its own vessel—6 a concrete of its own kind.

No. VII. (see page 31.)

1 Barks ought to be collected in that season—2 this order—3 apply to this open vessel—4 when we order a boiling heat we mean that—5 boil the carbonate of lead with acid until this is saturated—6 but gentle heat indicates that which is between the 90th and 100th degree—7 as often as mention is made of specific gravity we suppose that in this water—9 evaporate this—10 of them, the essential oil (that is, their essential oil)—11 of them the exterior bark (that is, their exterior bark)—12 of it the oil (that is, its oil)—13 into a fluid ounce of this—14 wash this by water being affused, (that is, wash by the affusion of water)—15 this liquor—16 the water being effused, dry these upon blotting paper—17 keep this in a closely stopped vessel—18 take off this—19 and strain it as many times—20 and to these add the iron—21 the same measure—22 to the same degree made hot—23 then strain the tincture and the decoction separately, and evaporate the *latter* and distil the former until both may thicken.

No. VIII. (see page 33.)

1 If *any* diluted acid being dropped in shall excite bubbles—2 put *any* of these into an alembic—3 a table showing in what ratio opium and *certain other* preparations of antimony, arsenic, and mercury are contained *in some* compound medicines—4 *some* parts—5 index of new names showing *to what* name in the old Pharmacopœia *each* (new name) belongs—6 counting of drops is deceptive and uncertain, nearly twice the number of drops *of any* tincture, as of water, being requisite for filling the same measure.

No. IX. (see page 33.)

1 The wine gallon is defined (or has been defined) by the laws of the land which for medical uses—2 we have annexed signs by which we designate each measure—3 in the material from which mortars are formed—4 as often as mention is made of specific weight we suppose that (the article treated of, or) of which mention is made—5 set aside that the dregs, if there be any, may subside—6 into a glass vessel to which a narrow mouth ^h—7 in the same manner in which chalk is to be prepared—8 and those which shall have been kept longer are to be rejected—9 those roots which we have directed to be preserved fresh—10 which first express through a sieve with large holes—11 so as after distillation there may remain that which is sufficient to prevent empyreuma—12 another crucible to which a small hole in the bottom may be—13 into a tubulated receiver to which is fitted the receiving vessel cooled with ice or water.

^h That is, "a glass vessel having a narrow mouth."

No. X. (see page 51.)

1 Lest any error may (should) arise from the names w
to weights and measures, with no discrimination, have b
applied—2 until the ammonia shall have been expelled
which first shall have been burnt—4 until the carbonic a
shall have been thoroughly expelled—5 in the same man
lime is made from shells after they shall have been was
with boiling water—6 which shall have been kept longer
since two kinds of weights may be received in England
until all humidity may be consumed—9 has been so pur
from errors and so illustrated by experiments—10 by a
long time have been desired—11 if almost all that wh
has been employed in the beginning—12 vegetables a sh
(time) after they shall have been gathered—13 until
moisture shall have been entirely consumed—14 and p
pared in the same manner, in which concerning chalk
prescribed.

No. XI. (see page 61.)

1 But this is the condition of the art that it may be ame
ed indeed, but cannot be rendered perfect—2 that it
be reduced into powder—3 gum resins easily liquefied
be purified—4 that they may be separated by a p
through a hempen cloth from the dregs—5 a purer sub
bonate of potash can be prepared—6 we were willing to
to it a name more simple although less erudite—7 whic
any one shall be willing to note more severely—8 unti
may be changed into a mucilage—9 until the mercury s
have been changed into red scales—10 that the oily p
may float, take this off—11 assiduously move it with
spatula until they shall go together, (that is, unite)—12 u

they may go together into one, (that is, till they form one body)—13 until a red vapour shall have ceased to go forth—14 when the bubbles shall have ceased to go out—15 that while it grows cold crystals may be formed—16 in the substance from which mortars are made—17 as often as mention is made of specific weight—18 until a red vapour may go forth—19 into this water let the muriatic acid pass over—20 the water which comes forth during distillation with the oils of carraway and peppermint, &c.—21 evaporate by a gentle heat the liquor which shall have passed over—22 it is necessary to keep in closed glass vessels—23 but it will be necessary to add a little boiling water—24 it will be necessary to add more lime.

No. XII. (see page 62.)

1 Strain the liquor after it shall have grown cold—2 mix the heated liquors and strain after they shall have grown cold—3 let acetic acid distil—4 let twelve fluid ounces of liquor of ammonia distil—5 these (*seeds*) ought to be kept in their proper coverings—6 an ounce ought to be liquefied—7 set aside that crystals may be formed—8 that a proper thickness may be formed—9 in the same manner lime is made from shells—10 in the substance from which mortars are made—11 until the extracts may be dissolved—12 mix that the salt may be dissolved—13 of this liquor a pint ought to weigh sixteen ounces—14 barks ought to be collected in that season in which they may be separated easily from the wood—15 a purer subcarbonate of potash may be prepared.

No. XIII. (see page 64.)

1 Reject the remaining liquor—5 transmit the supernatant

liquor yet turbid—3 the liquor with the remaining lime
 mix the heated liquors—5 the liquors being mixed—6
 the sulphuret and nitrate mixed—7 sublime into another
 cible placed upon the former—8 of the sublimated oxide
 arsenic reduced into very fine powder—9 then the ammu-
 niated copper being folded up in blotting paper, dry by ge-
 tle heat—10 then wash the subcarbonate of iron with wa-
 ter, and being folded up in blotting paper dry by ge-
 tle heat—11 in a vessel accurately closed—12 in closed g-
 lass vessels—13 earthen ware vitrified by lead are improper—
 into a receptacle made cold—15 the six pints next distil-
 —16 the liquor made cold—17 into a proper vessel pla-
 ced (upon sand)—18 to the juice of lemons made hot—19
 potash liquefied in water—20 to the dried powder—21
 distilled water—22 if into a fluid ounce of this diluted wa-
 ter—23 then add the muriate of ammonia and the
 remaining water previously made warm—24 add the lime
 slaked by water being affused—25 of dried muriate
 soda—26 the supertartrate of potash reduced into pow-
 der—27 of impure potash reduced into powder—28 to
 subcarbonate of soda add the ammonia—29 we use for
 measures of liquids (those) deduced from the wine gallo-
 30 vegetables are designated according to the species
 plants of LINNEUS, edited by WILLDENOW—31 the
 animals are designated according to the system of names
 of LINNEUS, edited by GMELIN—32 the juice expres-
 sed lightly.

No. XIV. (see page 65.)

1 Then the fire being applied—2 a short delay be-
 ing interposed—3 by a glass measure marked at equal inter-
 vals—4 from sand being made hot gradually—5 the first

being rejected—6 the liquor being poured off—7 tepid water being frequently renewed—8 a retort being fitted—9 an ounce of dried nitrate of potash being thrown thereupon—10 the heat being gradually augmented—11 the half part being evaporated at the fire—12 a fierce fire being applied, sublime immediately—13 which being thrown away, let four gallons distil—13 we have placed marks by which it is the custom to designate each weight—14 vegetables are to be gathered—15 roots for the most part are to be dug up—16 seeds are to be collected

No. XV. (see page 68.)

1 Between the ninetieth and hundredth degree—2 upon sand—3 after distillation—4 during the sixth part of an hour—5 express through linen and filter through paper—6 unto perfect saturation—7 over the fire—8 pour off into a clean iron vessel—9 mix in a capacious glass vessel—10 to be prepared in closed glass vessels—11 lime is made from shells—12 that they may be separated from the adherent extraneous matters—13 in the substance from which mortars are made—14 according to the species of plants of LINNEUS edited by WILLDENOW—15 add at intervals—16 boil the residue with water—17 and move assiduously with a spatula—18 let the spirit distil by a gentle heat—19 then let it be consumed by a water bath—20 in a similar or in the same manner—21 moistened neither by showers nor by dew—22 folded up in blotting paper—23 rub the Benzoin with the lime—24 purged or cleansed from the dregs—25 shells being first cleansed from the dregs.

No. XVI. (see page 71.)

1 Boil for the sixth part of an hour—2 boil down the li-

quor to a pint—3 when it is to be used take from the lim-
 pid liquor—4 consume (that is, boil away) the water in a
 iron vessel over the fire—5 rub into a very fine powder—
 rub this together with the muriate of soda in an earthen
 vessel—7 until nothing more be thrown down—8 wash the
 powder thrown down—9 then transmit its white and light
 part through a sieve—10 drop in muriatic acid—11 then
 acetic acid distil—12 until it be changed into mucilage—13
 until they go together—14 the liquor which shall have
 passed over—15 until a red vapour may go forth—16 add
 the water which is remaining—17 which being thrown away
 —18 to throw down, (that is, precipitate the powder)—19
 a lump of calcareous earth be thrown in.

THE END.

PART II.

PART II.

quotannis colligenda sunt.	they are to be collected annually.	they must be collected annually.
eâ tempestate quâ facillimè a ligno separari possint.	at that season when they can most easily be separated from the wood.	at that season when they are most easily separable from the wood.
Semina colligenda sunt jam maturâ.	Seeds are to be collected when just ripe.	Seeds are to be collected as soon as they are ripe.
donec idonea crassitudo balsamo fiat.	until the balsam shall have attained a proper consistency.	until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence.
Ubi recentes adhibentur, pondere duplo utendum est.	when fresh (plants) are employed, we must use a double weight.	when fresh plants are employed, the quantities here directed must be doubled.
Res alienas hordei seminibus adherentes aquâ frigidâ primum ablue.	First wash away those extraneous substances which are adhering to the barley seeds with cold water.	First wash away any adhering extraneous substances with cold water.
Rejectâ parte tenuiore supernatante.	Having rejected the supernatant thinner part.	Pour off and throw away the thinner part which swims at the top.
Residuum ex aquâ decoque ad octarios duos.	Boil down the residue in the water to two pints.	Boil the remaining powder in the water until it be reduced to two pints.
tere donec quàm optimè misceantur.	rub them until they shall become well mixed.	rub them together until the mixture be complete.
Macerâ, liquentur extracta.	Macerate until the extracts are dissolved.	Macerate until the extract is dissolved.

lowing pages; elegance of expression, therefore, was not sought for; and in order to show the Student that Latin words and phrases may be translated into English in various ways, a collection of phrases from the Pharmacopeia has been made and collated with two Translations, which have been published.

** * The note, page 49, as well as these phrases, claims the particular notice of the Student.*

Exempta in pulverem tere, et inde crucibulo loricato, quocum aliud crucibulum inversum, cui parvum sit in fundo foramen, luto conjungendum est.

Rub them when taken out into a powder, and then put them into a coated crucible, over which another crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, is to be inverted and luted.

Having taken it out, reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, upon which another inverted crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, is to be luted.

then, after the effervescence has ceased.

eodem modo quo cretam preparari precipimus.

in the same manner in which we ordered chalk to be prepared.

by the same process which has been directed for the preparation of chalk.

*The preceding Latin phrase is }
elsewhere translated thus:*

in the same manner as was directed for the preparing of chalk.

in the same manner that chalk is directed to be prepared.

Zinci frustula crucibulo candenti, capaci, alto, et inclinato, paulatim injice.

Throw pieces of zinc into a hot, capacious, deep, and inclined crucible.

Throw gradually small pieces of zinc into a large deep crucible heated to whiteness, and inclined towards the front of the fire.

Decerpanda sunt vegetabilia.

Vegetables should be gathered.

Vegetables are to be collected.

V. LOSVATVA OL MONDZ

AN ESSAY IN PROSE

London: Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand, 1788.

By J. Smith.

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AN
INTERLINEARY TRANSLATION
OF SUCH
FORMULÆ
IN THE
LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA

AS HAVE BEEN FOUND
DIFFICULT TO BE COMPREHENDED
BY SOME
Young Medical Students.

To which is affixed,
A VOCABULARY OF WORDS
MOST FREQUENTLY
Employed in Prescriptions;

With Examples of their Use.

et cavens ne gradum centesimum vigesimum calor excedat, donec misceantur.	and taking care lest the heat should exceed one hundred and twenty degrees.	and taking care that their temperature during the mixture may not exceed one hundred and twenty degrees.
cui aptatum est vas recipiens glacie vel aquâ refrigeratum.	to which another receiver is to be adapted, cooled with ice or water.	to the tubulure of which another receiver is applied, which is to be kept cool by immersion in ice or water.
ut simili modo distillet æther.	that the æther may be distilled in the same manner	and repeat the distillation in the same manner.
eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum.	and mix with it as much lime water as is sufficient to saturate the acid.	and add to it as much solution of lime as shall be necessary to neutralize the adherent acid.
eodem modo quo de syrupo simplici præceptum est.	in the same manner as is directed for simple syrup.	in the manner directed for syrup.
Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt.	Confections are to be moistened with water, if, by being kept too long, they have become hard.	If confections, from long keeping, have become hard, they are to be moistened with water.
tum, aquam paulatim adjice, et misce, donec corpus unum sit.	then, by degrees, add the water, and mix, until they are incorporated.	then, add the water gradually, and mix the whole, until it is incorporated.
tum balneo aquoso, in syrupo liqua.	then, in a water bath, dissolve it in the syrup.	melt it in the syrup, by a water bath.
oportebit autem paululum aquæ fer-	but it will be requisite to add a little	but it will be proper to add a little

ventis adjicere, si ea ferè omnis, quæ in principio adhibita est, ante finem coctionis fuerit absumpta.

tum adjuncto saccharo, fiat syrupus.

eodem modo, quo de cretâ præceptum est.

adjice mucilaginis acaciæ quod satis sit, ut fiat idonea crassitudo.

emplastro et adipi simul liquefactis, et ab igne remotis, paulò antequàm concrecant, lyttam insperge, atque omnia misce.

opium cum syrupo calefacto contere, tum cætera contrita adjice et misce.

Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis præparari, et inter macerandum sæpius agitari debent.

boiling water, if all that which is first employed shall be dissipated before the boiling is ended.

then having added the sugar, make a syrup.

in the same manner as we directed for chalk.

and add a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic to form a proper consistence.

the plaster and lard being melted together and removed from the fire, sprinkle in the fly before concretion commences, and mix them all.

rub the opium with the heated syrup, then add the other (ingredients) and mix.

All tinctures ought to be prepared in close stopped vessels, and frequently agitated during maceration.

more boiling water, if the water which was employed in the beginning shall be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

then add the sugar to make a syrup.

in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

and add as much mucilage of acacia as may be requisite to give the mass a proper consistence.

having melted the plaster and lard together and removed them from the fire, just before they become solid, sprinkle in the blistering flies, and mix the whole together.

rub together the opium and the syrup previously heated, then add the remaining articles reduced to powder, and mix.

All tinctures ought to be prepared in stopped glass bottles, and to be often shaken during the time the ar-

PHARMACOPŒIA

LONDINENSIS.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, ETC.

CUM^a duo ponderum genera in Angliâ usu
two of weights kinds in England in use

^a *Cum*, when used as a preposition, usually signifies *with*; when used as a conjunction it has various significations, but as it suggests the idea of contingency it is followed by a verb in the subjunctive mood. However the tenses of the subjunctive mood are often Englished as those of the indicative; and in such cases the conjunction is not always translated: thus Dr. POWELL translates "*Cum duo ponderum genera in Angliâ usu recepta sint, quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero ceteræ ferè merces æstimantur*," in the following manner: "Two kinds of weights are used in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other almost all kinds of merchandise are valued." Dr. CAMPBELL translates the same thus: "Since the weights in use in England are of two different kinds, by one of which gold and silver are estimated, and by the other nearly every other kind of merchandise:" and Dr. THORNTON thus: "Whereas two kinds of weights are received into general use in England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other almost every other kind of merchandise is estimated." The following is Mr. COLLIER's translation: "Since there are two kinds of weights received generally into use throughout England, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other, nearly all other articles of commerce are estimated."

recepta-sint, quorum altero aurum et argen-
 may be received, of which by one gold and sil-
 tum, altero cæteræ ferè merces æsti-
 ver, by the other the remaining nearly all merchandise are e-
 mantur, nos priore utimur, quod et *Tra*-
 timated, we the former use, that which and
Weight vocatur; libramque sic dispertimus
 is called; — the pound and thus we divide,

videlicet^b:

namely:

Libra the pound	}	habet contains	uncias duodecim ounces twelve
Uncia the ounce			drachmas octo drams eight
Drachma the dram			scrupulos tres scruples three
Scrupulus the scruple			grana viginti grains twenty

Notas apposuimus, quibus pondus quodqu-
 Notes we have placed, by which weight each
 designare consuetum-est.
 designate (see Gram. page 66, ex. 13.)

Mensura etiam liquidorum dispar est,
 The measure also of liquors unlike is, (that i
 alia cerevisiæ alia vino propria; posteri-
 varies,) one for ale the other for wine proper; the lat-
 orem nos adhibemus, mensurisque liquidorum
 ter we employ, for measures and of liquors

^b *Videlicet* is usually contracted thus: *viz.* the *z* is substitute
 for a character formerly employed by printers to mark the con-
 traction of a word.

utimur (QUÆ) ex congio vinario (SUNT) de-
 we use (those which) from the gallon. wine (are) de-
 ductis.
 deduced.

Congius vinarius legibus regni de-
 The gallon wine by the laws of the kingdom de-
 finitus-est, quem ad usus medicinales sic dis-
 fined is, which for use medical thus we
 pertimus, viz.
 divide.

Congius	}	habet	}	octarios octo
A gallon				eight pints.
Octarius				fluiduncias sedecim
A pint				fluid ounces sixteen
Fluiduncia	}	contains	}	fluidrachmas octo
A fluid ounce				fluid drams eight
Fluidrachma				minima sexaginta
A fluid dram				sixty drops

Notas apposuiimus, quibus quamque men-
 Notes we have placed, by which each mea-
 suram designamus.
 sure we designate.

Ne quis error nascatur ex nominibus,
 Lest any error may arise from the names,
 quæ ponderibus et mensuris nullo discri-
 mine imposita-sunt, nova quædam finxi-
 mine imposita-sunt, nova quædam finxi-
 mination have been placed, new certain we have
 mus non inconsultè, quæ brevis usus reddet
 fixed not inconsiderately, which a little use will render
 facilia.
 familiar.

Ad

Videndum-est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi
 (See Gram. page 40,) lest any copper, or lead,
 insit in materiâ ex quâ fiunt mortaria
 may be present in the material from which are made mortars,
 mensuræ, infundibula, aut alia vasa, in quibus
 measures, funnels, or any other vessels, in which
 medicamenta seu præparantur, sive servantur;
 medicines either are prepared, or preserved;
 itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrifacta, aliena
 ed; therefore earthen ware, with lead glazed, improper
 sunt.
 are.

Præparata acida, alkalina, terrea, metallica
 Preparations acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic,
 tum sales omnis generis, in vasis vitreis
 also salts of all kinds, in vessels glass
 obturatis servare oportet.
 stopt kept should be.

Caloris gradum thermometro Fahrenheitiano
 Of heat the degree by thermometer Fahrenheit's
 metimur; et, cum calorem ferventem præ
 we measure; and, when heat boiling we

Ad hæc, mensurâ vitreâ
 To this, (that is, add to this, or likewise) by a measure glass
 intervallis æqualibus signatâ, minimas liqui
 at intervals equal marked, the smallest of li
 dorum partes metimur. Etenim fallax e
 quors parts we measure. For deceptive an
 incertus est guttarum numerus, tinctura
 uncertain is of drops the numbering, of tinctur
 cujuslibet guttis fere bis totidem, quot aquæ
 any drops almost twice just so many as of water,
 eandem mensuram implentibus.
 the same measure for filling. (See Gram.p. 75, No.VIII. ex. 6)

cipimus, istum intelligimus qui notatur gradu
 prescribe, that we intend which is marked the degree
 ducentesimo duodecimo. Calor verò lenis
 two hundredth and twelfth. Heat but a gentle
 (eum) indicat, qui est inter gradum nona-
 (that) means, that which is between degree the nine-
 gesimum et centesimum.
 tieth and hundredth.

Quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici, po-
 As often as is made mention weight of specific, we
 nimus id, de quo agitur^c, esse caloris gradûs
 suppose that, to be of heat the degree
 quinquagesimi quinti.
 fifty fifth.

Balneum aquosum fit, ubi res quælibet,
 A bath water is made, when thing any,
 suo vase contenta, aut aquæ ipsi ferventi,
 in its own vessel contained, either to water itself boiling,
 aut ejus vaporì exponitur, ut incalescat.
 or of it to the vapour is exposed, that it may be heated.

Balneum arenæ fit ex arena paulatim cale-
 A bath of sand is made from sand gradually made
 faciendâ, in quam res quælibet, suo vase
 hot, into which thing any in its own vessel
 contenta, imponitur.
 contained, is placed.

^c *De quo agitur* is an idiomatic expression. *Agitur* is from *agor*,
gi, actus, to be driven, done, handled, debated; and is frequently
 used impersonally, thus, *quid agitur?* is, literally, "what is agitat-
 ed?" or, according to our English idiom, "how goes it?" or,
 "how do you all do?" *De quo agitur* may be thus translated,
de quo, "of which," *agitur*, "there is agitation or debate," and *id*,
de quo agitur may be rendered thus, "the substance treated of," or,
 "the substance under consideration."

PRÆPARATA ET COMPOSITA

ACIDA.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

R^a (*id est*) Recipe^b Aceti congiūm;
(*that is*) Take of Vinegar a gallon;

Distillet^c Acidum aceticum, balneo arena
Let distil the Acid acetic, in a bath of sand
ex retortâ vitreâ in receptaculum vitreum
from a retort glass into a receptacle glass
frigefactum; tum, primo octario rejecto
made cool; then, the first pint being rejected
octarios sex proximè distillatos serva.
the pints six next distilled preserve.

^a "Such was the supposed importance of planetary influence, that it was usual to prefix to receipts a symbol of the planet under whose reign the ingredients were to be collected, and it is not perhaps generally known, that the character which we at this place at the head of our prescriptions, and which is understood and supposed to mean *Recipe*, is a relict of the astrological symbol of Jupiter, as may be seen in many of the older works of Pharmacy, although it is at present so disguised by the addition of a down stroke which forms it into the letter R, that were it for its *cloven* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin." Dr. PARIS'S *Pharmacologia*, p. 15.

^b *Recipe* is the second person, singular number, Imperative Mood, of the verb *Recipio*, I take.

^c *Distillet* is the third person, singular number, Imperative Mood, of the verb *Distillo*, I distil.

ACIDUM BENZÖICUM.

R Benzöini libram cum semisse,
 Of Benzoin a pound with half,
 Calcis recentis uncias quatuor,
 Of lime fresh ounces four,
 Aquæ congium cum semisse,
 Of water a gallon with half,
 Acidi muriatici fluiduncias quatuor;
 Of acid muriatic fluid ounces four;
 Tere Benzöinum cum Calce; dein per
 Rub the Benzoin with the lime; then for
 horam dimidiam in Aquæ congio coque, dum
 hour half in of water a gallon boil, whilst
 spathâ assiduè movetur, et liquorem refrigera-
 with a rod assiduously it is moved and liquor cool-
 tum effunde. Quod reliquum est iterum
 ed pour off That which remaining is again
 coque in Aquæ octariis quatuor, et liquorem
 boil in of water pints four, and the liquor
 ut antea effunde. Deinde liquores inter se^d
 as before pour off. Then the liquors
 mistos decoque ad dimidium; tum per chartam
 mixed boil down to one half; then through paper
 cola, et instilla gradatim Acidum muriaticum,
 drain, and drop in gradually the Acid muriatic,
 donec nihil amplius demittatur^e. Denique.
 until nothing more be thrown down. Lastly
 effuso liquore, pulverem leni calore exsicca,
 being poured off, the liquor, the powder by a gentle heat dry,

^d The preposition *inter*, means literally *between*: *se* is the accusative of the pronoun *sui*, and means in this instance *themselves*. *Inter se*, when joined, means *one with the other*.

^e Or in other words "until precipitation ceases."

et in vas idoneum super arenam positum
 and into a vessel proper upon sand placed
 immitte; tum lento igne sublima Acidum ben-
 put; then by a slow fire sublime the acid ben-
 zöicum.
 zoic.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

R Limonum Succum octarium,
 Of Lemons of juice a pint,
 Cretæ præparatæ unciam, vel quantum
 Of Chalk prepared an ounce, or as much as
 satis sit ad Succum saturandum,
 sufficient may be (See Gram. page 40.)
 Acidi sulphurici diluti fluiduncias novem;
 Of Acid sulphuric diluted fluid ounces nine;
 Succo Limonum fervefacto Cretam paula-
 To the juice of Lemons made hot the Chalk by de-
 tim adjice, et misce; tum liquorem effunde.
 greens add, and mix; then the liquor pour off.
 Citratem Calcis, quæ remanet, aquâ tepidâ
 The Citrate of Lime, which remain, with water tepid
 sæpius renovatâ ablue; dein sicca. Tum
 frequently renewed wash; then dry. Then
 pulveri siccato superinfunde Acidum sulphu-
 to the powder dried pour Acid sulphu-
 ricum dilutum, et coque per sextam horæ
 ric diluted, and boil for the sixth of an hour
 partem, per linteum fortiter exprime, et per
 part, through linen strongly express, and through
 chartam cola. Liquorem qui transierit leni
 paper strain. The Liquor which shall have passed by a
 calore consume, adeò ut, dum
 gentle heat consume, (that is, evaporate,) so that, whilst
 frigescit, fiant crystalli.
 it cools, may be made crystals.

Crystallos, ut puræ-sint, iterum et
 The Crystals, that pure may be, again (or a second) and
 tertio in aquâ liqua, eam-que toties
 thirdly (or a third time) in water dissolve, it and as often
 cola, decoque, et sepone.
 strain, boil, and set aside.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM.

Acidum cum Aquæ octario dimidio prius
 The Acid with of Water pint half pint
 in a retortâ vitreâ misce, et his, ubi refrix-
 in a retort glass mix, and to these, when they shall
 rint, Sodæ Muriatem adjice. Aquæ
 have grown cold, of Soda the Muriate add. Of Water
 quod reliquum-est in receptaculum infunde;
 that which left is into receptacle pour;
 um, retortâ aptatâ, in hanc aquam tran-
 then, the retort being joined, into this water let pass
 eat Acidum muriaticum distillatum ex bal-
 ver Acid muriatic distilled from a
 neo arenæ, calore gradatim aucto, donec
 bath of sand, the heat gradually being increased, until
 retorta rubescat.
 the retorta may grow red.

Acidi muriatici pondus specificum est
 Of Acid muriatic the weight (or gravity) specific is
 d Aquæ distillatæ pondus specificum, ut
 of Water distilled gravity specific, as
 .160 ad 1.000.
 to

Si in ejus fluidunciam, aquâ dilutam,
 If into of this fluid ounce, with water diluted,
 crustulum Lapidis calcarei injiciatur,
 a piece of Stone calcareous (or Lime) be thrown,

grana ducenta et viginti liquari debent.
 grains 200 and 20 to be dissolved ought.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Misce in retortâ vitreâ; tum balneo arena
 Mix in retort glass; then from bath of sand
 distillet Acidum nitricum, donec vapor rube
 let distil Acid nitric, until vapour red

prodeat. Dein, adjectâ insuper Potassa
 may go forth. Then, having thrown upon (it) of Potas

Nitratis exsiccatae unciâ, iterum eodem modo
 of Nitrate dried an ounce, again in the same manne

Acidum distillet.
 the Acid let distil.

Acidi nitrici pondus specificum est ac
 Of Acid nitric weight specific is t
 pondus specificum Aquæ distillatæ, ut 1.50
 weight specific of Water distilled, as
 ad 1.000.
 to

Si in ejus fluidunciam, Aquâ dilutan
 If into of this a fluid ounce, with Water diluted
 frustulum Lapidis calcarei immittatur, liqua
 a piece of Stone calcareous be put in, to be di
 ri debet uncia.
 solved ought an ounce.

ALKALIA.

AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Separatim in pulverem tere; tum misce,
 Separately into powder rub; then mix, at

sublima colore paulatim aucto, donec re-
 sublime the heat gradually being augmented until re-
 orta rubescat.
 orta may grow red.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

Calci superinfunde Aquæ octarium; tum
 To Lime pour upon of Water a pint; then
 vas contege et sepone per horam; dein
 the vessel cover and set aside for an hour; then
 Ammoniæ Muriatem et reliquam Aquam,
 of Ammonia Muriate and the remaining Water,
 prius fervefactam adjice, et vas iterum
 first made hot add, and the vessel again
 contege; liquorem postquam refrixerit
 cover; the liquor after it shall have grown cold
 cola; tum distillent Liquoris Ammoniæ
 filter; then let distil of the Liquor of Ammonia
 fluid uncia duodecim.
 fluid ounces twelve.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonati adjice Acidum,
 Of Ammonia to the Subcarbonate add the Acid,
 donec bullulæ non amplius excitentur, et
 until bubbles no more may be excited, and
 misce.
 mix.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

Liqua Potassam in Aquæ octariis duobus.
 Dissolve the Potash in of Water pints two.
 Calci adjice Aquæ quod reliquum-est.
 the Lime add of Water that which left is.
 liquores calentes inter se misce; tum sepone
 the Liquors heated (see p. 7, note d,) mix; then set aside

in vase clauso, et, postquam refrixerint,
 in a vessel covered, and, after they shall have grown cold
 per pannum gossipinum cola.
 through cloth cotton strain.

Si acidum quodlibet dilutum instillatum
 If acid any diluted being dropped
 bullulas excitet, plus calcis adjicere oportet,
 bubbles may excite more of Lime to add it will
 tebit, et iterum colare.
 requisite, and again to strain.

Hujus liquoris octarius pendere debet uncie
 Of this liquor a pint to weigh ought ounce
 sedecim.
 sixteen.

POTASSA CUM CALCE.

Decoque Liquorem Potassæ ad octarium
 Boil down the liquor of Potash to a pint
 dein adjice Calcem, affusâ aquâ
 then add the Lime, by the affusion of water
 resolutam, et diligenter misce.
 slaked, and diligently mix.

POTASSA FUSA.

Aquam in vase ferreo nitido ad ignem
 The water in a vessel iron clean (see Gram. page 6)
 consume, donec, ebullitione finitâ,
 evaporate, until, effervescence having ceased
 Potassa liquefiat; hanc super lamina
 the Potash may be liquefied this upon a plate
 ferream effunde in formas idoneas.
 iron pour off into forms convenient.

POTASSÆ ACETAS.

Simul misce in vase vitreo capaci,
 together mix in a vessel glass large, and

parte dimidiâ ad ignem consumtâ, insuper
 part half (see Gram. page 69,) being consumed, upon it
 instilla paulatim Acidi acetici quod satis
 drop gradually of acid acetic which enough
 sit ad plenam saturationem. Liquor iterum
 may be to perfect saturation. The liquor again
 ad dimidium vaporet, et coletur; tum
 to one half let evaporate, and let be filtered; then
 balneo aquoso consumatur, sic ut, ab igne
 by a bath water let be consumed, so that, from the fire
 remotus, in crystallos abeat.
 being removed, into crystals (it) may be changed.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.

Potassæ in Aquâ liquatæ Ammoniaë
 To the Potash in water dissolved of Ammonia
 Subcarbonatem adjice; tum balneo arenæ
 the Subcarbonate add; then by a bath of sand
 caloris gradum 180^m adhibe per horas tres,
 of heat the degree 180th apply for hours three,
 vel donec expulsa-fuerit Ammonia; denique
 or until (see Gram. page 52,) the Ammonia; finally
 sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Simili modo
 set aside, that may be formed crystals. In like manner
 consumatur liquor reliquus, ut, ubi
 let be consumed the liquor remaining, that, when
 seposueris, iterum prodeant crystalli.
 thou shalt have set aside, again may be formed crystals.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Liqua Potassam in Aquâ, et cola; tum
 Dissolve the Potash in the Water, and that; then
 in vas ferreum nitidum effunde, et
 into a vessel iron clean pour off, and

aquam lento igne consume, ut spissescat
 the water with a gentle heat consume, that may thicken
 liquor; dein, igne subducto, spathâ ferrea
 the liquor; then, the fire being removed, with a rod iron
 assiduè move, donec Sal in grana parva
 constantly stir, until the salt into grains small
 abeat.
 may be changed.

Potassæ Subcarbonas purior præparari
 Of Potash a subcarbonate purer prepared
 potest, eodem modo, ex Tartaro, quod prius
 may be, in the same manner, from Tartar, which first
 ustum-fuerit, donec cinerei sit coloris
 (see Gram. page 52,) until ash it may be of a colour

POTASSÆ SULPHAS.

Misce, ut liquetur Sal; tum adde
 Mix, that may be liquefied the salt; then add
 Potassæ Subcarbonatis quod satis sit
 of Potash of Subcarbonate what sufficient may
 ad acidum saturandum. Dein coque, donec
 (see Gram. page 40,) Then boil, until
 pellicula supernatet, et, ubi colaveris,
 a pellicle may float, and, when thou shalt have strained
 sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has effusâ
 set aside, that may form crystals. These, being poured
 aquâ, super chartam bibulam exsicca.
 the water, upon paper bibulous dry.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS.

Misce, ut liquetur sal, et cola. Deinde
 Mix, that may be liquefied the salt, and strain. Then
 coque ad dimidium, et sepone, ut fiant crystalli
 boil to half and set aside, that may form crystals

POTASSÆ TARTRAS.

Potassæ Subcarbonatem in aquâ liqua;
 Of Potash the Subcarbonate in the Water dissolve;
 tum adijce Potassæ Supertartratem in
 then add of Potash the Supertartrate into
 pulverem tritam, donec bullulæ non amplius
 powder rubbed, until bubbles no more
 excitentur. Liquorem per chartam cola; dein
 may be excited. The Liquor through paper strain; then
 coque donec pellicula supernatet, et sepone,
 boil until a pellicle may float, and set aside,
 ut fiant crystalli.
 that may form crystals.

SODÆ CARBONAS.

Sodæ Subcarbonati in aquâ liquatæ
 Of Soda to the Subcarbonate in the water dissolved
 Ammoniam adijce, tum balneo arenæ caloris
 the Ammonia add, then in a bath of sand of heat
 gradum 180^m adhibe per horas tres, vel donec
 the degree 180th apply for hours three, or until
 Ammonia expulsa-fuerit. Denique sepone, ut
 the Ammonia (see Gram. page 52.) Lastly set aside, that
 fiant crystalli. Simili modo consumatur
 may form crystals. In a similar manner let be consumed
 liquor reliquus, et seponatur, ut iterum
 the liquor remaining, and let (it) be set aside, that again
 prodeant crystalli.
 may be formed crystals.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS.

Coque Sodam in aquâ per horam dimidiam,
 Boil the Soda in the water for an hour half,
 cola. Hæc vaporet ad octarios duos, et
 and strain. This let be evaporated to pints two, and

seponatur, ut fiant crystalli. Liqueorem super
 let be set aside, that may form crystals. The liquor su-
 stitem rejice.
 perfluous reject.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA.

Sodæ Subcarbonati, in vase ferreo nitido
 Of Soda to the subcarbonate, in a vessel iron clean,
 calorem ferventem adhibe, donec penitus
 heat boiling apply, until thoroughly
 exsiccetur; eam-que simul spathâ ferreâ
 may be dried; it-and together with a rod iron
 assiduè move. Denique in pulverem tere.
 constantly stir. Finally into powder rub.

SODÆ SULPHAS.

Liqua salem in aquâ; tum adjice pau
 Dissolve the salt in the water; then add gra
 latim Sodæ Subcarbonatis quod satis sit
 dually of Soda of the Subcarbonate that which sufficient may be
 ad acidum saturandum. Decoque, donec pelli
 (see Gram. page. 40.) Boil down, until a pel
 cula appareat, et, ubi colaveris, sepon
 licle may appear, and, when thou shalt have strained, set aside
 ut fiant crystalli.
 that may form crystals.

TERRÆ, ET EARUM SALES.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

Alumen in vase fictili ad ignem liquescat
 The Alum in a vessel earthen (see Gram. page 69,) let liquefy

tum augeatur ignis, donec ebullitio cessa-
 then let be increased the fire, until ebullition shall have
 verit.
 ceased.

CALCIS MURIAS.

Misce et per chartam cola; vaporet
 Mix and through paper strain; let be evaporated
 liquor donec sal exsiccet. Hunc in vase
 the liquor until the salt shall become dry. This in a vessel
 accuratè obturato serva.
 accurately stopped preserve.

CALX.

In frustula contunde, et in crucibulo igne
 Into pieces beat, and in a crucible by a fire
 acerrimo ure per horam, vel donec acidum
 very fierce burn for an hour, or until the acid
 carbonicum penitus expulsum-fuerit, adeò
 carbonic thoroughly (see Gram. page 52,) so
 ut Acidum Aceticum adjectum nullas bul-
 that Acid Acetic being added no bub-
 lulas excitet.
 bles may excite.

Eodem modo fit Calx è testis, post-
 In the same manner is made Lime from shells, af-
 quam aquâ fervente lotæ-fuerint, et sordi-
 ter with water hot (see Gram. page 52,) and from their
 bus purgatæ.
 impurities cleansed.

CRETA PRÆPARATA.

Cretæ adjice aquæ paululum, et tere, ut
 To the chalk add of water by degrees, and rub, that
 fiat pulvis subtilis. Hunc in vas amplum
 may form a powder subtle. This into a vessel large

aquâ plenum conjice; tum agita, et, brevi
 with water full cast; then shake, and, a short
 morâ interpositâ, in vas aliud aquam
 delay being interposed, into vessel another the water
 adhuc turbidam supernatantem transmittet
 still turbid supernatant transmit,
 et sepone, ut subsidat pulvis; denique
 and set aside, that may subside the powder; lastly,
 effusâ aquâ, pulverem exsicca.
 being poured off the water, the powder dry.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

Alumen et Zinci Sulphatem in aquâ simul
 The Alum and of Zinc the Sulphate in water together
 liqua; dein per chartam cola.
 dissolve; then through paper strain.

LIQUOR CALCIS.

Calci Aquam affunde, et simul agita; tum
 To the lime the Water pour, and together shake; then
 protinus vas contege, et sepone per horas
 immediately the vessel cover, and set aside for hours
 tres; dein liquorem cum calce superstit
 three; then liquor with the lime remaining
 in vasis vitreis obturatis, serva, et, ubi uten
 in vessels glass closed, keep, and, when to be
 dum est ex limpidò liquore sume.
 used it is from the clear liquor take.

MAGNESIA.

Igne acerrimo ure per horas duas, ve
 With a fire very fierce burn for hours two, o
 donec acidum aceticum instillatum nulla
 until acid acetic being dropped in no
 bullulas excitet.
 bubbles may excite.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.

Potassæ Subcarbonatem in Aquæ octariis
 Of Potash the Subcarbonate in of Water pints
 tribus, Magnesiæ Sulphatem in Aquæ octariis
 three, of Magnesia the Sulphate in of water pints
 quinque, separatim liqua, et cola; dein
 five, separately dissolve, and strain; then
 liquori Magnesiæ Sulphatis reliquam
 to the solution of Magnesia of the Sulphate the remaining
 aquam adjice, et coque, ei-que, dum ebullit,
 water add, and boil, it-and, whilst it boils,
 liquorem priorem admisce, spathâ assiduè
 the liquor former mix, with a rod constantly
 movens; tum per linteum cola; denique
 stirring; then through linen strain; lastly,
 pulverem, affusâ sæpius aquâ fervente,
 the powder, being poured on frequently by water hot,
 ablue, et calore gradûs ducentesimi
 wash, and with a heat of the degree two hundredth
 super chartam bibulam exsicca.
 upon paper blotting dry.

METALLA, ET EORUM SALES.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIA.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM.

Sales separatim in aquâ liqua; dein
 The Salts separately in water dissolve; then
 liquores misce, et coque donec demittatur
 the liquors mix, and boil until may be precipitated
 Antimonii Oxydum. Hoc affusâ aquâ
 of Antimony the Oxyd. This being poured on by water
 ablue, et exsicca.
 wash, and dry.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM.

Misce, et coque igne lento per horas tres;
 Mix, and boil by a fire gentle for hours three;
 assiduè movens, adjectâ subinde aquâ dis-
 constantly stirring, being added occasionally water dis-
 tillatâ, adeò ut eandem mensuram semper
 tilled, so that the same measure always
 impleat. Liquorem per linteum duplicatum
 may fill. The Liquor through linen folded
 protinus cola, ei-que adhuc calenti instilla
 immediately strain, to it-and whilst yet hot drop
 paulatim Acidi sulphurici diluti quantum
 gradually Acid of Sulphuric diluted quantity
 satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum; tum
 sufficient may be (see Gram. page 40,) then
 aquâ calidâ Potassæ Sulphatem ablue,
 with water hot of Potash the Sulphate wash,
 Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum
 of Antimony the Sulphurate precipitated
 exsicca, et in pulverem subtilem tere.
 dry, and into powder fine rub.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM.

Misce Acidum cum aquæ octario dimidio in
 Mix the Acid with of water a pint half in
 vase vitreo idoneo, et calefac balneo arenæ
 a vessel glass proper, and make hot in a bath of sand.
 Cum modicè incaluerint, adjice pau-
 When moderately they shall have become heated, add gra-
 latim Sulphuretum et Nitratem inter se mista
 dually the Sulphurate and the Nitrate (see page 7, note d,
 tum cola, et coque, donec omnis humor con-
 then strain, and boil, until the whole moisture (see

sumtus-sit. Reliquum aquâ distillatâ lava,
 Gram. page 52.) The remaining with water distilled wash,
 donec saporis expers sit, et adhuc
 until of taste void it may be, and whilst yet
 humidum cum potassæ supertartrate misce,
 humid with of potash the supertartrate mix,
 et conjice in aquæ distillatæ octarium; denique
 and throw (it) into of water distilled a pint; finally
 liquorem decoque, et se pone, ut fiant crystalli.
 the liquor boil down, and set aside, that may form crystals.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.

Antimonium tartarizatum in aquâ distillatâ
 Of Antimony tartarized in water distilled
 fervente liqua; tum vinum adjice.
 hot dissolve; then the wine add.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Misce, et conjice in ollam ferream latam
 Mix, and throw into a pot iron broad
 igne candentem^f, assiduè movens, donec
 by the fire constantly stirring, until
 coloris cinerei fuerint. Exempta in
 of a colour ash they shall become. Being taken out into
 pulverem tere, et inde crucibulo loricato,
 powder rub, and thence into a crucible coated,
 quocum aliud crucibulum inversum, cui
 over which another crucible inverted, to which
 parvum sit in fundo foramen, luto conjun-
 a little let there be in the bottom hole, by a lute must
 gendum est. Tum ignem subministra et paula-
 be joined. Then the fire apply, and gradu-
 ally auge, ut candeat per horas duas.
 ally increase (it,) that (it) may be white for hours two.

^f *Candentem* is the accusative case, feminine gender, of *candens*; and agrees with *ollam*: "*igne candentem*" may be translated "whitening by the fire," or "heated to whiteness."

Residuum tere, ut fiat pulvis subtilissimus.
 The residue rub, that it may form a powder very fine.

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

ARGENTI NITRAS.

Acidum nitricum aquâ misce, et in his
 The acid nitre with the water mix, and in these
argentum balneo arenæ liqua. Dein calorem
 the silver in a bath of sand dissolve. Then the heat
paulatim auge, ut siccetur argenti nitras.
 gradually increase, that may dry of silver the nitrate.
Hanc in crucibulo, lento igne, liquefac,
 This in a crucible, with gentle fire, liquefy,
donec, expulsâ aquâ, cessaverit ebullitio;
 until, being driven off the water, shall have ceased ebullition;
tum statim effunde in formas idoneas.
 then immediately pour off into forms convenient.

PRÆPARATA EX ARSENICO.

ARSENICI OXYDUM SUBLIMATUM.

Arsenici oxydum in pulverem tere; tum
 Of arsenic the oxid into powder rub; then
conjice in crucibulum, et, admoto igne, in
 throw (it) into a crucible, and, having applied the fire into
crucibulum aliud priori superimpositum su-
 a crucible another the former placed on su-
blima.
 blime.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

Coque simul in vase vitreo, donec arsenicum
 Boil together in a vessel glass, until the arsenic
omne liquetur. Liquori frigefacto adjice
 all may be dissolved. To the liquor made cold add

Spiritus lavandulæ compositi fluidrachmas
Of the spirit of lavender compound fluid drachms

quatuor;
four;

Denique adjice insuper aquæ distillatæ
Lastly add thereupon of water distilled
quantum satis sit, ut mensuram octarii ac-
a quantity sufficient may be, that the measure of a pint ac-
curatè impleat.
curately may fill.

PRÆPARATA E CUPRO.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM

Tere simul in mortario vitreo, donec cessa-
Rub together in a mortar glass, until shall have
verit ebullitio; deinde cuprum ammoniatum,
ceased the ebullition; then copper ammoniated,
chartâ bibulâ involutum, leni calore exsicca.
in paper blotting folded, gentle by a heat dry.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM.

Diligenter misce; tum, igne acri subjecto,
Diligently mix; then, a fire fierce being subjected,
protinùs sublima; denique in pulverem tere.
immediately sublime; finally into powder rub.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.

Ferri sulphatem et sodæ subcarbonatem
Of iron the sulphate and of soda the subcarbonate
separatim liqua in aquæ octariis quatuor;
separately dissolve in of water pints four;

tum liquores inter se misce, et sepone, u
 then the liquors (see page 7, note d,) mix, and set aside, tha
 pulvis subsidat; deinde, effuso liquore su
 the powder may subside; then, being effused the liquor su
 pernatante, ferri subcarbonatem aquâ calidâ
 pernatent, of iron the subcarbonate with water hot
 ablue, et chartâ bibulâ involutam leni calore
 wash, and in paper blotting folded gentle with heat
 exsicca.
 dry.

FERRI SULPHAS.

Acidum sulphuricum cum aquâ in vase
 Acid sulphuric with the water in a vesse
 vitreo misce, his-que adjice ferrum; tum, ubi
 glass mix, to these-and add the iron; then, whe
 bullulæ exire cessaverint, liquorem per
 bubbles to come forth shall have ceased, the liquor throug
 chartam cola, eum-que ad ignem consume
 paper strain, it-and (see Gram. p. 69,) evaporate,
 adeò ut, dum frigescit, fiant crystalli. Has
 so that, whilst it cools, may be formed crystals. These
 effusâ aquâ, super chartam bibulam ex
 being poured off the water, upon paper bibulous
 sicca.
 dry.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM.

Simul tere, et in vase vitreo patulo pe
 Together rub, and in a vessel glass wide for
 dies octa aëri expone; dein balneo arena
 days eight to the air expose; then in a bath of sand
 sicca, et in pulverem subtilissimum tere
 dry, and into powder very fine rub.
 Hunc pulverem, adjecto iterum aquæ octario
 This powder, being added again of water a pint,

per dies octo sepone; tum sicca, et in pulve-
 for days eight set aside; then dry, and into pow-
 rem tere.
 der rub.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI.

Ferro superinfunde Acidum et Aquam
 The iron pour upon acid and the water
 inter se mista; tum, ubi bullulæ exire
 (see p. 7, note d,) mixed; then, when bubbles to come forth
 cessaverint, liquorem adhuc acidum effunde.
 shall have ceased, the liquor whilst yet acid pour off.
 Hunc, paulatim et ex intervallis, liquori
 This, gradually and (see Gram. p. 69,) to the liquor
 potassæ subcarbonatis adjice, subindè agitando,
 of potash of the subcarbonate add, frequently shaking,
 donec, facto jam^z colore fusco-rubicundo,
 until, being produced colour brown red,
 bullulæ nullæ ampliùs excitentur. Denique
 bubbles no more be excited. Finally
 sepone per horas sex, et liquorem effunde.
 set aside for hours six, and the liquor pour off.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS.

Ferri subcarbonati superinfunde acidum
 Of iron to the subcarbonate pour upon the acid
 in vase vitreo, et per triduum subindè agita.
 in vessel glass, and for three days frequently shake.
 Sepone, ut fæces, si quæ sint, subsidant;
 Set aside, that dregs, if any may be, may subside;
 dein liquorem effunde, ei-que adjice spiritum.
 then the liquor pour off, to it-and add the spirit.

^z *Jam* is an adverb of time, and implies that the agitation should continue only until—*just at the moment* (*jam*) the fluid changes its colour and ceases to disengage bubbles of gas.

VINUM FERRI.

Misce, et sepone per mensem, subindè agi-
 Mix, and set aside for a month, occasionally shak-
 tans; tum per chartam cola.
 ing; then through paper strain.

PRÆPARATA EX HYDRARGYRO.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM.

Misce in vase vitreo, et coque, donec lique-
 Mix in vessel glass, and boil, until is dis-
 tur hydrargyrum, et, aquâ consumptâ, ma-
 solved the mercury, and, the water being consumed, ma-
 teria alba restet. Hanc tere in pulverem, et
 ter white may remain. This rub into powder, and
 in vas aliud quàm minimè profundum conjice
 into vessel another (See Gram. page 66.) cast it;
 tum ignem lenem adhibe, eum-que paulatin-
 then a heat gentle apply, it-and gradually
 auge, donec vapor ruber prodire cessaverit.
 increase, until vapour a red to come forth shall cease.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM.

Hydrargyri submuriatem in liquore calci-
 Of mercury the submuriate in the liquor of lim-
 coque, assiduè movens, donec oxydum hy-
 boil, assiduously stirring, until oxid of
 drargyri cinereum subsidat. Hoc aquâ dis-
 mercury the grey may subside. This with water dis-
 tillatâ lava; deinde exsicca.
 tilled wash; then dry.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM.

Immitte hydrargyrum in vas vitreum, cui
 Put the mercury into a vessel glass, to which

os angustum, et fundus latior sit. Vasi
 a mouth narrow, and a base broad may be. Vessel
 huic aperto calorem gradûs sexcentesimi
 to this open heat of degrees the 600th
 adhibe, donec hydrargyrum in squamas rubras
 apply, until the mercury into scales red
 abierit; dein in pulverem subtilissimum tere.
 shall form; then into powder very fine rub.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

Hydrargyrum cum acido sulphurico in
 Mercury with acid sulphuric in
 vase vitreo coque, donec hydrargyri sulphas
 vessel glass boil, until of mercury the sulphate
 exsiccata-fuerit; hanc, ubi refrixerit, cum
 (see Gram. p. 52,) this, when it shall have cooled with
 sodæ muriate in mortario fictili contere; tum
 of soda the muriate in a mortar earthen triturate; then
 ex cucurbitâ vitreâ, calore sensim aucto,
 from cucurbite glass, heat gradually being raised,
 sublima.
 sublime.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.

Tere simul, donec globuli non amplius con-
 Rub together, until globules no more may
 spiciantur; tum sublima; deinde sublimatum
 be seen; then sublime; then the sublimate
 xime, id-que bis iterum et tere et sublima.
 take out, it-and twice again and rub and sublime.
 Denique fiat pulvis subtilissimus, eodem modo
 Lastly make powder very fine, the same manner
 quo cretam præparari præcepimus.
 which chalk to be prepared we have prescribed.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM

Sulphuri ad ignem liquefacto hydrargyrum admisce, et, quamprimum intumescat, massa, vas ab igne remove, et fortiter tege, ne fiat inflammatio; deinde in pulverem tere, et sublima.

With the sulphur (see Gram. p. 69,) liquefied the mercury admix, and, as soon as may swell the mass, the vessel from the fire remove, and strongly cover it, lest may happen inflammation; afterwards into powder rub, and sublime.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM

Primò ammoniæ muriatem, dein hydrargyri oxymuriatem, in aquâ distillatâ liquefac, et his adjice liquorem potassæ subcarbonatis, Pulverem demissum lava, donec sapor expers fuerit; tum exsicca.

First of ammonia the muriate, then of mercury the oxymuriate, in the water distilled dissolve, and to these add the liquor of potash of the subcarbonate. The powder precipitated wash, until of taste void it shall be; then dry.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM.

Tere simul; tum, igne subjecto, ex retorta ferreâ distillet hydrargyrum.

Rub together; then, the fire being subjected, from a retort of iron let distil the mercury.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS.

Hydrargyri oxymuriatem in aquâ liquefac, ei-que adjice spiritum.

Of mercury the oxymuriate in the water dissolve to it-and add the spirit.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Misce, et decoque ad octarios sex, assidue
 Mix, and boil down to pints six, assiduously
 novens; dein sepone, ut subsidant fæces, et
 stirring; then set aside, that may subside the dregs, and
 cola.
 strain.

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS.

Coque plumbi carbonatem cum acido,
 Boil of lead the carbonate with the acid,
 donec hoc saturetur; deinde per chartam
 until this be saturated; then through paper
 cola, et, aquâ consumptâ donec pellicula
 strain, and, the water being evaporated until a pellicle
 subnascatur, sepone, ut fiant crystalli. Has,
 may float, set aside, that may form crystals. These,
 effusâ aquâ, super chartam bibulam
 being poured off the water, upon paper bibulous
 exsicca.
 dry.

PRÆPARATA E ZINCO.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA.

Calaminam ure; tum contere. Deinde
 The calamine burn; then triturate it. Afterwards
 fiat pulvis subtilissimus eodem modo,
 let him form a powder very fine in the same manner as
 quo cretam præparari præcepimus.
 which chalk to be prepared we directed.

ZINCI OXYDUM.

Zinci frustula crucibulo candenti, capaci,
 Of zinc pieces in a crucible heated, capacious,

alto, et inclinato, paulatim injice, crucibu
 deep, and inclined, gradually throw, crucible
 alio superimposito, ita ut zincum aëri
 another being placed over it, so that the zinc to the a
 pateat, et spathâ ferreâ sæpè move
 may be exposed and with a rod iron frequently move
 possit; oxydum quod subinde nascatur sta
 it may be; the oxid which occasionally may arise imm
 tim exime; tum partem ejus albam e
 diately take out; then part of it (or its) white an
 leviozem per cribrum trans mitte. Huic deniqu
 lighter through a fire transmit. To this finally
 aquam superinfunde, ut fiat pulvis
 water pour upon, that may be formed a powd
 subtilissimus eodem modo, quo cretam præ
 very fine in the same manner, in which chalk to l
 parari præcepimus.
 prepared we prescribed.

ZINCI SULPHAS.

Misce in vase vitreo, et, finitâ effervesce
 Mix in a vessel glass, and, being finished the efferve
 tiâ, liquorem per chartam cola; tum deco
 cence, the liquor through paper filter; then boi
 que, donec pellicula subnascatur, et sepon
 down, until a pellicle may appear, and set asid
 ut fiant crystalli.
 that may form crystals.

SULPHUREA.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

Oleo in vase ferreo peramplo calefacto sul
 To the Oil in a vessel iron very wide heated sul

phur paulatim injice, et spathâ assidue move,
 phur gradually cast, and with a rod constantly stir,
 donec cöierint.
 until they shall be united.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM.

Tere simul, et in crucibulo clauso super
 Rub together, and in a crucible covered upon
 ignem impone, donec cöierint.
 the fire put it, until they shall be united.

SULPHUR LOTUM.

Aquam ferventem superinfunde, ut acidum,
 Water hot pour upon, that the acid,
 si quod sit, penitus abluatur, dein sicca.
 if any may be, thoroughly may be washed away, then dry.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

Sulphur et calcem in aquâ simul coque;
 The sulphur and the lime in the water together boil;
 tum liquorem per chartam cola, ei-que
 then the liquor through paper strain, to it-and
 instilla acidi muriatici quantum satis sit
 drop of acid muriatic quantity sufficient may be
 ut demittatur sulphur. Denique hoc,
 that may be thrown down the sulphur. Finally this,
 superinfusâ sæpius aquâ, lava, donec insipi-
 being poured on frequently by water, wash, until insip-
 dum fiat.
 ed it may become.

VEGETABILIA.

Decerpenda sunt vegetabilia ex locis
 (See Gram. page 66,) vegetables from situations

et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate
 and soil, where spontaneously they grow, in a season
siccâ, nec imbris, nec rore madefacta :
 dry, neither with showers, nor with dew made wet ;
quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ diutius
 yearly (see Gram. page 66.) and those which longer
servata-fuerint rejicienda.
 (see Gram. page 52,) to be rejected (are).

RADICES pleræque effodiendæ sunt ante-
 Roots for the most part (see Gram. page 66,) be-
quam caules aut folia exserant.
 fore the stems or the leaves have shot forth.

CORTICES colligi debent eâ tempestate,
 Barks to be collected ought in that season,
quâ facillimè a ligno separari pos-
 in which most easily from the wood to be separated they may be
sint.
 able.

FOLIA decerpenda sunt postquam flores
 Leaves (see Gram. page 66,) after the flowers
expassi fuerint ; et antequam semina matu-
 shall have expanded ; and before the seeds may be
rescant.
 come ripe.

FLORES legendi sunt nuper explicati.
 Flowers (see Gram. page 66,) when just unfolded.

SEMINA colligenda sunt jam matura, et
 Seeds (see Gram. page 66,) just when ripe, and
antequam, è plantâ decidere inceperint.
 before, from the plant to fall they may have begun
Hæc in propriis pericarpis servari debent.
 These in their proper seed vessels to be preserved ought.

VEGETABILIVM PRÆPARATIO.

Vegetabilia, brevi postquam decerpta fuerint,
 Vegetables, shortly after (see Gram. page 52,)
 illis exceptis quæ recentia esse oportet,
 those being excepted which fresh to be ought,
 leviter strata, quàm citissimè exsicca, calore
 lightly spread out, (see Gram. p. 66,) dry, by a heat
 tam leni ut color non mutetur; dein in locis
 so gentle that the colour may not be changed; then in places
 vel vasis aptis, intercluso luminis et humoris
 or vessels proper, being excluded of light and moisture
 accessu, conserva.
 from the access, preserve.

RADICES, quas recentes servari præcepi-
 Roots those which fresh to be preserved we have di-
 mus, in arenâ siccâ reconde. **SCILLÆ RA-**
 rected, in dry sand bury. Of squills the
ADICEM ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis
 root before drying, the coats dried
 direptis, transversim in laminas tenues
 being taken away, transversely in slices thin
 eca.
 cut.

FRUCTUS PULPOSOS, si immaturi sint, vel
 Fruits pulpy, if unripe they may be, or
 maturi et sicci, sepone in loco humido, ut
 ripe and dry, set aside in a place moist, that
 mollescant; dein pulpas per cribrum
 they may become moist; then the pulp through a sieve
 etaceum exprime; postea coque lento igne,
 hair express; afterwards boil with a gentle heat,
 rebrò movens; denique aquam balneo aquoso
 frequently stirring; finally the water in a bath water

consume, donec pulpæ fiant idoneæ crassitudinis.
 evaporate, until the pulp may be of a proper thickness.

CASSIÆ LOMENTIS contusis aquam ferventem superinfunde, ut pulpa eluatur, quam per cribrum grandioribus foraminibus præmum exprime, postea per setaceum; deinde aquam balneo aquoso consume, donec pulpam idoneam crassitudinem habeat.
 Of Cassia to the pods bruised water boiling pour upon, that the pulp may be washed, which through a sieve with large holes firmly express, afterwards through a hair sieve; lastly the water with a bath water evaporate, until the pulp a proper consistence may become.

Fructuum maturorum et recentium pulpam vel succum per cribrum exprime, nullâ coctione adhibitâ.
 Of fruits ripe and recent the pulp or the juice through a sieve express, no boiling being applied.

GUMMI-RESINÆ.

OPIUM a rebus alienis, præsertim externis, quàm diligentissimè separa. Servetur Opium molle, quod ad pilulas fingendas aptum sit, et durum, quod balneo aquoso ita exsiccatum fuerit, ut in pulverem teri possit.
 Opium from things extraneous, especially external, as diligently as possible separate. Let be kept Opium soft that (see Gram. page 40,) fit may be and hard, which in a bath water so dried shall be, that into powder to be rubbed it may be ab-

Gummi-Resinæ pro optimis habendæ sunt^b,

Gum-resins for the best

quæ electæ fuerint adeo sinceræ, ut nullâ
 which chosen shall have been so without mixture, that no
 purificationem opus sit. Quod si minus puræ
 purification necessary may be. But if less pure
 esse videantur, coque in aquâ, donec
 be they may appear, boil in water, until
 mollescant, et prelo exprimo per
 they may become soft, and by a press express through
 pannum cannabinum; dein sepone, ut pars
 a cloth canvas; then set aside, that the part
 resinosa subsidat. Liquorem supernatantem
 resinous may subside. The liquor supernatant
 effusam balneo aquoso consume, adjectâ
 effused in a bath water evaporate, being added
 sub finem parte resinosa, et cum parte gum-
 towards the end the part resinous and with the part gum-
 mosa in unum coactâ.
 my into one being mixed.

GUMMI-RESINÆ facile liquecentes puri-

Gum-Resins (which are) easily liquefied pu-

ficari possunt, injiciendo in vesicam bubulam,
 fied may be, by casting (them) into bladder ox,
 tenendo-que in aquâ fervente, donec adeo
 by holding-and in water boiling, until so
 molles fiant, ut per pannum cannabinum
 soft they may be, that through a cloth canvas
 à sordibus prelo separari possint.
 from impurities by a press separated (they) may be.

^b *Habendæ* is the participle of *habeo*, I have; also, I have in my estimation, that is, I esteem. Hence *habendæ sunt* may be translated "are to be esteemed."

STYRACIS BALSAMUM in Spiritu rectificat

Of Styrax the balsam in spirit rectified

liqua, et cola; tum leni calore distilla
dissolve, and strain; then with a gentle heat let distillSpiritus, donec idonea crassitudo balsam
the spirit, until a proper consistence the balsam
fiat.

may be.

OLEA EXPRESSA.**OLEUM AMYGDALARUM.**

Amygdalas vel dulces vel amaras, in aqua

Almonds either sweet or bitter, in water

frigidâ macera per horas duodecim,
cold macerate for hours twelve, andcontunde; deinde, nullo calore adhibito
bruise; then no heat being applied

exprime oleum.

express the oil.

OLEUM LINI.

Lini usitatissimi semina contunde

Of Flax common the seeds (that is, linseed,) bruise;

deinde, nullo calore adhibito, exprime oleum

then, no heat being applied, express the oil

OLEUM RICINI.

Ricini semina, demtis pelliculis

Of the ricinus the seeds, being taken away the husks

contunde, deinde nullo calore adhibito

bruise, then no heat being applied

exprime oleum.

express the oil.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

Anisi et carui semina, anthemidis et
 Of anise and of carraway the seeds, of camomile and
 lavandulæ flores, juniperi et pimentæ
 of lavender the flowers, of juniper and of allspice
 baccæ, rosmarini cacumina, et reliquorum
 the berries, of rosemary the tops, and of the remaining
 herbæ exsiccatae, adhibenda sunt.
 the herbs dried, to be employed are.

Horum quodvis in alembicum immitte, et
 Of these any into an alembic put, and
 aquæ adjice quantum id contegat; tum
 of water add a quantity (which) it may cover; then
 in vas frigidarium amplum distillet oleum.
 into a vessel cold large let distil the oil.

Aqua, quæ inter distillandum cum oleis
 The water, which (see Gram. page 40,) with the oils
 carui, menthæ piperitæ, et viridis, pi-
 of carraway, peppermint, and spearmint, all-
 mentæ, et pulegii prodit, in usum ser-
 spice, and pennyroyal comes forth for use may
 vetur.
 be preserved.

OLEUM SUCCINI.

In alembicum immitte succinum, ut distil-
 Into an alembic put the amber, that may dis-
 lent balneo arenæ, calore paulatim aucto,
 til in a bath of sand, by a heat gradually raised,
 liquor acidus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinatus.
 the liquor acid, the oil, and the salt with oil impregnated.
 Dein, iterum et tertio oleum distillet.
 Then, again and a third time the oil let distil.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ.

AQUÆ ex herbis exsiccatis distillent, nisi
 Waters from herbs dried let distil, unless
 aliter præscriptum sit, quoniam recente
 otherwise prescribed it may be, because recent,
 omni anni tempore comparari non possunt
 all of the year seasons be obtained (they) not can.
Ubi recentes adhibentur, pondere dupli-
 When fresh are thus employed, weight double
 utendum est.
 to be used is. (or, may be used.)

Singulis aquarum congiis adjice spiritû
 To each of waters gallon add of spirit
 tenuioris fluiduncias quinque, ut integra
 weak fluid ounces five, that pure
 conserventur.
 (they) may be preserved.

AQUA DISTILLATA.

Distillent primùm octarii quatuor, quibus
 Let distil first pints four, which
 abjectis, distillent congii quatuor
 having thrown away, let distil gallons four.
Aquam distillatam in lagenâ vitrâ serva.
 The Water distilled in a vessel glass preserve.

AQUA ANETHI.

His affunde tantum aquæ, ut, post distilla-
 To these pour on so much of water, that, after distilla-
 tionem, supersit quod satis est ad
 tion, there may remain that which sufficient may be (see
 prohibendum empyreuma. **Distillet** congius
 Gram. page 40,) empyreuma. Let distil a gallon.

MUCILAGO.**MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.**

Gummi cum aquâ paulatim instillatâ

The gum with the water gradually being dropped in
tere, donec in mucilaginem abeat.
triturate, until into a mucilage (it) may be changed.

DECOCTA.**DECOCTUM HORDEI.**

Res alienas hordei seminibus adhærentes

The substances extraneous of barley to the seeds adhering

aquâ frigidâ primùm ablue; deindè, af-
with water cold first wash away; then, having pour-

fuso aquæ octario dimidio, semina paulisper
ed on of water a pint half, the seeds a little while

coque. Hâc aquâ abjectâ, superinfunde
boil. This water being rejected, pour thereon

quod reliquum est, prius fervefactum; tum
that which remaining is, first heated; then

decoque ad octarios duos, et cola.

boil down to pints two, and strain.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ.

Macera per horas quatuor, in vase levitèr

Macerate for hours four, in a vessel lightly
clauso, prope ignem; dein sarsaparillæ radi-
covered, near the fire; then of sarsaparilla the

cem exime et contunde. Contusam liquori
root take out and bruise it. When bruised to the liquor

redde, et iterum simili modo macera per
return (it), and again in a similar manner macerate for

horas duas ; dein decoque ad octarios duos
 hours two ; then boil down to pints two
 et cola.
 and strain.

EXTRACTA.

In extractis omnibus præparandis, humorem
 (see Gram. page 40,) the moisture
 balneo aquoso, in patinâ quamprimùm
 by a bath water, in a wide shallow vessel as soon as possible
 consume, donec fiat crassitudo ad pilulas
 evaporate, until may be made a thickness (see Gram
 fingendas idonea, et sub finem spathâ
 page 40,) proper, and towards the end with a rod
 assiduè move.
 assiduously stir.

Extractis omnibus mollioribus paululum
 Extracts all softer a little
 spiritûs rectificati insperge.
 of spirit rectified sprinkle upon.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI.

Contunde in mortario lapideo, insperso
 Bruise in a mortar stone, being sprinkled
 exiguo aquæ ; dein exprime succum, eum-que
 a little of water ; then express the juice, it-and
 non defæcatum consume, donec idoneam
 not strained from the dregs evaporate, until proper
 crassitudinem habeat.
 consistence it may have.

EXTRACTUM ALÖES PURIFICATUM.

Macera per triduum leni calore ; dein cola
 Macerate for three days with a gentle heat ; then strain

et sepone, ut faeces subsidant. Liquorem
 and set aside, that the dregs may subside. The liquor
 defaecatum effunde, et consume, donec
 cleansed from the dregs pour off, and evaporate, until
 idoneam crassitudinem habeat.
 proper a consistence it may have.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.

Decoque ad octarios sex, et liquorem
 Boil down to pints six, and the liquor
 adhuc calentem cola. Eodem modo ex
 whilst yet hot strain. In the same manner with
 pari aquæ mensurâ quater decoque, et cola.
 equal of water measure four times boil down, and strain.
 Denique liquores omnes in unum mistos
 Lastly the liquors all in one (or, together) being mixed
 consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem ha-
 evaporate, until proper a consistence they
 beant.
 have.

Hoc extractum servari debet MOLLE, quod
 This extract to be preserved ought soft, that
 ad pilulas fingendas aptum sit, et DURUM,
 (see Gram. page 40,) fit it may be, and hard,
 quod in pulverem teri possit.
 that into a powder rubbed it may be.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPO- SITUM.

Macera colocynthidis pulpam in spiritu
 Macerate of colocynth the pulp in the spirit
 leni calore, per quatrimum. Liquorem
 with a gentle heat, for four days. The liquor
 cola, ei-que adjice alöen, et scammonream;
 strain, to it-and add the aloes, and scammony;

dein spiritum consume, donec idonea
 then the spirit evaporate, until proper
 crassitudinem habeat, et, sub finem, ca
 a consistence it may have, and, towards the end, of ca
 damomi semina admisce.
 damom the seeds mix in.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII.

Elaterii poma matura scinde, et succu
 Of wild cucumber the fruit ripe cut, and the juice
 levissimè expressum per cribrum setaceu
 lightly expressed through a sieve hair
 tenuissimum in vas vitreum cola; deind
 very fine into a vessel glass strain; then
 per aliquot horas sepone, donec crassior pa
 for some hours set aside, until the thicker part
 subsederit. Rejectâ parte tenuiore su
 shall have subsided. Having rejected the part weaker s
 pernatante, partem crassiorem leni calor
 pernatent, part the thicker with a gentle heat
 exsicca.
 dry.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

Macera jalapæ radicem in spiritu per qu
 Macerate of jalap the root in the spirit for fou
 triduum, et tincturam effunde. Residuum e
 days, and the tincture pour off. The residue wi
 aquâ decoque ad octarios duos. Dein tinc
 the water boil down to pints two. Then the tin
 turam et decoctum separatim cola, et he
 ture and the decoction separately strain, and th
 consumatur, illa distillet, done
 (tincture) let be evaporated, that (decoction) let distil, unt

utrumque spissescat. Postremò extractum
 each of them may thicken. Lastly the extract
 cum resinâ misce, et consume, donec idoneam
 with the resin mix, and evaporate, until proper
 crassitudinem habeat.
 a thickness it may have.

EXTRACTUM OPII.

Opio adjice exiguum aquæ, et macera
 To the opium add a little of water, and macerate
 per horas duodecim, ut mollescat; tum,
 for hours twelve, that (it) may become soft; then,
 instillatâ paulatim reliquâ aquâ, tere
 being dropped in gradually the remaining water, rub
 donec quàm optimè misceantur, et sepone,
 until as well as possible (they) may be mixed, and set aside,
 ut fæces subsidant; dein liquorem cola, et
 that the dregs may subside; then the liquor strain, and
 consume, donec idoneam crassitudinem
 evaporate, until proper a thickness
 habeat.
 (it) may have.

MISTURAE.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.

Tere ammoniacum cum aquâ paulatim
 Rub the ammonia with the water gradually
 instillatâ, donec quàm optimè misceantur.
 dropped in, until as well as possible they may be mixed.

MISTURA AMYGDALARUM.

Confectioni amygdalarum aquam paulatim
 To the confection of Almonds the water gradually

inter terendum adjice, donec misceantur
 (see Gram. page 40.) add, until they may be mixed
 dein cola.
 then strain.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.

Myrrham cum potassæ subcarbonate et
 The myrrh with of potash the subcarbonate and
 saccharo simul tere, his-que, dum conterun-
 the sugar together rub, to these-and, whilst they are rubbed
 tur, primùm aquam rosæ et spiritum
 together, first the water of roses and the spirit
 myristicæ, postremò ferri sulphatem, adjice
 of nutmeg, afterwards of iron the sulphate, add.
 Misturam statim in vas vitreum idoneum
 The mixture immediately into a vessel glass proper
 immitte, id-que obtura.
 put, it-and close.

SPIRITUS.

ALCOHOL.

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram
 To the spirit cast of potash of the subcarbonate a pound
 ad gradum trecentesium prius calefactam
 to the degree three hundredth first made hot,
 et per horas viginti quatuor macera, sæpiù
 and for hours twenty four macerate, frequent
 movens; tum effuso spiritui adjice potassæ
 stirring; then to the effused spirit add of potas
 subcarbonatis quod reliquum est, ad eundem
 of the subcarbonate what remaining is, to the same
 gradum calefactum; denique balneo aquos
 degree made hot; lastly, in a bath water

distillet alcohol, quod servandum est
 let distil the alcohol, which preserved is (or, must
 in vase obturato.
 e preserved) in a vessel stopped.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

Mastichen in spiritu macera, ut
 The mastic in the spirit macerate, that
 liquetur, et tincturam defæcatam
 (t) may be liquefied, and the tincture freed from dregs
 effunde; tum cætera adjice, et omnia simul
 pour off; then the remaining add, and all together
 agita.
 agitate.

TINCTURÆ.

TINCTURÆ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis
 Tinctures all in vessels glass closed,
 præparari, et inter macerandum sæpiùs
 to be prepared, and (see Gram. page 40,) frequently
 agitari debent.
 to be agitated ought.

TINCTURA ALÖES.

Macera balneo arenæ, donec liquentur
 Macerate in a bath of sand, until may be dissolved
 extracta; tum cola.
 the extracts; then strain.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

Macera per dies quatuordecim leni calore,
 Macerate for days fourteen by a gentle heat,
 t cola.
 and strain.

ÆTHEREA.**ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.**

Spiritus retortæ vitreæ infunde, ei-qu
 The spirit a retort of glass pour into, to it-an
acidum paulatim adjice, sæpiùs agitando, e
 the acid gradually add, frequently shaking, an
cavens ne gradum centesimum vigèsimu
 taking care lest the degree one hundred and twentie
calor excedat, donec misceantur. Dein i
 the heat exceed, until they may be mixed. Then in
arenam, ad gradum ducentésimum priùs cale
 sand, to the degree two hundredth first mac
factum, cautè impone, ut quàm celerrim
 hot, cautiously put, that as quickly as possible
ebulliat liquor, transeat-que æther in recepta
 may boil the liquor, let pass over-and the ether into a recept
culum tubulatum, cui aptatum est vas reci
 cle tubulated, to which joined is a vessel recei
piens glacie vel aquâ refrigeratum. Distille
 ing with ice or water cooled. Let disti
liquor, donec pars aliqua gravior transir
 the liquor, until part some heavier to pass ov
incipiat, quæ sub æthere in fundo receptacu
 shall begin, which below the ether in the bottom of the receiv
conspicitur. Liquori qui restat in retort
 may be seen. To the liquor which remains in a retor
rursus spiritûs rectificati uncias duodecim
 again of spirit rectified ounces twelve
affunde, ut simili modo distillet æther.
 pour, that in a similar manner may distil the ether.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.

Potassam in aquâ primùm liqua, ei-qu
 The potash in the water first dissolve, to it-an

ætherem adjice, assidue agitans, donec
 the ether add, assiduously shaking, until
 misceantur; denique, calore gradûs circiter
 they may be mixed; lastly, by a heat of a degree about
 centesimi vigesimi, ex retortâ amplâ distillent
 one hundred and twentieth, from a retort capacious let distil
 in vas refrigeratum ætheris rectificati fluidi
 into a vessel cooled of ether rectified fluid
 unciaë duodecim.
 ounces twelve.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM.

Post distillationem ætheris sulphurici, leni-
 After the distillation of ether sulphuric, being di-
 to calore, distillet iterum liquor, donec
 diminished the heat, let distil again the liquor, until
 spuma nigra intumescat; tum protinus ab
 a froth black may begin to swell up; then immediately from
 igne retortam remove. Liquori qui restat in
 the fire the retort remove. To the liquor which remains in
 retortâ aquam adjice, ut supernatet pars
 the retort water add, that may float the part
 oleosa. Hanc aufer, ei-que admisce liquoris
 oily. This take off, to it-and mix of liquor
 calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod
 of lime a quantity that sufficient may be, to the acid, which
 present, saturandum, et simul agita. Denique
 s present, saturate, and together shake them. Lastly
 oleum æthereum separatum exime.
 the oil ethereal being separated take out.

VINUM.

VINUM ALÖES.

Alöen cum arenâ albâ, sordibus purgatâ,
 The aloes with sand white, from impurities cleansed,

in pulverem tere; canellæ corticem etiam
 into powder rub; of canella the bark likewise
 in pulverem tere; his-que, inter se misti
 into powder rub; to these-and, (see page 7, note d)
 vinum et spiritum affunde. Macera po
 the wine and the spirit pour on. Macerate for
 dies quatuordecim, subinde movens, et cola
 days fourteen, frequently shaking, and strain

ACETICUM.

ACETUM COLCHICI.

Colchici radicem macera cum aceto
 Of the meadow saffron the root macerate with the vinegar
 in vase vitreo clauso, per horas vigin
 in a vessel glass closed, for hours twenty
 quatuor; dein exprime, et sepone, ut fæc
 four; then express, and set aside, that the dregs
 subsidant; denique liquori defæcato spi
 may subside; lastly to the liquor cleared from dregs the s
 tum adjice.
 rit add.

MELLITA.

MEL DESPUMATUM.

Mel in balneo aquoso liqua; tum spuma
 The honey in a bath water liquefy; then the skum
 aufer.
 take off.

MEL ROSÆ.

Macera rosæ petala in aquâ per ho
 Macerate of roses the petals in the water for ho

ex; deindè liquori colato adjice mel, et
 six; then to the liquor strained add the honey, and
 balneo aquoso ad idoneam crassitudinem
 in a bath water to proper a consistence
 decoque.
 boil down.

SYRUPUS.

Conserventur syrupi in loco, ubi calor
 Should be preserved the syrups in a place, where the heat
 gradum quinquagesimum quintum nunquam
 the degree fifty fifth never
 excedat.
 may exceed.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.

Decoque aquam cum radice ad dimidium,
 Boil down the water with the root to one half,
 et liquorem frigefactum exprime. Sepone
 and the liquor made cool express. Set aside
 per horas viginti quatuor, ut fæces subsidant;
 for hours twenty four, that the dregs may subside;
 tum liquorem effunde, atque, adjecto sac-
 then the liquor pour off, and, being added the su-
 charo, ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.
 sugar, to proper a consistence boil down.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

Macera croci stigmataⁱ in aquâ, per horas
 Macerate of saffron the stigmata in the water, for hours

Stigmata offers an example of the various uses to which words are applied, and which nevertheless preserve their primitive significa-

duodecim, in vase levitèr clauso; dein liquo-
 twelve, in a vessel lightly covered; then the li-
rem cola, et saccharum adjice.
 quor strain, and the sugar add.

tion. If we seek for *stigma* in an English dictionary, we find “a brand, a mark with a hot iron, a mark of infamy;”—“it is unjust to attach a *stigma* to a whole body of men for the speculative views of some one among them;”—“the cross which our Saviour’s enemies thought was to *stigmatize* him with infamy became the ensign of his renown.” *Blair*. If we seek in a Latin dictionary we find *stigma*, genitive *stigmatis*, a mark or brand on the forehead, reproach, infamy. If in a dictionary of Medical terms we find *stigma* (from $\sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$, *stizo*, to inflict blows,) a small red speck in the skin, occasioning no elevation of the cuticle. *Stigmata* are generally distinct, or apart from each other. They sometimes assume a livid colour, and are then termed *petechiæ*. [“*Petechia*, from the Italian word *petechio*, a flea-bite, signifies a red or purple spot that mostly appears in contagious diseases, and resembles flea-bites.” *Hooper*. *Petechio* is not orthographically correct. See *Good’s Nosology*.] If we seek the meaning of *stigma* in a Glossary of Botanic Terms, we find “The *stigma* or summit is the upper part of the pistil. The pistil is an organ in the centre of the flower which adheres to the fruit, and is destined for the reception of the pollen. The pistil is denominated the female part of the flower; it consists of three parts, 1st. the germen, or seed-bud, which is the lowest part; 2nd. the style, or shaft, which is the part that stands upon the germen, and supports the 3rd. part, *i. e.* the *stigma*. “In most flowers the *stigma* is single; in some there are two *stigmata*.” *Bingley*. “For the preparation of saffron (which word is derived from the Arabic, *Saphuran*) the flowers are gathered early in the morning, just as they are about to blow; they are then spread upon a table, and the *stigmas* with a proportion of the style carefully picked out of the flower, which is thrown away as useless. The *stigmas* are then dried on a portable kiln, of a peculiar construction.” *Thomson*. [Observe, one author employs *stigma*

SYRUPUS LIMONUM.

Liqua saccharum in succo limonum, eo-
 Dissolve the sugar in the juice of lemons, in the
dem modo quo de syrupo simplici præ-
 same manner in which concerning syrup simple di-
ceptum-est.

rected is, (or, has been directed.)

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

Macera capsulas in aquâ per horas viginti
 Macerate the capsules in the water for hours twenty
quatuor; tum balneo aquoso ad congi-um de-
 four; then in a bath water to a gallon boil
coque, et fortiter exprime. Liquorem cola-
 down, and strongly express. The liquor being strain-
tum iterum decoque ad octarios duos, et
 ed again boil down to pints two, and

as the plural of *stigma*, and another employs *stigmata*.] Lastly, if we refer to a Greek Lexicon, we find “*στιξω, (stizo)* to prick, also, to stamp, or imprint; a mark, to distinguish by points, to draw in miniature; metaphorically to prick or bite a person, to slander or asperse him. *Στίγμα, (stigma)* a mark or spot imprinted upon any thing.” *Nugent’s Primitives of the Greek Tongue*.—Thus it appears from the last research that *stigma* meant, in the original, simply a *mark*, and was subsequently applied to a *mark* made by a hot iron; and also to the upper part of the pistil, as being the most *marked*. Remarks might be made upon the words *pistil*, *style*, and others, but this note is already extended beyond its due bounds: and the reader may, if he make the requisite researches, easily answer the question: What connection is there between the word *tyle* as here used, and *style* as applied to a manner of writing?

adhuc ferventem cola. Sepone per horas
 whilst yet hot strain. Set aside for hours
 duodecim, ut fæces subsidant; tum liquorem
 twelve, that the dregs may subside; then the liquor
 defæcatum decoque ad octarium, et sac-
 cleared from dregs boil down to a pint, and the su-
 charum adjice, eodem modo quo de syrupo
 gar add, (see preceding formula.)
 simplici præceptum est.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI.

Sepone succum per triduum, ut fæces
 Set aside the juice for three days, that the dregs
 subsidant, et cola. Succı defæcati octario
 may subside, and strain. Of the juice strained to a pint
 zingiberis radicem et pimentæ baccas adjice
 of ginger the root and of allspice the berries add;
 tum macera leni calore per horas quatuor, et
 then macerate by a gentle heat for hours four, and
 cola; quod reliquum est ad mensuram octarii
 strain; that which remaining is to the measure of a pin-
 cum semisse decoque; liquores misce; et
 with half boil down; the liquors mix; and
 saccharum adjice, etc.
 the sugar add,

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS.

Aquæ, balneo aquoso calefactæ, rhœados
 To the water, in a bath water heated, of the red poppy
 petala paulatim adjice, subinde movens; tum
 the petals gradually add, frequently stirring; then
 vase remoto, macera per horas duodecim
 the vessel being removed, macerate for hours twelve;

dein liquorum exprime, et sepone, ut fæces
 then the liquor express, and set aside, that the dregs
 subsidant; denique saccharum adjice, etc.
 may subside; finally the sugar add,

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX.

Liqua saccharum in aquâ balneo aquoso;
 Dissolve the sugar in the water in a bath water;
 tum sepone per horas viginti quatuor; dein
 then set aside for hours twenty four; then
 spumam aufer, et à fæcibus, si quæ sint,
 the scum take off, and from the dregs, if any (there) be,
 liquorem purum effunde.
 the liquor pure pour off.

CONFECTIONES.

Confectiones, si diu servatæ indures-
 Confections, if a long time kept (they) grow
 cant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea cras-
 hard, with water to be moistened are, that proper a thick-
 situdo restituatur.
 ness may be restored.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM.

Amygdalis prius in Aquâ maceratis,
 The almonds first in the water being macerated,
 demptis-que pelliculis, omnia simul contunde,
 being removed-and (their) pellicles, all together bruise,
 donec corpus unum sit,
 until a body = one may be, (in other words, until they are
 incorporated.)

CONFECTIO AROMATICA.

Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum
 (See Gram. p. 24,) together into powder very fine
tere; tum aquam paulatim adjice, et misce
 rub; then the water gradually add, and mix,
donec corpus unum sit.
(see the preceding formula.)

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM.

Corticem, in mortario lapideo, pistillo lig-
 The peel, in a mortar stone, with a wooden pes-
neo contunde; tum, adjecto saccharo, iterum
 the bruise; then, being added the sugar, again
contunde, donec corpus unum sit.
 bruise, *(see above.)*

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.

Mannam contunde; tum, balneo aquoso.
 The manna bruise; then, in a bath water,
in syrupo liqua; deinde admisce pulpas, et
 in the syrup dissolve; then mix together the pulps, and
humorem consume, donec idoneo fiat
 the moisture evaporate, until proper may be formed
crassitudo.
 a consistence.

CONFECTIO OPII.

Opium cum syrupo calefacto contere; tum
 The opium with the syrup heated rub; then
cœtera contrita adjice, et misce.
 the rest being rubbed together add, and mix.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ.

Pulpam, in balneo aquoso, leni calori
 The pulp, in a bath water, by a gentle heat
 expose; tum saccharum paulatim adjice, et
 then the sugar gradually add, and
 tere simul, donec corpus unum sit.
 rub together, (see preceding page.)

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ.

Petala in mortario lapideo contunde; tum,
 The petals in a mortar stone bruise; then,
 adjecto saccharo, iterum contunde, donec
 being added the sugar, again bruise, (see
 corpus unum sit.
 above.)

CONFECTIO SCAMMONEÆ.

Arida simul in pulverem subtilissimum
 (See Gram. p. 24,) together into a powder very fine
 tere; tum, instillato syrupo, rursus tere;
 rub; then, being dropped in the syrup, again rub;
 dein, adjecto oleo carui, omnia misce.
 then, being added the oil of carraway, all mix.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

Sennæ folia cum coriandri seminibus tere,
 Of senna the leaves with of coriander the seeds rub,
 et cribro separa pulveris misti uncias decem.
 and by a sieve separate of the powder mixed ounces ten.
 Residuum cum, caricæ fructû et glycyrrhizæ
 The residue with of the figs the fruit and of liquorice
 radice ex aquæ octariis quatuor ad dimi-
 the root from of water pints four to one

dium decoque; deinde exprime et colla-
half boil down; then express and strain

Liquorem colatum balneo aquoso consum-
The liquor strained in a bath water evaporate,

donec octarius cum semisse ex toto restet
until a pint with a half in the whole remain

tum, adjecto saccharo, fiat syrupus. Den-
then, being added the sugar, let be made a syrup. Last

que cum syrupo pulpas paulatim contere, et
ly with the syrup the pulps gradually triturate, and

injecto pulvere cribrato, omnia misce.
being thrown in the powder sifted, all mix.

PULVERES.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Scammoneæ gummi-resinam per se, cæ-
Of scammony the gum resin by itself, the re-
tera simul, in pulverem subtilissimum tere
maining together, into a powder very fine rub-
tum misce.
then mix.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Amylum et saccharum simul in pulverem
The starch and sugar together into a powder
tere; tum, adjectis tragacanthâ et acaci-
rub; then, being added the tragacanth and gum
gummi, omnia misce.
acacia, all mix.

PILULÆ.**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.**

Hydrargyrum cum confectione tere, donec
 The mercury with the confection rub, until
 globuli non ampliùs conspiciantur; deinde,
 the globules no longer are conspicuous; then,
 adjectâ glycyrrhizæ radice, omnia simul
 having added of liquorice the root, all together
 contunde, donec corpus unum sit.
 rub, until a body one may be, (or in other
 words, until they are incorporated.)

**PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS
 COMPOSITÆ.**

Tere hydrargyri submuriatem cum anti-
 Rub of mercury the submuriate with of an-
 monii sulphureto præcipitato, dein cum
 imony the sulphuret precipitated, then with
 guaiaci gummi-resinâ, et adjice mucilaginis
 of guiacum the gum resin, and add of mucilage
 acaciæ quod satis sit, ut fiat
 of gum acacia that which sufficient may be, that may be formed
 donea crassitudo.
 proper a consistence.

PRÆPARATA EX ANIMALIBUS.**ADEPS PRÆPARATA.**

Adipem in frustula concide; tum leni igne
 The lard in pieces cut; then by a gentle fire
 quefactum per linteum exprime.
 being liquefied through linen express.

CORNU USTUM.

Cornuum frusta igne aperto ure, donec
 Of horns pieces in a fire open burn, until the
 nitùs albescant; deinde contere, et præpara
 roughly they are white; then triturate, and prepare the
 eodem modo, quo de cretâ præceptum-est
 in the same manner, in which concerning chalk directed is, (as
 has been directed.)

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM.

Sevum in frustula concide; tum leni igne
 Suet into pieces cut; then by a gentle heat
 liquefactum per linteum exprime.
 being liquefied through linen express.

SPONGIA USTA.

Spongiam in frustula concide, et contunde
 The sponge into pieces cut, and bruise it,
 ut à rebus alienis adhærentibus separetur
 that from things extraneous adhering may be separated
 tum in vase ferreo clauso ure, donec nigrum
 then in a vessel iron covered burn, until black
 et friabilis fiat; denique in pulverem subtilissimum tere.
 and friable (it) may become; finally into powder very
 fine rub.

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ.

Testas, sordibus priùs purgatas, aquâ
 Shells, from impurities first being cleansed, with water
 fervente lava; tum præpara eodem modo
 boiling wash; then prepare in the same manner
 quo de cretâ præceptum-est.
 in which concerning chalk (see above.)

EMPLASTRA.**EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.**

Pici et ceræ simul liquefactis cætera
 To the pitch and the cerate together melted the remaining
 adjice in pulverem trita, et misce.
 substances) add into powder reduced, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM.

Galbani gummi-resinæ et terebinthinæ
 Of galbanum to the gum resin and to the turpentine
 simul liquefactis adjice primò abietis resi-
 together liquefied add first of the spruce fir the re-
 am, deinde emplastrum plumbi lento igne
 sin, then the plaster of lead by a gentle fire
 liquefactum, atque omnia misce.
 melted, and all mix.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE.

Emplastro et adipi simul liquefactis, et
 To the plaster and the lard together being liquefied, and
 ab igne remotis, paulò antequàm concre-
 from the fire being removed, a little before they thick-
 ant, lyttam insperge, atque omnia misce.
 en, the lytta sprinkle in, and all mix.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

Coque simul lento igne, assiduè movens,
 Boil together by a gentle fire, constantly stirring,
 donec oleum et plumbi oxydum in emplastri
 until the oil and of lead the oxyd into of a plaster
 rassitudinem cœeant. Oportebit autem
 the consistence may be united. It will be necessary but

paululum aquæ ferventis adjicere, si ea ferè
 a little of water boiling to add, if that nearly
 omnis, quæ in principio adhibita est, ante
 all, which in the beginning (see Gram. p. 52,) before
 finem coctionis fuerit absumpta.
 the finishing of the boiling shall have been consumed.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.

Emplastro plumbi, lento igne liquefacto.
 To the plaster of lead by a gentle heat liquefied,
 resinam contritam adjice, et misce.
 the resin powdered add, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

Emplastro liquefacto saponem admisce
 With the plaster liquefied the soap mix;
 tum ad idoneam crassitudinem decoque.
 then to proper a consistence boil down.

CERATA.

CERATUM SIMPLEX.

Ceræ liquefactæ oleum adjice, et misce.
 To the wax melted the oil add, and mix.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

Oleum cum cerâ liquefactâ misce; tum
 The oil with the wax melted mix; the
 ab igne remove, et, ubi primum lentescant,
 from the fire remove, and, when first they begin to thicken

calaminam adjice, et assiduè move, donec
 the calamine add, and constantly stir, until
 refrixerint.
 they shall be cold.

CERATUM LYTTÆ.

Cerato, igne emollito, lyttam adjice, et
 The cerate, by the fire being softened, the fly add, and
 misce.
 mix.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS.

Ceram in olei fluidunciis septem liqua;
 The wax in of the oil fluid ounces seven dissolve;
 tum his adjice paulatim plumbi superaceta-
 then to these add gradually of lead the superace-
 tem, cum reliquo oleo separatim contritam,
 ate, with the remaining oil separately rubbed together,
 et spathâ lignêâ move, donec coïerint.
 and with a rod wooden stir, until they shall thicken.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

Ceram liquefactam cum olei fluidunciis
 The cerate being liquefied with of the oil fluid ounces
 octo misce; tum ab igne remove, et, ubi
 eight mix; then from the fire remove, and, when
 primùm lentescant, liquorem plumbi subace-
 first they begin to thicken, the liquor of lead of the subace-
 tatis paulatim adjice, et assiduè move spathâ
 ate gradually add, and constantly stir with a rod
 lignêâ, donec refrixerint. Denique cum
 wooden, until they shall be cool. Lastly with

his camphoram, in reliquo oleo liquatam
 these the camphor, in remaining oil being liquefied
 misce.
 mix.

CERATUM RESINÆ.

Resinam et ceram lento igne simul
 The resin and the cerate by a gentle fire together di-
 quefac; dein oleum adjice, et ceratum adhuc
 solve; then the oil add, and the cerate whilst y
 calens per linteum exprime.
 hot through linen express.

CERATUM SABINÆ.

Adipi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabinæ
 The lard and the wax together melted of savin
 folia incoque; tum per linteum exprime.
 the leaves boil; then through linen express.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

Coque acetum cum plumbi oxydo, lento
 Boil the vinegar with of lead the oxyd, by a gentl
 igne, assiduè movens, donec in unum cœant;
 fire, constantly moving, until in one they may unit
 dein adjice saponem, et iterùm simili modo
 then add the soap, and again in a similar manne
 coque, donec humor penitus consumptus fue
 boil, until the moisture thoroughly (see Gram. pag
 rit; denique cum his ceram, ex oleo priùs
 52,) lastly with these the wax, in the oil first
 liquefactum, misce.
 being liquefied, mix.

UNGUENTA.**UNGUENTUM CETACEI.**

Lento igne simul liquefacta assidue
 By a gentle fire together being liquefied constantly
 move, donec refrixerint.
 stir, until they shall be cool.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

Elemi cum sevo simul liquefac; tum ab
 The elemi with the suet together liquefy; then from
 igne remove, et his terebinthinam et oleum
 the fire remove, and to these the turpentine and the oil
 statim misce; deinde per linteum exprime.
 immediately mix; then through linen express.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

Tere primum hydrargyrum cum sevo et
 Rub first the mercury with the suet and
 xiguo adipis, donec globuli non amplius
 with a little of the lard, until the globules no longer
 conspiciantur; dein adjice adipis quod re-
 are conspicuous; then add of the lard that which re-
 quum est, et misce.
 remaining is, and mix.

LINIMENTA.**LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS.**

Liqua æruginem in aceto, et per linteum
 Liquefy the verdigrease in the vinegar, and through linen

cola; dein, instillato melle, ad idoneam
strain; then, being dropped in the honey, to proper
crassitudinem decoque.

a consistence boil down.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

Liquorem ammoniæ cum spiritu misce
The liquor of ammonia with the spirit mix;
tum ex retortâ vitreâ, lento igne, distille
then from a retort glass, by a gentle fire, let distil
octarius; denique in his liqua camphoram.
a pint; finally in these dissolve the camphor.

CATAPLASMATA.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.

Misce, et calorem lenem adhibe, donec
Mix, and a heat gentle apply, until
intumere cœperint.
to swell they begin.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS.

Misce, ut fiat cataplasma crassi-
Mix, that may be formed of a cataplasma the thick-
tudo.
ness.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS

MOST FREQUENTLY

Employed in Prescriptions.

*. The Compiler of the following Vocabulary has been induced to deviate from the usual practice of presenting to the Student's notice the Nominative Case of Nouns, at the commencement of each Article, from the consideration that the Nominative Case is rarely found in Prescriptions, and that the Genitive (whence are formed, for the most part, the remaining Cases) frequently differs from the Nominative.

N O U N S.

ACIDATIS, *gen. of aciditas, fem.*—*ad gratam aciditatem*
ACORIS, *gen. of acor, mas.*—*ad acorem compescendum*
ÆGER, is usually translated “the patient;” but “æger” is, in fact, an adjective, and agrees with the substantive “homo,” understood

ANI, *gen. of anus*—*urgente ani prurigine*
ALVI, *gen. of alvus, mas. and fem.*—*alvo adstricto*—“the bowel being confined:” here “alvus” is masculine, but in the following phrases it is feminine,—*donec alvus soluta fuerit*—*ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam*—*post alvum exoneratam*. We find also—*alvo astrictâ*— (“adstringo” is used by some writers for “astringo.”)

AQUÆ, *gen. of aqua, fem.*—*aquæ distillatæ*—*aquæ puræ*, or *fontanæ*—*aquæ ferventis*, or *calidæ*—*aquæ pluvialis*, or *pluviæ*

AURIS, *fem.*—*pone aures*

AURORA, is sometimes used for “mane”—*singulis auroris*

Boli, *gen. of bolus, mas.*—*bolus sumendus*—*bolus ap-
riens*

Catharsis, is not found in the Latin dictionary, it is a Greek word adopted by Latin writers and means a purging—*donec adsit catharsis*

capitis, *gen. of caput, neu.*—*capiti raso*—*nuchæ capiti*
See **NUCHÆ**.

cataplasmatiss, *gen. of cataplasma, neu.*—*cataplasmata imponenda*—*fiat cataplasma plantæ pedum applicandum*—*cataplasma admovendum*

cochlearis, *gen. of cochleare, or cochlear, neu. third declension*—*cochleare amplum, or magnum*—*cochleare medium, or modicum*—*cochleare minimum, or parvulum, or infantile*
Cochlearium, which is also *neu.* but of the *second declension*. is sometimes used—*cochlearis magnis duobus*

colli, *gen. of collum, neu.*—*fiat emplastrum collo imponendum*

collutorium, (from “*colluo*,”) is sometimes used instead of “*gargarisma*”—*collutorium sæpe utendum*

coxendicis, *gen. of coxendix, fem.*—*prope coxendicem*

cyathi, *gen. of cyathus, mas.*—*cyatho parvo*—*cyatho magno*
—*cyathi aliquot*

cucurbitula, (a diminutive of “*cucurbita*,” a gourd, so called from its shape,) a cupping glass—*admoveatur cucurbitula sicca*—“let a dry cupping glass (that is, a cupping glass without scarification) be applied.”—*Admoveatur cucurbitula cum ferro*—“let a cupping glass be applied with the iron, (that is, with scarification) to procure blood.”—“*Curcurbitula cruenta*” has the same meaning as “*curcurbitula cum ferro*,” (it means literally, the bloody cupping glass)

Dejectio, (which is a compound of “*de*,” downward)

and “jacio,” *I cast*,) is used as well as “sedes,” to signify an evacuation—post dejectiones singulas liquidas lies, *fem.*—ter in die—de die in diem
 losis, *fem.*—unam dosem—partitis dosibus—detur drachma dimidia pro dosi—sensim augendo dosem

Effervescentia, *fem.*—peractâ effervescentiâ
 electuarii, *gen. of* electuarium, *neu.*—fiat electuarium de quo capiatur

embrocatio, *fem.*—embrocatio infricanda

emplastri, *gen. of* emplastrum, *neu.*—emplastrum amplum imponendum

emulsio, (from “emulgio,”) an oily medicine resembling milk—emulsio de qua sumat

enematis, *gen. of* enema, *neu.*—enema statim injiciendum, or adhibendum

Febris, *fem.*—febre durante—febre adstante—febre absente—febre aggrediente

Gargarismatis, *gen. of* gargarismata, *neu.*—pro gargarismata tepide utenda. In the dictionary we also find “gargarismus,” *masculine*

gustus, *mas.*—ad gustum conciliandum

haustus, *gen. of* haustus, *mas.*—haustus sumendus, or dandus, or deglutendus, or hauriendus, or capiendus—pro haustu salino—haustus diaphoreticus—pro haustu aperiente—haustus opiatus—superbibendo haustu sequente—pro haustu emetico—deinde capiat æger haustum aliquem purgantem

hepatis, *gen. of* hepar—in regionem hepatitis^a

^a “The Latin tongue has two distinct terms to express the organ of the liver, *Hepar* and *Jecur*, the first is easily referred to the Greek; for the se-

hirudinis, *gen. of* hirudo
 horæ, *gen. of* hora, *fem.*—sextâ quâque horâ—tertiis ve
 quartis horis—in horas—horis alternis—horâ somni—
 horâ decubitus—horâ meridianâ—horam integram

Injectionis, *gen. of* injectio, *fem.*—injectio injicienda

Julepi^b, *gen. of* julep, *mas.*—we sometimes see julapium
 jentaculi, *gen. of* jentaculum, *neu.*—ante jentaculum—pos
 jentaculum

Lagena, *fem.*—stent in lagenâ bene obturata
 languoris, *gen. of* languor, *neu.*—sumatur octava pars in lan
 guoribus—urgente languore
 linctus, *mas.* (from “lingo”)—fiat linctus de quo lambat sæp
 liquoris, *mas.*—liquor limpidus ex pauxillo alicujus—liquori
 idonei

lotionis, *gen. of* lotio, *fem.*—lotio frigide applicanda, o
 utenda—cùm lotio sit frigida cola

Mane—mane serò—que sumendus—nocte mane—que
 massæ, *gen. of* massa, *fem.*—massa dividenda, or distribu
 enda

mellis, *gen. of* mel, *neut.*—ex pauxillo mellis—ex melle
 meridei, *gen. of* meridies—ante meridiem—circa meridiem—
 post meridiem

misturæ, *gen. of* mistura, *fem.*—fiat mistura de quâ capiat—
 misturæ sequentis.

cond the critics have scarcely a guess to offer; it is, in fact, a Persian ter
 copied into Turkish as well as into Latin. In the former it is pronounce
Jegur.” *Good’s Nosology.*

^b “Julep (or Julapium) is an Arabic word, and imports literally, a swe
 medicated drink.” *Good’s Nosology.*

Noctis, *gen. of* nox, *fem.*—singulis noctibus—omne, *or*
quavis nocte—pilulæ per tres noctes consequentes su-
mendæ

nucha^c—"nuchæ capitis" is employed to signify the nape of
the neck.

Ops, *or* opis, *fem.*—ope tubuli—ope penicilli

Paroxysmus—inadvente paroxysmo caloris

Partis, *gen. of* pars, *fem.*—partes æquales—partem affectam
—sextam partem horæ—partes gangrenosæ—partem
dolentem—partibus affectis

Pastæ, *gen. of* pasta, *fem.*—fiat pasta de quâ capiat

Pedis, *gen. of* pes, *mas.*—pedibus—plantis pedum

Pilulæ, *gen. of* pilula, *fem.*—pilulæ capiendæ, *or* sumendæ
—fiat pilulas tres—pilulæ duæ quarum—fiat pilula in
ano introducta

Prandii, *gen. of* prandium, *neu.*—ante prandium—post pran-
dium

Potus, *mas.*—pro potu ordinario, *or* commune—pro potu
cathartico—cum haustu cujusvis potus tenuoris tepe-
facti—instar potus communis

Pulveris, *gen. of* pulvis, *mas.* in general, but sometimes of
the doubtful gender—pulvis suemendus, *or* capiendus, *or*
deglutendus, *or* dandus—pulvis aperiens—pulvis eme-
ticus—ut fiat pulvis subfuscus—pulvis sternutatorius

Renis, *gen. of* ren—contra calculos renum

Res, *fem.*—pro re nata. See the verb NASCOR.

^c "Nuchæ is from the Arabic, and signifies *Medullæ Spinalis*, and em-
phatically, its origin and commencement, to which part of the organ the
term is applied, in the technical language of the present day." *Good's No-*
logy.

rivi, *gen. of rivus*—pleno rivo, “in a full stream.” [“Rivus” is usually translated a “river,” but it means, literally, “a stream,” whether that be large or small: thus we have “sanguinis rivus,” that is, “a stream of blood,” not a river of blood, or figuratively, a vein of the body.]

Sedis, *gen. of sedes fem.*—means, literally, a seat, and in an extended sense, to that which is otherwise called the fundament; it is also applied to that which comes from the fundament, or in other words, an evacuation; thus we find—post singulas sedes liquidas—post unamquamque sedem mollem

sitis, *fem.*—bibat quantum sitis exigat

solutio, *fem.*—fiat solutio duabus vicibus sumenda

suræ, *gen. of sura*—suris externis

Temporis, *gen. of tempus, neu.*—tempore matutino

Unguenti, *gen. of unguentum, neu.*—unguentum de quo—
unguentum illiendum—unguentum applicandum

Vasis, *gen. of vas, neu.*—in vase operto

vehiculi^d, *gen. of vehiculum, neu.*—ex, or in quovis vehiculo crasso sumendus, to be taken in some thick substance such as treacle or honey—ex vehiculo aliquo idoneo—vehiculo aliquo crasso

^d Vehicle (from *veho*, I carry,) signifies that in which any thing is carried. The word is used in a literal sense, as “a gig is a light *vehicle* with two wheels;” and figuratively, as “the compiler of this little work hopes it will prove the *vehicle* of useful information.” By medical men the term *vehicle* is used to denote any substance in which a medicine is conveyed into the stomach, thus “treacle or honey is a proper *vehicle* for powders which are not readily dissolved in water.”

ertiginis, *gen. of vertigo, fem.*—urgente vertigine
 icis, *fem.*—ad tres vices—ad quartam vicem si opus sit—
 duabus vicibus
 ini, *gen. of vinum*—ex vino albo hispanico
 itri, *gen. of vitrum, neu.*—vitro prius concusso

VERBS.

BSUM, absens, *participle present*—absente febre—absente
 paroxysmo
 ddo—addendo de die in diem
 dmoveo—admoveatur emplastrum lyttæ—lotio admovenda—
 admoveat prope coxendicim emplastrum lyttæ—admo-
 veantur cucurbitulæ ad partem dolentem
 lsto. See ASTO.
 lstringo. See ASTRINGO.
 lsum—si adsit dolor capitis—donec adsit catharsis
 plico—applicentur cucurbitulæ—applicetur emplastrum
 lyttæ—fiat lotio applicanda
 rgeo—et augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest—sensim au-
 geat dosim
 to, (as *for* ad, *and* sto)—febre astante, *or* adstante
 tringo, (as *for* ad, *and* stringo)—astrieta, *or* adstrieta alvo
 bo—bibat æger libram dimidiam quotidie
 apio—pulvis, *or* haustus capiendus—pilulæ duæ capiendæ
 —pilula capienda—cujus capiantur cochlearia dua—
 [“Duo” is usually employed as the *neuter gender* of
 “duo;” but “dua” (as in the present case) is some-
 times used.]

coëo—donec in misturam perfectam coëant
 colo—cola et signetur decoctum
 committo—tere donec perfectè commisceantur
 compesco—ad acorem compescendum
 concilio—ad gustum conciliandum
 concutio—concusso prius vitro
 conteror—simul bene contritis
 coquo—coque ad libram

Decoquo—decoque ad dimidiam
 decumbo—hora decubitus
 deglutio^e—fiat pulvis deglutendus
 dejicio—donec bis dejicerit alvus
 detineor—quorum unus detineatur sublinguam
 detraho—detrahantur statim venâ brachiali uncias duo
 cim sanguinis
 distribuo—fiat mistura in haustus quatuor distribuenda
 divido—fiat massa in pilulas triginta dividenda
 do—hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo—detur drachma di
 dia pro dosi
 duro—durante febre

Effundo—effundatur liquor limpidus
 evomo—donec evomuerit
 excito—ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam
 exigo—et bibat quantum sitis exigat
 exonero—post alvum exoneratam
 exsugor—exsugatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim

* Glutio (but not *deglutio*) is found in the smaller Latin dictionaries; the larger editions we find "*deglutio*," *vox medicis familiaris*, "I swallow down."

no—augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest—fiat mistura
 rigesco—agitando dum frigescunt

Habeo—fiat haustus in promptu habendus—habeat misturam
 catharticam

haurio—fiat pulvis ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris idonea hauri-
 atur

illineo—illinatur embrocatio—cujus illinatur in partem af-
 fectam

impono—imponatur emplastrum lyttæ—cataplasmata pedi-
 bus imponenda

ineo—ineunte paroxysmo

infesto^f—acido infestante

infrico—embrocatio ventriculi regionem infricanda

injicio—injiciatur hora somni—sæpissimè injiciatur paululum
 inter oculum et palpebras

inspergo—cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas

invadeo—invadente paroxysmo

lambo—fiat linctus de quo lambat sæpe

liqueo, *or* liquo—liquent leni igne

madefacio—linteum madefactum

mittor—mittatur sanguinis e brachio

moveo—vomitu moto

pro re nata^g

^f Being troubled with an acid (state of the stomach), or, in other words,
 being troubled with the heart-burn.

^g *Pro re nata* is an idiomatical expression, it signifies, “according as cir-
 cumstances arise,” that is, “occasionally.”

Partior^h—partitis haustibus vicibus
 perago—peracta effervescentia
 purgor—donec alvus commode purgetur—donec amplè pur-
 gaverit
 pendo—grana duo pendentes
 pono—pone partam quartam cum aquæ calidæ libris du-
 abus
 promoveo—ad vomitum promovendum
 possum—augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest

Repeto—repetatur sanguinis detractio ad uncias sex solum
 modò—repetatur alternis noctibus
 respondeo—nisi alvus prius respondeat

Spergo—cujus pauxillum super ulceres spergatur
 signo—signetur decoctum
 solvo—donec venter ritè [*or* benè, *or* probè] solutus fuerit
 sto—stent in lagena
 sufficio—quantum sufficit
 sum—quaque hora repetendus si erit necessitas—sit i-
 promptu—ut opus sit—si opus sit—prout alvus solut-
 fuerit—cum lotio sit frigida
 sumo—haustus sumendus—pulvis sumendus—pilulæ su-
 mendæ
 superbibo—superbibantur cyathi aliquot infusi antho-
 midis
 supervenio—donec supervenerit vomitus

^h *Partitis vicibus* is an idiomatical expression, implying “in different doses,” or “at different times.” *Vicibus* is the ablative plural of *vicis*, and *partitis* is the ablative plural of *partitus*, the participle of *partior*.

Tepefacio—cum haustu cujusvis potus tenuioris tepefacti
ero—terantur simul in mortario—tere optimè simul

Urgeo, or urgueo—urgente languore—urgente vertigine—
urgente ani prurigine—urgente flatulentia—tussi aut
dispnæa urgente—urgente dolore
ator—fotus ad oculos utendus

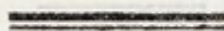
Vomo—donec probè vomat

. Observe, that *que* at the end of some words, is used instead of *atque*, (and); and *ve* at the end of words, is used instead *vel*, (or):—Example, “nocte manequē,” “mane terumque hora ante prandium.” “bis terve in die.” *Que* and *ve* are termed *enclitics*. See MEDICAL LATIN GRAMMAR, page 67.

LIST OF PHRASES,

IN WHICH THE PRECEDING

NOUNS AND VERBS ARE INCLUDED.



FIAT pulvis, et detur drachma dimidia pro dosi tempore matutino—Let a powder be made, and let half a drachm be given for a dose at an early time (or hour) in the morning.

Sumatur ex vehiculo aliquo crasso, singulis auroris—Let it be taken in any thick vehicle, every morning.

Injiciatur hora somni tertia quaque nocte, ad tres vices dein repetatur alternis noctibus, usque ad quartam vicem, opus sit—Let it be injected at the hour of sleep, (that is, at bed time,) every third night, for three times, then let it be repeated every other night until the fourth time, if there be need, (or, if it should be necessary.)

Fiat suppositorium post alvum exoneratam applicandum—Let a suppository be made to be applied after the bowels are unloaded, (that is, after an evacuation.)

Fiat lotio. Linteum madefactum sæpè in die applicetur—Let a lotion be made. Let moistened lint be applied frequently in (or, during) the day.

Sit pro lotionè tepide parti affectæ sæpissimè admoventur

-Let it be (or, let it be used) for a lotion to be applied warm to the part affected, very frequently.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat partem quartam quartâ vel sextâ quaque horâ prout alvus soluta fuerit—Let a mixture be made, of which let a quarter part be taken every four or six hours, according as the bowel shall be relaxed.

Detrahantur e brachio unciaë duodecim ; sanguinis denique admoveat prope coxindicim emplastrum lyttæ—Let there be drawn from the arm twelve ounces of blood ; then apply near to the coxis (or, hip) a plaster of lyttæ (a blister.)

Cujus pone quartam partem cum aquæ calidæ libris duabus ut fodus fiat ad oculos utendus—Of which put a quarter part with two pints of hot water, that a fomentation may be made ; to be applied to the eyes.

Coque ad libram cum semisse, cola, et signetur decoctum quod capiat ut antè—Boil to a pint and a half, strain, and let it be called [on the direction] “The decoction,” which let him take as before.

Liquent leni igne agitando dum frigescunt—Let them liquefy by a gentle heat, stirring whilst they cool.

Admoveatur extractum belladonæ supercilio et regioni superorbituli vespere—Let the extract of belladonna be applied to the eye-brows, and to the region of the orbit, in the evening.

Solutio cujus sumat dimidium, et repetatur dosis, post horas duas nisi alvus prius respondeat—Of which solution let him take half, and let the dose be repeated two hours after, unless the bowel may first answer, (that is, unless the bowels are previously affected.)

Fiat mistura cochlearia duo pro dosi tusse urgenti sumenda

—Let a mixture be made, let two table spoonful be taken for a dose, the cough being troublesome, (or, when the cough is troublesome.)

Cum lotio sit frigida, effundatur liquor limpidus, et sapissime injiciatur paululum inter oculum et palpebras omni hora—When the lotion may be (or, is) cold, let the limpid liquor be poured off, and let a little be injected frequently between the eye and the eyelids every hour.

Capiat cochlearium minimum subindè ad vomitum promovendum—Let him take a small spoonful frequently to excite vomiting.

Haustus hora decubitus sumendus—A draught to be taken at the lying down hour (that is, bed time.)

Fiat linctus de quo sæpè lambat æger—Let a linctus be made, of which let the patient lick frequently, (or, let a small quantity be taken frequently.)

Haustus quarta quaque hora adhibendus in actu effervescentiæ cum cochleare uno magno succi limonis—A draught to be taken every four hours, with one large spoonful of lemon juice, in the act of effervescence, (or, during effervescence.)

Ex cyatho parvo aquæ frigidæ vel decocti hordei—With a small wine glass full of cold water, or, decoction of pearl barley.

Fiat bolus mane horâ meridianâ et vespere sumendus—Let a bolus be made, to be taken in the morning, at the mid-day hour (that is, noon) and in the evening.

Fiat mistura in haustus quatuor distribuenda, quorum sumat unum hora quinta post meridiem et hora decubitus—Let a mixture be made, to be divided into four draughts, which let him take one five hours after mid-day, (that is, five

o'clock in the afternoon,) and at the lying down hour, (that is, bed-time.)

Hujus mixturæ sumantur cochlearia quatuor tribus horis donec venter ritè solutus fuerit—Of which mixture let four large spoonful be taken every third hour until the belly shall have been properly relaxed, (or, until the bowels are properly evacuated.)

Capiat æger cochleare magnum bis in die ex poculo jusculi bovini—Let the patient take a large spoonful twice in the day, in a little beef tea.

Electuarium; cujus capiat quantitatem juglandis hora somni—Electuary; of which let him take the size of a walnut, at the hour of sleep, (that is, at bed-time.)

Fiat mistura cujus capiat æger cochlearia magna omni bihorio donec alvus purgetur—Let a mixture be made, of which let the patient take a large spoonful every two hours, until the bowels may be purged.

Embrocatio supra ventriculi regionem sæpè infricanda—The embrocation to be rubbed in frequently upon the region of the bowels.

Fiat haustus quartâ quâque horâ repetendus si erit necessitas—Let a draught be made, to be repeated every four hours, if there shall be necessity, (or, if necessary.)

Fiat mistura cujus sumantur cochlearia dua vel tria minima bis terve in die vel ut opus sit—Let a mixture be made, of which let him take two or three small spoonful twice or three times a day, or as it may be needful.

Electuarium; de quo capiat æger cochlearia duo minima omni quadrante hora donec alvus copiosè respondeat—Electuary; of which let the patient take two small tea spoonful every quarter of any hour, until the bowels may act copiously.

Fiat pulvis ex pauxillo syrupi bis quotidie capiendus—Let a powder be made, to be taken twice every day with a little syrup.

Haustus mane iterumque hora ante prandium stomacho vacuo sumendus—A draught to be taken in the morning, and also an hour before dinner, the stomach being empty.

Fiat massa, in pilulas triginta sexta dividenda, quarum sumat tres, bis terve in die ex cyatho seri aluminosa—Let a mass be made, to be divided into thirty-six pills, of which let him take three, twice or three times in the day, in a glass of alum whey.

Fiat massa, in pilulas decem dividenda, quarum duas sumat bis terve de die cum cochlearis magnis duobus mixturæ sequentis—Let a mass be made, to be divided into ten pills, of which let him take two, twice or three times in the day, with two large spoonsful of the following mixture.

Fiant pilulæ triginta e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie—Let thirty pills be made, of which let two be taken twice daily.

Decoctum lichenis Oss. (octarius semisse) sumatur quotidie, cochleatim instar potus communis—Let half a pint of the decoction of liver wort be taken daily, spoonful by spoonful, like a common drink.

Cujus capiat æger, acido infestante, cochleare amplius unum vel alterum, ex poculo jusculi bovini—Of which let the patient take one or two large spoonsful in a little beef tea being infested with acid, (that is, when troubled with acidity in the stomach.)

Recipe, potassæ nitratis granas quindecim fiat pulvis, cyatho aquæ perfrigida, illico post solutionem sumendus—Take fifteen grains of the nitrate of potash, let a powder

made, to be taken in a glass of very cold water, immediately after solution, (that is, after it is dissolved.)

Syrupi quantum sufficit ad acorem compescendum, et gusum conciliandum; sumat quotidie instar potus, et bibat quantum sitis exigat—As much syrup as suffices to diminish the tartness and to gratify the taste; (or, please the palate;) let him take (it) daily like a common drink, and let him drink the quantity thirst may require.

Simul benè contritis, sit emplastrum scuto pectoris—Being rubbed well together, that there may be a plaster for the defence of the breast, (that is, the chest.)

Fiat linctus, de quo sumatur cochleare parvum nocte maneque, cum haustu cujusvis potus tenuioris tepefacti—Let a linctus be made, of which let there be taken a small spoonful night and morning, with a draught of any thin drink made hot.

Initio sumat æger pilulam unam pro dosi mane ac nocte, postea sumat binas, dein tres, et denique augeatur dosi quantum fieri potest—Let the patient take in the beginning, one pill for a dose, morning and night, afterwards let him take two, then three, and lastly, let the dose be increased as much as can be done.

Capiat cochlearia amplum, quotidie mane, repetatur dosi ad tres vices, et deinde capiat æger haustum aliquem purgantem—Let him take a large spoonful in the morning, daily, and let the dose be repeated for three times, and then let the patient take any purgative draught.

Fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda, e quibus capiantur inæ ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam—Let a mass be divided into ten pills, of which let two be taken to excite the bowel unmindful of its office, (in other words, when the bowels are confined.)

In impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus—To be taken in the act itself of effervescence, (or, in a state of effervescence.)

Fiat pilula hora decubitus per tres vel quatuor noctes sequentes capienda—Let a pill be made, to be taken at the hour of lying down (bed-time) for three or four following nights.

Tere optimè simul ut fiat pulvis partitis dosibus quotidie sumendus, in vehiculo aliquo idoneo—Rub (them) well together, that a powder may be made, to be taken daily in divided doses, in any convenient vehicle.

Solve; hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo mediocria singulis horæ quadrantibus, donec vomitus excitatus sit—Dissolve; which two middling size spoonsful are to be given every quarter of an hour, until vomiting (may) be excited.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sextâ quâque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus—Let a mixture be made, of which let him take, at first, (or, immediately) four large spoonsful, and two spoonsful every sixth part of an hour, until vomiting shall have supervened, (or, until vomiting be produced.)

Ut fiat bolus ex pauxillo infusi anthemidis hauriendus postquam vomitionem superbibantur cyathi aliquot infusæ ejusdem tepidi—That a bolus may be made, to be taken in a little infusion of chamomile, after vomiting; let there be drunk some wine glasses full of a warm infusion of the same.

Simul contunde in cataplasma, et regioni epigastricæ applicetur—Beat it into a cataplasm, and let it be applied to the epigastric region.

E quibus capiat duas omni hora donec bis dejecerit alvus

f which let him take two every hour until the bowel shall have cast down twice, (or, the bowels have been evacuated twice.)

Ut fiat electuarium de quo ad nucis moschatæ magnitudinem capiatur, ter vel quater quotidie donec alvus commodè ergetur—That an electuary may be made, of which let him take, to the size of a nutmeg, three or four times every day until the bowel may be well purged.

Fiat solutio, duabus vicibus sumenda—Let a solution be made, to be taken at two different times.

Fiat massa in trochiscos duodecim distribuenda quorum unus detineatur sublinguam, donec liquescat—Let a mass be made, to be divided into twelve trochises (or, lozenges); let one be kept under the tongue, until it may liquefy, (or, until it dissolves.)

Sensim augeatur dosis—Let the dose be gradually increased.

Fiat electuarium, cujus sumat ager molem nucis moschatæ pro somni vel pro re nata—Let an electuary be made, of which let the patient take a lump (or, quantity) the size of a nutmeg, at the hour of sleep, (for *pro re nata*, see p. 73.)

Misce et in chartulas quatuor divide, quarum sumat infans unam singulis aut alternis noctibus—Mix and divide into four papers, of which let the infant take one every night, or every alternate night.

Sit pulvis, secundis horis in cyatho lactis, absente paroxysmo sumendus—Let a powder be made, to be taken every second hour in a wine glass full of milk, the paroxysm being absent, (that is, when free from fever.)

Sit pulvis, post dejectiones singulas liquidas sumendus—Let there be a powder, to be taken after each liquid evacuation.

Intime misceantur et divide in doses æquales decem, quarum sumat unam tertiâ quâque horâ—Let them be thoroughly mixed, and divide into ten equal doses, of which let him take one every third hour.

Quarum capiat tres hora ante prandium quotidie—Of which let him take three every day, one hour before dinner.

Misce, ut fiat lotio tumori applicanda—Mix, that a lotion may be made, to be applied to the tumour.

Fiat embrocatio, cum panno laneo faucibus externis applicanda—Let an embrocation be made, to be applied with a woollen cloth (that is, a piece of flannel) to the external fauces, (that is, the throat.)

Misce diligentissime ut fiat pulvis, cujus inspergatur pauxillum super mamillas pro re nata—Mix very carefully that a powder may be made, of which let a little be sprinkled upon the breasts, occasionally.

Tere benissime in mortario, ut fiat unguentum—Rub very well in a mortar, that an ointment may be made.

Tere, ut fiat pulvis, cujus pauxillum super ulceres omni mane spergatur—Rub, that a powder may be made, of which let a little be sprinkled on the ulcers every morning.

Ut fiant pilulæ triginta, sumat duas vel tres adstrictæ alvi—That thirty pills may be made, let him take two or three, the bowel being confined.

Fiat haustus in promptu habendus, et urgente febris paroxysmo sumendus—Let a draught be made, to be kept in readiness, and to be taken when the paroxysm of the fever is urgent.

Fiat haustus, ter in die sumendus addendo de die in diem
EXTRACTI CONII granum unum donec dosis ad granis sex

m supervenerit, in singulis haustibus—Let a draught be made, to be taken three times in the day, adding, from day to day, one grain of the extract of hemlock, until the dose shall have arrived (or, reached) to seven grains, in each draught.

Fiat haustus, hora somni vel vespertino vel sera nocte, sumendus—Let a draught be made, to be taken at the hour of sleep, (bed-time,) or in the evening, or late at night.

Fiat mistura, cujus cochlearia magna duo quamprimum, et octavis minutis donec evomuerit sumenda—Let a mixture be made, of which two large spoonsful are to be taken immediately, and every eight minutes, until he shall vomit, (that is, until vomiting be produced.)

Fiat mistura emetica, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochlearia duo sextâ quâque parte horæ donec supervenerit vomitus—Let an emetic mixture be made, of which let him take four large spoonsful immediately, and two spoonsful the sixth part of every hour (that is, every ten minutes) until vomiting shall have supervened, (that is, till vomiting be excited.)

Fiat pulvis emeticus, ex pauxillo alicujus liquoris idonei auriatur, et vomitu moto, superbibantur cyathi aliquot infusi anthemidis tepidi—Let an emetic powder be made and taken in a little of any proper fluid, and vomiting being produced, let there be drank some glasses of a warm infusion of chamomile.

Divide in partes duodecim æquales, quarum capiat unum in horas vel secunda vel tertiâ quâque horâ ex cyatho parvo lactis vaccini recentis absente febre—Let this be divided into twelve equal parts, of which let one be taken every hour, or every second or third hour, in a small glass of new milk, the fever being absent, (when free from fever.)

*Fiat electuarium cujus capiat ad magnitudinem nucis mo-
chatae quâvis horâ*—Let an electuary be made, of which let
him take the size (or, quantity) of a nutmeg every hour.

*Applicentur cucurbitulae cum ferro sub aurem lateris af-
fecti et mittatur sanguis ad uncias decem*—Let cupping
glasses be applied with the iron (that is, with the scarifica-
tor) under the ear of the affected side, and let blood be
drawn to (the quantity of) ten ounces.

*Admoveantur cucurbitulae cum scarificatione ad parte
thoracis dolentem pro re nata et exsugatur sanguis*—Let cup-
ping glasses be applied with the scarificator to the painful
part of the chest, occasionally, and let blood be drawn.

Misce pro potu ordinario—Mix for an ordinary drink.

*Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia duo magna bo-
terve in horas donec adsit catharsis*—Let a mixture be made
of which let the patient take two table spoonsful two or
three times every hour, until purging may be present, (that
is, until the bowels are affected.)

*Fiat haustus, cum succi limonum cochleari uno amplo,
impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus*—Let a draught be made
and taken with one table spoonful of lemon juice, in the pro-
gress of effervescence, (or, in a state of effervescence.)

*Fiat mistura, cujus capiat æger cochlearia tria magna ter-
tia vel quartâ quâque horâ*—Let a mixture be made, of which
let the patient take three large spoonsful every third or fourth
hour.

*Fiat pulvis, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ, syrupo deglu-
tendus*—Let a powder be made, to be taken with syrup every
fourth or sixth hour.

Fiat pulvis, pro re nata, sumendus ex syrupo vel melle

et a powder be made, to be taken occasionally (see page 68,) in syrup or honey.

Imponatur nuchæ capitis, et suris externis; emplastrum lyttæ—Let a plaster of lyttæ (that is, a blister) be applied to the nape of the neck, (see page 69,) and to the outer sides of the legs, (that is, to the external parts of the legs.)

Cataplasmata ex farina seminum lini pedibus imponenda—Let there be applied a cataplasm of the farina of linseed (that is, linseed meal) to the feet. [*Plantæ pedum*, signifies the soles of the feet.”]

Misce et divide in partes quatuor æquales quarum capiat unam bis in horas—Mix and divide into four equal parts, of which let him take one, twice in every hour.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia quatuor statim, et repetantur cochlearia duo omni bihorio donec alvus respondeat—Let a mixture be made, of which let four spoonsful be taken directly, and let two spoonsful be repeated every two hours, until the bowels may be acted upon, (literally, until the bowel may answer.)

Repetatur sanguinis detractio ad eandem quantitatem—Let the abstraction of blood (that is, bleeding) be repeated to the same quantity.

Applicetur emplastrum cantharides inter scapulas—Let blister plaster be applied (to the part) between the shoulder blades.

Fiat haustus, secundis horis donec plenè soluta sit alvus respondendus—Let a draught be made, and repeated every two hours, until the bowel may be fully relaxed, (that is, until copious evacuation takes place.)

Foveantur pedes et crura—Let the feet and legs be fomented.

Injiciatur enema purgans—Let a purging enema be injected, (or, administered, or, thrown up.)

Abradatur capillitium, et admoveatur toti capiti emplastrum lyttæ—Let the hair be shaved off, and let a blister be applied to the whole head.

Fiat haustus, mitte tales quatuor—Let a draught be made send four such, (or, four of the same kind.)

Probè contrita, divide in partes tres equales—Being rubbed well together, divide into three equal parts.

Repetantur medicamenta heri præscripta—Let the medicines prescribed yesterday be repeated. [*Olim præscripta* means “formerly prescribed;” *nuper præscripta*, “lately prescribed;” *nuperrimè præscripta*, “very lately prescribed.”]

Fiat venæsectioⁱ ad uncias octo—Let venæsection (that is, bleeding) be performed (and let blood be drawn) to eight ounces.

ⁱ *Phlebotomy*, which signifies the same as *venæsectio*, is derived from Greek words φλεβός, (*phlebos*,) the genitive case of φλέψ, (*phleps*,) a vein, τέμνω, (*temno*,) to cut. *Venæsection* is compounded of the Latin words *venæ* and *sectio*.

FINIS.

ADDENDA.

THE following *Addenda* are subjoined because it was suggested to the writer, (after the preceding pages had passed through the press,) that it would be proper to present to the notice of the young Student a few Examples of Prescriptions under three different points of view. *First*, in an abbreviated form; *Secondly*, without abbreviations; *Thirdly*, with a grammatical explanation.

A R. Myrrhæ ℥ijss.

B Sodæ subcarb. ʒss.

C Ferri sulph. gr. xxv.

D Aq. Piment.

E — Font. sing. f ʒviij.

F Myrrh. cum sodæ subcarb. tere, et gradatim adde q.; dein ferr. sulph. ut ft. mist. cujus sumant. coch. ij vel j bis terve in die.

A Recipe Myrrhæ *scrupulos tres cum semisse.*

B Sodæ subcarbonatis ^a *drachmam dimidiam.*

C Ferri sulphatis ^a *grana viginti quinque.*

D Aquæ Pimentæ.

E Aquæ Fontanæ, singularum *fluiduncias octo.*

^a *Carbonas* is not found in the Latin dictionaries. *Carbo* is the Latin word for coal, and *carbon* has been adopted as the chemical name for pure charcoal. *Carbonic Acid Gas*, or gaseous oxide of *Carbon*, is a name given to a gas obtained from charcoal, and *Carbonas*, in English carbonate, is a name given to a neutral salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. *Carbonas* is considered a noun of the third declension, as we find *Carbonatis*, &c. *Soda* has been adopted from the Arabic, it is considered as a noun of the first declension, as we find *sodæ*, *Sodam*, &c. In like manner *sulphas* is a name given to a neutral salt, formed by the union of *sulphuric* acid with different bases; and *sulphuric acid* is obtained by the combustion of the mineral substance termed in Latin *sulphur*. *Sulphas*, like *Carbonas*, is considered a noun of the third declension.

¶ Myrrham cum sodæ subcarbonate tere, et gradatim adde aquas; dein ferri sulphatem ut fiat mistura cujus sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria bis terve in die.

¶ *Recipe*, (take,) is the second per. sing. num. imp. mood, of the verb *Recipio*, and agrees with its nominative case, *tu* (thou, or you) being understood—*scrupulos tres* (three scruples,) *tres* is an adj. and agrees with *scrupulos*; see Rule IV.^b which is the acc. governed by *Recipe*; *scrupulus*, the nom. case of *scrupulos*, is a noun of the second dec. and mas. gen.—*cum*, (with,) a prep. governing the ablative case—*semisse*, (a half,) the abl. of *semissis*—*myrrhæ*, (of myrrh.)

¶ [*Recipe*, understood]—*dimidiam drachmam*, (a half dram, or half of a dram,) *dimidiam*, from *dimidius*, is an adj. agreeing with *drachmam*, see Rule IV. the acc. govern

^b The Student should bear in mind the following Rules:—

I. Every verb must have a nominative case, expressed or understood [Thus, if I say *Recipe*, it is clear some person must perform the action of taking, and the word which expresses that person is the nominative.]

II. All transitive verbs (See Part I. p. 36,) must have an accusative [Thus, if I say *Recipe*, it is clear some thing must be taken, and the word which expresses that thing is the accusative.]

III. When two substantives that come together mean the same thing they are both put in the same case; but when the two substantives that come together denote two different things, then one of them is put in the genitive case. [Thus the two substantives *sodæ subcarbonatis* are both in the genitive case; but when I say, *sodæ drachma sumatur*, *drachma* is the nominative to the verb, and *sodæ* is in the genitive case. If I say *Recipe sodæ drachmam*, *drachmam* is the accusative to the verb, and *sodæ* is in the genitive; and in the phrase *cum sodæ subcarbonate*, *subcarbonate* is in the ablative, being governed by *cum*, and *sodæ* is in the genitive as before.]

IV. The adjective agrees with its substantive; that is, the adjective varies its termination according to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is connected. And every adjective must have a substantive expressed or understood.

V. Pronouns relative agree with their antecedent, (that is, the substantive which precedes them and to which they refer,) in gender, number, and person; but not in case. [Let it be recollected that, except *ego*, (I,) with its plu. *nos*, (we,) and *tu*, (thou,) with its plu. *vos*, (ye, or you,) all substantives are of the third person. See page 28, Part I.]

VI. Nouns which signify part of time and answer the question *when* are put in the ablative; as *omni nocte*; but nouns which signify the duration of time and answer the question *how long*, are commonly put in the accusative, *macera per horam*.

d by *Recipe* understood: *drachma*, whence *drachmam*, is a noun of the first dec. and fem. gen.—*sodæ subcarbonatis*, (of the subcarbonate of soda.)

¶ [Recipe, understood]—*grana viginti quinque*, (twenty-five grains,) *viginti quinque* are adjectives of number, and indeclinable: *grana*, the acc. governed by *Recipe*, is from *granum*, a noun of the second dec. and neut. gen.—*ferri sulphatis*, (of the sulphate of iron.)

¶ [Recipe, understood]—*fluiduncias octo*, (eight fluid ounces,) *octo*, an adj. of num. and indec.: *fluiduncias*, the acc. governed by *Recipe*, understood, is from *fluiduncia*, a word of modern formation, compounded of *fluidus*, contracted into *fluid*, and *uncia*—*aquæ Pimentæ*, (of the water of Pimenta,) *aquæ*, from *aqua*, is the gen. case, since it follows *fluiduncias*, see Rule III. *Pimentæ* is also the gen. see Rule III.

¶ *Aquæ Fontanæ*, (of the water of the fountain, or spring water.) By attending to the explanation just given of *aquæ Pimentæ*, the student may easily comprehend the grammatical explanation of *aquæ Fontanæ*—*singularum*, from *singularis*, is the gen. plu. to agree with the two preceding substantives: *singularum* signifies, literally, *of each*. However, *Aq. Piment. aq. Fontan. sing. f 3viii.* may be translated thus, "eight fluid ounces of the water of Pimenta, and of spring water:" or thus, "of the water of Pimenta, and of spring water, of each, eight fluid ounces."

¶ *Tere*, (rub,) is the second per. sing. imp. mood of *tere*, and agrees with *tu*, understood—*myrrham*, (the myrrh,) the acc. governed by *tere*—*cum*, (with,) see above—*sodæ subcarbonate*, (the subcarbonate of soda)—*et*, (and,) a conjunction connecting the two actions expressed by the verbs *tere* and *adde*—*gradatim*, (gradually,) adverb—*adde*, (add,) is of the same mood, num. and per. as *recipe* and *tere*—*sulphatem*, (the sulphate,)—*ferri*, (of iron,) which is the gen. see Rule II.—*ut*, (that,) conj.—*fiat mistura*, (a mixture may be made,) *fiat*, from *fio*, is in the sub. mood, being governed by *ut*, and it is third person sing. to agree with its nom. *mistura*—*quæ*, (of which,) gen. of the pronoun relative *qui*—*sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria*, (let two or three spoonsful be taken,) *sumantur*, which has for its nom. *cochlearia*, is the third per. plu. imp. mood of *sumo*; *cochlearia* is from *cochleare*: *duo*, and *tria* from *tres*, are adj. of the neu. gen. and nom. plu. to agree with *cochlearia*—*bis tere*, (two or three times,) *bis* and *ter* are adverbs: for an explanation of *re*, see p. 75,

Part II.—*in die*, (in the day,) *in* a prep. *die* the abl. of *die* governed by *in*.

℞ *Opium pulv.* ʒj.

℞ *Sapon. dur.* ʒiij.

℞ *Simul contunde in mass. in pilul. LX. dividend. quarum capiat j vel ij o. n. h. s.*

℞ *R. Opium pulveris drachmam.*

℞ *Saponis duri drachmas tres.*

℞ *Simul contunde in massam in pilulas sexaginta dividendam; quarum capiat unam vel duas omni nocte horæ somni.*

℞ *Recipe*, (see above,)—*drachmam*, (a dram,)—*opium pulveris*, (of the powder of opium, or of powdered opium,) *opium* from *opium*, and *pulveris*, from *pulvis*, are in the gen. case; see Rule III.

℞ [*Recipe*]—*drachmas tres*, (three drams,) the acc. governed by *recipe*—*saponis duri*, (of hard soap,) *duri*, from *durus*, is an adj. agreeing with *saponis*, see Rule IV. which is in the gen. of *sapo*.

℞ *Contunde*, (beat,) from *contundo*, has the same nom. as *recipe*, *tere*, and *adde*, in the preceding phrases. *Contunde* has for its acc. *has materias*, or *hæc negotia*, (these substances, or these things, viz. the opium and soap,) *simul* (together,)—*in massam*, (into a mass,) *in* signifying *into*, requires the acc.—*dividendam*, (to be divided,) the participle of *divido*, it agrees in gen. num. and case with *massam*—*in pilulas sexaginta*, (into sixty pills,)—*quarum*, (of which is plu. fem. to agree with *pilulas*, see Rule V.—*capiat* is third person sing. imp. mood of *capio*, I take; *capiat* has for its nom. *ille*, (he,) or *illa*, (she;) [or rather *æger homo*, the sick person, whether man or woman]—*unam vel duas*, (one or two.) Here are two examples of adjectives without the substantive to which they refer being expressed, see Rule IV. *pilulam* is understood for *unam*, and *pilulas* for *duas*—*omni nocte*, (every night,) *omni* from *omnis*, is an adj. agreeing with *nocte*, which is the abl. of *nox*, see Rule IV.—*horæ somni*, (at the hour of sleep, that is, bed-time,) see Rule IV. which relates to *horæ*; and Rule III. which relates to *somni*. *Horæ* is the abl. of *hora*, and *somni* the gen. of *somnus*.