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ELEMENTS OF LATIN

*FOR STUDENTS OF MEDICINE
AND PHARMACY*

BY

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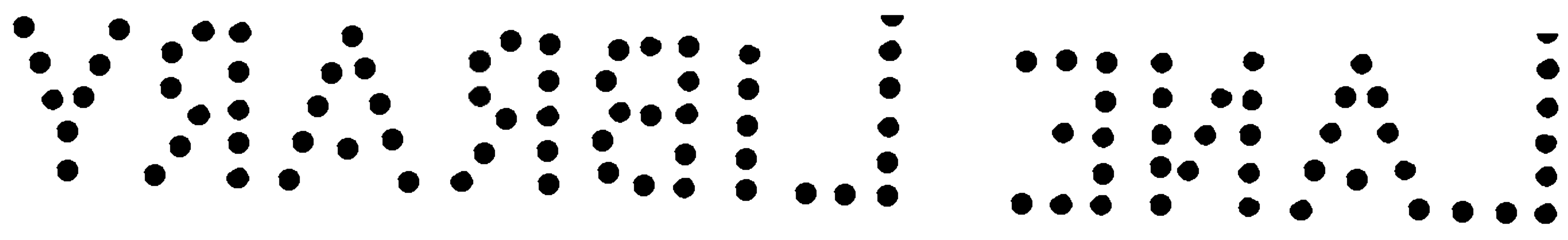
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PREFACE.

THIS book is designed to present within the briefest possible compass those principles of Latin etymology and construction which are essential to an intelligent use of the terminology of pharmacy and medicine. While it is not intended as an introduction to the Latin language and literature, it is hoped that this little work may aid students of medicine and pharmacy in the acquisition of a better and more serviceable knowledge of that language. Some one has said: "Half the difficulty of anatomy is inherent, the other half is in *wordiness*. The trouble with the student is more in the names of things than in the things themselves. He mistakes the one for the other, his head swims, and then he founders in a Latin storm at sea."

Some special features of the work are these:

1. The use of the *simple sentence*, exclusively, in the Exercises.

2. The abridged treatment of the verb (see Note, page 4).

3. The use of but one form of the Subjunctive, the present, in the Hortative or Jussive sense.

4. Two independent sets of Exercises in each chapter.

5. Exercises on special subjects—as, the Eye (101), the Ear (107), Obstetrics (128), Surgery (156), etc.

6. A chapter on Prescription writing (XXIV).

7. Descriptive Notes on the Exercises.

8. Suggestive tables on the Greek element in medicine (pp. 178–182).

9. A list of "Anatomical Proper Names, and their Origin."

The following books have been helpful in its preparation :

U. S. Pharmacopœia.

U. S. Dispensatory.

Remington's Practice of Pharmacy.

Gray's Anatomy.

Robinson's Latin Grammar of Pharmacy and Medicine.

Campbell's Language of Medicine.

Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.

Tuell and Fowler's First Book in Latin.

Collar and Daniell's First Latin Book.

GEO. D. CROTHERS.

September 1, 1897.

HIRAM H. BICE.

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ELEMENTS OF LATIN

ABBREVIATIONS.

ab. or abl.	ablative.
ac. or acc.	accusative.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
Br. or Br. P.	British Pharmacopœia.
c. or com.	common.
cf.	compare (<i>confer</i>).
d. or dat.	dative.
dim.	diminutive.
e. g.	for example (<i>exempli gratia</i>).
ex.	example.
f. or fem.	feminine.
fut.	future.
g. or gen.	genitive.
Gr.	Greek.
i. e.	that is (<i>id est</i>).
imp. or imperf.	imperfect.
ind.	indicative.
indecl.	indeclinable.
inf.	infinitive.
lit.	literally.
m. or masc.	masculine.
myth.	mythology.
n. or neut.	neuter.
P. G.	German Pharmacopœia.
part. or partic.	participle.
pass.	passive.
perf.	perfect.

pl.	. . . . .	plural.
plup.	. . . . .	pluperfect.
prep.	. . . . .	preposition.
pres.	. . . . .	present.
q. v.	. . . . .	which see (<i>quid vide</i>).
sing.	. . . . .	singular.
subst.	. . . . .	substantive.
U. S. or U. S. P.	. . . . .	United States Pharmacopœia.
v. or voc.	. . . . .	vocative.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

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

The vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, and y**.

Of the consonants,

The mutes are **p, b, t, d, c, k, g, q.**

The liquids are. **l, m, n, r.**

The spirants are **f, s, h.**

The semi-vowels are **j and v.**

The double consonants are . **x (= cs), z (= ds).**

The mutes (momentary sounds), excepting **b, d, g,** and the spirants are voiceless; *i. e.*, sounded without vibration of the vocal chords.

M and **n** are sometimes called nasals.

2. Latin is now pronounced differently in different countries. English-speaking people use either the Roman or the English method, the Roman being the one preferred by scholars generally. In this book the English method will be used, as that method prevails in pharmacy and medicine. An outline of the Roman method will be found on pages 176, 177.

3. ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. — Words are pronounced by this method substantially as in English. The diphthongs **ae** and **oe** are pronounced like *e*;

final **es** is pronounced as *ease*, and final **os** (acc. plur.) as in *dose*; **ch** is always hard, as in *chasm*.

4. SYLLABLES.—A Latin word has as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs. A single consonant is joined to the vowel following: **hu'-me-rus**. Two or more consonants between two vowels belong with the vowel following if they can be pronounced with it: **sac'-chǎ-rum**, **cam'-phǒ-ra**. Compound words are divided into their component parts: **sub'-it**, *under he goes*. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *ante-penult*.

5. ACCENT.—Words of two syllables have the accent on the first. Words of more than two syllables have the accent on the penult when that is long; otherwise, on the ante-penult. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel (marked $\bar{\quad}$), or a diphthong, or when its vowel is followed by **j**, **x**, or **z**, or by two consonants, unless these are a mute and a liquid.

6. PARTS OF SPEECH are the same as in English. There are, however, no words corresponding to *a*, *an*, or *the*; hence these are inserted in the translation, if necessary.

7. GENDER, in some nouns, is determined by the meaning, but more often by the ending. Indeclinable nouns are neuter.

Natural gender is confined entirely to names of persons: **nauta**, *sailor*; **puella**, *girl*.

Names of rivers, winds and months are masculine: **Sequāna**, *Seine*; **Notus**, *South wind*; **Aprillis**, *April*.

Names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine: **Italia**, *Italy*; **Ephesus**, *Ephesus*; **Rhodus**, *Rhodes*; **prunus**, *plum tree*.

8. As in English, there are two numbers — the singular and the plural.

9. INFLECTION is the variation in the form of a word to show its grammatical relations. In English, these relations are denoted usually by auxiliaries and prepositions, or by the order of the words; the more highly inflected a language, the fewer the prepositions. In Latin, as in Greek, the forms of the words themselves are usually changed according to the relations to be expressed. Inflectional changes, for the most part, take place in the termination, and more rarely in the body of the word. Inflection of nouns, pronouns and adjectives is called *Declension*; that of verbs, *Conjugation*.

10. Declined words have six cases, which correspond to the following English equivalents:

Nominative, to the nominative.

Genitive, to the possessive, or the objective with *of*.

Dative, to the objective with *to* or *for*.

Accusative, to the objective.

Vocative, to the nominative independent.

Ablative, to the objective with *from*, *by*, *in*, *with*.

11. Latin verbs have :

Two voices—Active and Passive.

Four moods—Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

Six tenses—Present, Imperfect and Future for continued action,—Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect for completed action.

Participles—Present, Perfect and Future, which are verbal adjectives.

Gerund and Supine, which are verbal nouns.

Person and number.—There are separate terminations for each of the three persons, both in the singular and the plural.

12. There are five declensions of nouns and four conjugations of verbs. There are, however, irregular and mixed verbs, which cannot be classed under either of the four regular conjugations. Adjectives are declined like nouns of the first and second declensions, or of the third.

NOTE.—There will be a free omission in this work of forms and usages not essential to the study of pharmacy and medicine.

Case-forms in all the relations of the simple sentence will be fully exemplified.

The synopses of the conjugations will contain :

Third person, singular and plural, of all tenses of the Indicative, Active and Passive.

Third person, singular and plural, of the Present Subjunctive, Active and Passive.

Second person, singular and plural, of the Present Imperative, Active.

Present Infinitive, Active and Passive.

Present Active, and Perfect Passive Participles, and the Gerundive.

The Conjugations are given in full in the Tables of Declension and Conjugation.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST OR A-DECLENSION.

13. *Paradigm.*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N., V.	tinctūr [̃] ā, <i>a tincture.</i>	tinctūr [̃] ae, <i>tinctures.</i>
G.	tinctūr [̃] ae, <i>of a tincture.</i>	tinctūr [̃] arum, <i>of tinctures.</i>
D.	tinctūr [̃] ae, <i>to or for a tincture.</i>	tinctūr [̃] is, <i>to or for tinctures.</i>
Ac.	tinctūr [̃] am, <i>a tincture.</i>	tinctūr [̃] as, <i>tinctures.</i>
Ab.	tinctūr [̃] ā, <i>with, from, or by a tincture.</i>	tinctūr [̃] is, <i>with, from, or by tinctures.</i>

1. The cases are formed by adding *endings* to a common part, called the *stem*.

2. In the first declension the stem ends in [̃]ā (anciently ā). This final [̃]ā of the stem is called the stem-vowel, or characteristic.

3. The stem-vowel, joined with the case-ending, forms the termination. The stem-vowel does not usually appear, and sometimes the case-ending is lost.

4. The stem of a noun may be found, if a vowel stem, by substituting for the case-ending of the Genitive Singular the characteristic vowel; if a consonant stem, by omitting the case-ending. What is the stem of the foregoing paradigm?

5. Make a table of terminations from the paradigm, and commit them to memory.

6. GENDER.—Nouns of this declension are feminine, except those which denote males.

7. GREEK NOUNS.—These end in -e (fem.). In the singular, the terminations are as follows: N., -e; G., -es; D., -ae;

Ac., -en; V., -e; Ab., -e. In the plural they are declined regularly. Ex., aloe, mastiche, epitome.

14.

Vocabulary.

aegrōta, sick.	fluida, fluid.
agricola, -ae, m., farmer.	habet, has.
alba, white.	mastiche, -es, f., mastic.
aloe, -es, f., aloe.	medicāta, medicated.
amāra, bitter.	medicīna, -ae, f., medicine.
amygdala, -ae, f., almond.	mistūra, -ae, f., mixture.
aqua, -ae, f., water.	multa, much, (pl.) many.
asafoetida, -ae, f., asafetida.	non, adv., not.
belladonna, -ae, f., bella-	parva, small.
bona, good. [donna.	pilula, -ae, f., pill.
charta, ae, f., paper.	puella, -ae, f., girl.
creta, -ae, f., chalk.	quinīna, -ae, f., quinine.
femina, -ae, f., woman.	rosa, ae, f., rose.
filia, -ae, f., daughter.	tinctūra, -ae, f., tincture.

1. Decline the nouns in the vocabulary like tinctūră.

2. The adjective forms given above are to be used only with feminine nouns, and are to be declined like tinctūră. Masculine and neuter forms will be given in Chapter III.

3. Decline together tinctūră amără, medicīna bōnă, and puella parva.

15. RULE.—The subject of a finite verb is in the Nominative. Aqua est pura, the water is pure.

16. RULE.—The direct object of a transitive verb is in the Accusative. Puella medicīnam habet, the girl has the medicine.

17. RULE.—A noun limiting another noun, and not meaning the same person or thing, is in the Genitive. Mistura cretae, mixture of chalk.

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22.

Exercise.

1. Linea alba. 2. Linea aspera. 3. Fascia lata.
 4. Fascia profūnda. 5. Arteria profūnda. 6. Arte-
 ria innomināta. 7. Venae cavae. 8. Fossae costā-
 rum. 9. Papillae mucōsae linguae. 10. Bursae mu-
 cōsae. 11. Bursa patellae. 12. Fascia lata est alba.
 13. Macula lutea retinae. 14. Macula lutea est in
 retinā. 15. Retina est membrāna.

CHAPTER III.

SECOND OR O-DECLENSION.

23.

*Paradigms.***syrupus, m., syrup.****puer, m., boy.****infūsum, n., infusion.**

SINGULAR.

N. **syrupus**

puer

infūsum

G. **syrupī**

puerī

infūsī

D. **syrupō**

puerō

infūsō

Ac. **syrupum**

puerum

infūsum

V. **syrupē**

puer

infūsum

Ab. **syrupō**

puerō

infūsō

PLURAL.

N. **syrupī**

puerī

infūsā

G. **syrupōrum**

puerōrum

infūsōrum

D. **syrupīs**

puerīs

infūsīs

Ac. **syrupos**

puerōs

infūsā

V. **syrupī**

puerī

infūsā

Ab. **syrupīs**

puerīs

infūsīs

1. In the above paradigms, what cases are alike? What endings are similar to those of the first declension?

2. The stem ends in -ō. How may it be found? See 13, 4.

3. Make a table of the terminations, and commit them to memory.

4. GENDER.—Nouns of the second declension in -US, -ŌP and -ĪP are masculine; those in -UM are neuter.

24.

Vocabulary.

acētum, -Ī, n., *vinegar*.
 acidum, -Ī, n., *acid*.
 aeger, -ŔA, -ŔUM, *sick*.
 antidōtum, -Ī, n., *antidote*.
 aromaticus, -A, -UM, *aromatic*.
 aurantium, -Ī, n., *orange*.
 camphorātus, -A, -UM, *camphorated*.
 carbolicus, -A, -UM, *carbolic*.
 cinchōna, -AE, f., *cinchona*.
 clarus, -A, -UM, *clear, distinguished* (with reference to persons). [pound.
 compositus, -A, -UM, *com-*
dat (he, she, it), *gives*.
 dilūtus, -A, -UM, *dilute*.
 doctus, -A, -UM, *learned*.
 est (he, she, it), *is*.

ferrum, -Ī, n., *iron*.
 filius, -Ī, m., *son*.
 flavus, -A, -UM, *yellow*.
 infūsum, -Ī, n., *infusion*.
 iodidum, -Ī, n., *iodide*.
 malaria, -AE, f., *malaria*.
 malus, -A, -UM, *bad*.
 medicus, -Ī, m., *doctor*.
 miscet (he, she, it), *mixes*.
 miscent (they), *mix*.
 nauta, -AE, m., *sailor*.
 opium, -Ī, n., *opium*.
 poculum, -Ī, n., *cup*.
 purus, -A, -UM, *pure*.
 rheum, -Ī, n., *rhubarb*.
 scilla, -AE, f., *squill*.
 venēnum, -Ī, n., *poison*.
 vir, -Ī, m., *man*.

1. Each adjective thus far introduced has a masculine, a feminine and a neuter form, declined respectively like **sympus**, **tinctūra** and **infūsum**.

2. Decline together **puer bonus**, **medicus doctus**, and **extractum fluidum**.

3. The adjective may precede or follow the noun. In terms of medicine and pharmacy, the adjective usually follows.

25. RULE.—*An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it limits or describes. Anna filia medici. Anna, the daughter of the physician.*

26. RULE.—*Adjectives and participles agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. Puer bonus, the good boy; medicina bona, a good medicine; infusum bonum, the good infusion.*

27. RULE.—*The indirect object of a verb is in the Dative. Medicus puero medicinam dat, the doctor gives the boy medicine.*

28. Exercise.

1. Mistūra ferri composita. 2. Syrupus rhei aromaticus. 3. Infusum cinchōnae flavae. 4. Tinctūra opii camphorāta. 5. Aqua pura est clara. 6. Acētum est acidum aceticum dilūtum. 7. Nauta aegrōtus syrupum ferri iodīdi habet. 8. Puer bonus, medici filius est aeger. 9. Medici boni multas medicīnas non miscent. 10. Viri aegri malariam habent. 11. Medicus aegris quinīnam dat. 12. Medici docti multa venenōrum antidōta habent. 13. Puer parvus, filius medici docti, syrupum scillae et syrupum aurantii in poculō miscet. 14. Acidum carbolicum est venēnum. 15. Puer malus puellae aegrae poculum aceti dat.

29. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

blīdus, -a, -um, *cleft.*

brachium, -ī, n., *arm.*

colum, -ī, n., *colon.*

et, conj., *and.*

fibula, -ae, f. (lit., *clasp*),
outer bone of leg, fibula.

habent (they), *have.*

humerus, -ī, m., *upper bone of the arm, humerus.*

inter, prep. with acc., *between.*

lamina, -ae, f., *layer.*

ligamentum, -ī, n., *ligament.*

ligamentōsus, -a, -um, ligamentous.

lumbus, -ī, m., loin.

medulla, -ae, f., marrow.

multifidus, -a, -um, many-cleft.

musculus, -ī, m., muscle.

nervus, -ī, m., nerve.

quadrātus, -a, -um, squared, square.

rotundus, -a, -um, round.

spina, -ae, f. (lit., a thorn), a thorn-like process of bone, the backbone, spine.

subflāvus, -a, -um, yellowish.

sunt (they), are.

uterus, -ī, m., womb, uterus.

vertebra, -ae, f., one of the bones of the spinal column, vertebra.

30.

Exercise.

1. Fascia lumbōrum.
2. Ligamentum patellae.
3. Fasciae ligamentōsae coli.
4. Musculus quadrātus lumbōrum.
5. Linea quadrāti (musculi lumbōrum).
6. Profūndae arteriae brachii.
7. Ligamenta lata uteri.
8. Ligamenta rotunda uteri.
9. Laminae fibulae.
10. Medulla fibulae.
11. Ligamenta subflāva inter laminas vertebrārum sunt.
12. Musculus multifidus spinae.
13. Medulla spinae.
14. Spina bifida.
15. Musculi nervos, arterias et venas habent.

CHAPTER IV.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS.

31.

*Paradigms.***bonus, good.**

SINGULAR.

Masculine

N. bonus
G. boni
D. bono
Ac. bonum
V. bone
Ab. bono

Feminine

bona
bonae
bonae
bonam
bona
bona

Neuter

bonum
boni
bono
bonum
bonum
bono

PLURAL.

N. boni
G. bonorum
D. bonis
Ac. bonos
V. boni
Ab. bonis

bonae
bonarum
bonis
bonas
bonae
bonis

bona
bonorum
bonis
bona
bona
bonis

miser, wretched.

SINGULAR.

N. miser
G. miseri
D. misero
Ac. miserum
V. miser
Ab. misero

miseram
miseram
miseram
miseram
miseram
miseram

miserum
miseri
misero
miserum
miserum
misero

PLURAL.

N. miserī	miserāe	miserā
G. miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
D. miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Ac. miserōs	miserās	miserā
V. miserī	miserāe	miserā
Ab. miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

32.

Vocabulary.

abstractum, -ī, n., *abstract.*

acacia, -ae, f., *acacia, gum arabic.*

aconitum, -ī, n., *aconite.*

alcoholicus, -a, -um, *alcoholic.*

amicus, -ī, m., *friend.*

capit (he, she, it), *takes.*

capsicum, -ī, n., *capsicum, Cayenne pepper.*

ceterus, -a, -um, *the other, the rest.*

cinnamōmum, -ī, n., *cinnamon.*

codeina, -ae, f., *codeine.*

conium, -ī, n., *conium, hemlock.*

emplastrum, -ī, n., *plaster.*

et, conj., *and.*

gentiana, -ae, f., *gentian.*

gratus, -a, -um, *pleasing, agreeable.*

gutta, -ae, f., *drop.*

hydrochloricus, -a, -um, *hydrochloric.*

in, prep. with abl., *in.*

ipecacuanha, -ae, f., *ipecac.*

liquidus, -a, -um, *liquid.*

morrhua, -ae, f., *a species of cod (Gadus Morrhua).*

nitricus, -a, -um, *nitric.*

officina, -ae, f., *office.*

oleum, -ī, n., *oil.*

quot, indecl., *how many.*

ricinus, -ī, m. (lit., *a tick, which the seeds resemble; Ricinus communis*), *the castor-oil plant.*

sed, conj., *but.* [nium.

stramonium, -ī, n., *stramo-*

sulphuricus, -a, -um, *sul-*
sunt (they), *are.* [phuric.

Tolutānus, -a, -um, *of Tolu.*

vinum, -ī, n., *wine.*

33.

Exercise.

1. Infūsum capsici.
2. Tinctūra rhei et gentianae.
3. Extractum stramonii fluidum.
4. Extractum belladonnae foliorum alcoholicum.
5. Abstractum conii exsiccatum.
6. Syrupus codeinae clarus est.
7. Puer aegrōtus tinctūram asafœtidae et tinctūram cinna-

mōmi capit. 8. Medicus clarus puellae aegrae vinum ipecacuanhae dat. 9. Amicus medici emplastrum capsici et emplastrum belladonnae habet. 10. Puer malus tincturam aconitī et syrupum acaciae habet, sed virō bonō non dat. 11. Medicus puero guttam tincturae aconitī dat. 12. Quot acida liquida in officinā amici sunt? 13. Sunt multa acida liquida—acidum hydrochloricum, acidum nitricum, acidum sulphuricum,—et cetera. 14. Syrupus Tolutānus est medicīna grata. 15. Oleum morrhuae et oleum ricinī non grata sunt.

1. Most adjectives in **OP** drop the **Ø** before **P** except in the Nominative and Vocative singular masculine. *E. g.*, **aeger**, **aegra**, **aegrum**. The exceptions, in this book, are **miser**, *wretched*; **tener**, *tender*; **asper**, *rough*; **lacer**, *torn*; compounds in **-fer**, as **lactifer**, *milk-bearing*.

2. Decline **amicus**, **officina**, **emplastrum**, **medicus clarus**.

34. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

ala, -ae, f., *wing*.

arcuātus, -a, -um, *curved*
(like a bow).

carneus, -a, -um, *fleshy*.

columna, -ae, f., *column*.

dorsum, -ī, n., *back*.

externus, -a, -um, *external*,
outer.

globus, -ī, m., *globe*.

lacūna, -ae, f., dim. (*lacus*,
a lake), *a small cavity*.

lucidus, -a, -um, *clear*, *trans-*
parent.

nasus, -ī, m., *nose*.

nucha, -ae, f., *nape of the*
neck.

oculus, -ī, m., *eye*.

orbita, -ae, f. (*orbis*, *a cir-*
cle), *the cavity which lodges*
the eye, orbit.

parvus, -a, -um, *small*.

rarus, -a, -um, *rare*. [*tum*.

septum, -ī, n., *partition, sep-*
trapezius, -a, -um (lit., "*hav-*
ing no two sides parallel).

Subst., m., *the trapezius, a*
large muscle of the back and
neck.

valvula, -ae, f., *valve*.

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IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

erat, he was.

erant, they were.

FUTURE.

erit, he will be.

erunt, they will be.

37. *First Conjugation.*

amo, I love.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf.

Perf. Ind.

Perf. Partic.

amo

amāre

amāvi

amātus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

amat, he loves.

amant, they love.

IMPERFECT.

amābat, he was loving.

amābant, they were loving.

FUTURE.

amabit, he will love.

amābunt, they will love.

1. The Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Participle are called the Principal Parts, because they contain the different stems, from which the full conjugation may be readily derived.

2. The four conjugations are distinguished by the vowel before the ending **-re** in the Present Infinitive, Active.

3. To find the present stem of a verb, drop the final **-re** of the Present Infinitive, Active. What is the present stem of **amo**?

4. Verbs are said to be of the first conjugation when the present stem ends in **ā**.

5. **Do, dare, dedi, datus** has a short stem vowel, **ă**.

38.

Vocabulary.

claudus, -a, -um, lame.

cubēba, -ae, f., cubeb.

discipulus, -i, m., pupil.

glycyrrhiza, -ae, f., glycyrrhiza, liquorice-root.

heri, adv., yesterday.

hydrargyrum, -i, n., mercury, quicksilver.

lavandula, -ae, f., lavender.

linimentum, -i, n., liniment.

magister, -tri, m., master, teacher. [druggist.

medicamentarius, -i, m.,

medicamentum, -i, n., drug.

mentha, -ae, f., mint.

miser, -a, -um, poor, wretched.

paro, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, prepare.

peritus, -a, -um, skilled.

pharmacopoeia, -ae, f., pharmacopoeia. [pepper.

piperitus, -a, -um, peppery,

quid (interrog.), which, what.

quis (interrog.), who.

ruber, -ra, -rum, red.

sano, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, cure.

terebinthina, -ae, f., turpentine.

trochiscus, -i, m., troche.

unguentum, -i, n., ointment.

1. Decline linimentum, peritus and ruber.

2. Give synopses of sano and paro in the above tenses.

39. RULE.—The place where is expressed by the ablative with the preposition in; e. g., Tinctūra est in phialā, the tincture is in the vial.

40.

Exercise.

1. Aqua menthae piperitae. 2. Unguentum hydrargyrī iodidī rubrī. 3. Trochiscī glycyrrhizae et opii. 4. Extractum ipecacuanhae fluidum. 5. Medicamentarius erat heri aeger. 6. Quid virum miserum sanābit? 7. Quinina et syrupus scillae virum miserum sanābunt. 8. Quis viro miserō medicamenta parābat? 9. Medicamentariī peritī medicamenta multa parābant. 10. Puerī et puellae trochiscos menthae piperitae amant. 11. Multa olea in pharmacopoeiā sunt. 12. Medicus oleum menthae piperitae habet. 13. Magistrī discipulīs bonīs trochiscos cubēbae dant.

14. Nauta claudus linimentum terebinthinae habet.

15. Medicamentarius oleum lavandulae et oleum rosae in poculō parvō miscet.

41. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

cerebellum, -ī, n., dim. (cerebrum), posterior, inferior portion of the brain, cerebellum.

cerēbrum, -ī, n., the brain, especially the upper portion, cerebrum.

digitus, -ī, m., a finger (digitus pedis, a toe).

duo, duae, duo, two.

fluidus, -a, -um, fluid.

Galenus, -ī, m., Galen. (See "Anatomical Proper Names.")

infraspinātus, -a, -um, beneath the spine (of the scapula).

interpositus, -a, -um, placed between.

lachryma, -ae, f., tear.

lobus, -ī, m., lobe.

lymphā, -ae, f., lymph, chyle, the fluid which circulates in the lymphatic vessels. [many.]

multus, -a, -um, much; pl.

scapula, -ae, f., shoulder-blade, scapula.

sulcus, -ī, m., furrow.

super, prep. with acc., above.

supraspinātus, -a, -um, above the spine (of the scapula).

tentorium, -ī, n., a tent, covering, tentorium.

velum, -ī, n., veil, a veil-like structure.

ventriculus, -ī, m., dim. (venter, the belly), a ventricle.

42. Exercise.

1. Papillae digitōrum.
2. Fossae scapulae.
3. Venae Galēnī sunt in velō interpositō.
4. Digitī multas papillas habent.
5. Multī nervī sunt in papillīs digitōrum.
6. Dorsum scapulae duas fossas habet—fossam supraspinātam et fossam infraspinātam.
7. Musculus infraspinātus est in fossā infraspinātā.
8. Musculus supraspinātus est super spinam scapulae.
9. Multī sulcī in lobīs cerēbrī sunt.
10. Lymphā et lachrymae sunt fluidae.
11. Tentorium cerebellī est inter cerēbrum et cerebellum.
12. Inter laminas septī lucidī ventriculus parvus est.

CHAPTER VI.

SYNOPSIS OF SUM AND AMO, continued.

43.

sum, I am.

PERFECT.

fuit, he has been; was.

fuērunt, they have been; were.

PLUPERFECT.

fuerat, he had been.

fuerant, they had been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

fuerit, he will have been.

fuerint, they will have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

sit, let him be, may he be.

sint, let them be.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

es, be thou.

este, be ye.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

esse, to be.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

futūrus, -a, -um, about to be.

44.

amo, I love.

PERFECT.

amāvit, he has loved; loved.

amāvērunt, they have loved; loved.

PLUPERFECT.

amāverat, he had loved.

amāverant, they had loved.

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverit, he will have loved.

amāverint, they will have loved

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

amet, let him love; may he love.

ament, let them love.

20 SYNOPSES OF SUM AND AMO, CONTINUED.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

amā, *love thou.*

amāte, *love ye.*

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

amāre, *to love.*

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

amāns, **-antis**, *loving.*

1. The present participle of **sum**, which should be **sens**, appears in that form in **ab-sens** and **prae-sens**; and as **ens** in **potens** (adj.).

2. The perfect stem of **amo** is the present stem -v. All regular verbs of the First Conjugation follow this model. A few others have the perfect in -ul or -l.

3. The idiomatic uses of the Subjunctive are many and varied. The translations presented in the paradigms are those of the most common usage in medicine, the Jussive, Subjunctive, a variety of the Volitive expressing a *command*. **Capiat**, *let him take*. (Sentences 7 and 12, below.)

4. The Present Imperative Active (second person singular) is the same as the present stem in all regular verbs of the four conjugations.

45.

Vocabulary.

antimonium, -ī, n., *antimony.*

astūtus, -a, -um, *shrewd, artful.*

camphora, -ae, f., *camphor.*

cardamomum, -ī, n., *cardamom.* [dressing.

cerātum, -ī, n., *cerate, waxed*

decoctum, -ī, n., *decoction.*

drachma, -ae, f., *drachm.*

ergota, -ae, f., *ergot.*

euonymus, -ī, m., *wahoo, euonymus.*

Jalapa, -ae, f., *Jalap.*

lassus, -a, -um, *tired.*

piger, -a, -um, *lazy.*

porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *carry.* [scriptio.

praescriptum, -ī, n., *pre-*
quatuor, indecl., *four.*

recreo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *refresh.*

resina, -ae, f., *resin.*

servus, -ī, m., *servant, clerk.*

uncia, -ae, f., *ounce.*

vigilo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *watch.*

46.

Exercise.

1. Tinctūra cardamōmī composita. 2. Decocta cinchōnae flavae et cinchōnae rubrae. 3. Vina anti-
 moniī. 4. Vina ipecacuanhae et rheī. 5. Medica-
 menta agricolam lassum non recreābunt. 6. Pocula
 aquae purae virum lassum recreavērunt. 7. Medica-
 mentarius perītus praescriptum paret. 8. Cerāta
 camphorae et resinae parāvit. 9. Quot uncias cam-
 phorae in officīnā medicus habet? Habet quatuor.
 10. Servus medicī abstractum Jalapae et extracta
 euonymī et ergotae portāverat. 11. Quid medicus
 puerīs pigris dabit? 12. Det medicus astūtus pue-
 rīs pigris medicīnam amāram. 13. Syrupus scillae
 puerum pigrum non recreāverit. 14. Medicus medi-
 camenta multa parābat et servus vigilābat. 15. Medi-
 cus glycyrrhīzae unciam et Jalapae drachmam habet.

47.

Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

anellus, -ī, m., *ring.*
bronchī, m., pl., *the two tubes,*
with their branches, which arise
from the bifurcation of the
trachea; bronchi.
cartilaginōsus, -a, -um,
cartilaginous.
cinereus, -a, -um, *ash-col-*
ored, gray.
cochlea, -ae, f. (lit., *snail-*
shell), *spiral cavity of the in-*
ternal ear, cochlea.
et- et, conj., *both, and.*
fibrōsus, -a, -um, *fibrous.*
fuscus, -a, -um, *brown.*

mamma, -ae, f., *breast, mam-*
mary gland.
nullus, -a, -um, *no, none.*
peritonēum, -ī, n., *the serous*
membrane lining the abdominal
cavity and covering most of the
organs contained therein; peri-
toneum.
plica, -ae, f., *fold.*
ramus, -ī, m., *branch, ramus.*
ruga, -ae, f., *a wrinkle, fold.*
scala, -ae, f., *ladder, scala.*
substantia, -ae, f., *substance.*
suspensorius, -a, -um, *sup-*
porting, suspensory.

22 SYNOPSIS OF AMO IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

tectorius, -a, -um, covering.

trachea, -ae, f., the wind-pipe,
trachea. [trigone.

trigōnum, -ī, n., triangle,

tympanum, -ī, n., drum (of the
ear), middle ear, tympanum.

vagina, -ae, f., sheath, vagina.

vesica, -ae, f., bladder.

vestibulum, -ī, n. (lit., en-
trance-court), part of inter-
nal ear, vestibule.

48. Exercise.

1. Lamina cinerea cerēbrī. 2. Lamina fusca oculī.
3. Membrāna tectoria est in cochleā. 4. Anellī tra-
cheae sunt cartilaginōsī. 5. Substantia cartilaginōsa
est inter vertebrae. 6. Ligamenta lata uterī sunt
plicae peritonēi. 7. Scala tympanī et scala vestibulī
sunt in cochleā. 8. Cerēbrum substantiam et albam
et cineream habet. 9. Nullae rugae in trigōnō vesicae
sunt. 10. Multae rugae sunt in vaginā. 11. Liga-
menta suspensoria mammae sunt fibrōsa. 12. Bronchī
multos ramos habent.

CHAPTER VII.

SYNOPSIS OF AMO IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

49. Passive Voice.

amor, I am loved.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
amor

Pres. Inf.
amārī

Perf. Ind.
amātus sum

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24 SYNOPSIS OF AMO IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

3. The Gerundive (-ndus, -a, -um) often implies obligation or necessity: **vocandus est**, *he must be called*.

50. INTERROGATIVE WORDS. — Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word — either an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles, **-ne**, **nonne**, or **num**.

Ne, appended to the first word, which should be the emphatic one, does not indicate what answer is expected.

Nonne expects the answer *yes*.

Num expects the answer *no*.

51. Vocabulary.

a, ab, prep. with abl., *from*.

Americānus, -a, -um, *American*.

Carolus, -i, n., *Charles*.

catharticus, -a, -um, *cathartic*.

cerevisia, -ae, f., *beer*.

defessus, -a, -um (part.), *wearied*.

Germānus, -a, -um, *German*.

gummi, indecl., *gum*.

laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *praise*.

magnus, -a, -um, *great, large*.

morphina, -ae, f., *morphine*.

mastico, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *chew, masticate*.

oxidum, -i, n., *oxide*.

sapo, -onis, f., *soap*.

somnus, -i, m., *sleep*.

succus, -i, m., *juice*.

suppositorium, -i, n., *suppository*.

tabacum, -i, n., *tobacco*.

taraxacum, -i, n., *taraxacum, dandelion (root)*.

52. RULE. — *The personal agent after a passive verb is put in the ablative with a or ab. Quinina ab medicō laudātur, quinine is praised by the physician.*

53. RULE. — *The means or instrument of an action is expressed by the ablative. Agricola quinina sanātus est, the farmer was cured by quinine.*

54.

Exercise.

1. Pilulae catharticae compositae. 2. Suppositoria morphinae cum sapone. 3. Unguentum hydrargyri oxidī flavī. 4. Succus conii et succus taraxici in pharmacopoeiā Brittanicā sunt. 5. Nonne agricola sanātus medicum peritum laudāvit? 6. Laudābat-ne agricola medicum? 7. Medicus peritus ab agricolā sanātō laudātus est. 8. Multa extracta et abstracta a servō medici portābuntur. 9. Carolus, malus magistrī puer, vinum et tabacum amāverat. 10. Mistūram vinōrum potāvit et aeger fuit. 11. Quid medicus puerō malō parābit? 12. Tinctūram capsicī et extractum taraxicī paret. 13. Num agricola Germānus defessus poculīs magnīs cerevisiae recreabātur? 14. Puerī defessī somnō recreātī erint. 15. Tabacum ab multīs Americānīs masticātur; gummi ab multīs puellis.

55.

Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

acusticus, -a, -um, auditory.
anconeus, -a, -um, (ancon, -onis, m., elbow), pertaining to the elbow; applied to a muscle aiding extension of the forearm.
anticus, -a, -um, foremost.
auricula, -ae, f., dim. (auris, ear), auricle.
axilla, -ae, f., dim. (ala, wing), armpit; axilla.
carotidus, -a, -um, carotid.
collum, -ī, n., neck.
crassus, -a, -um, gross, large.

cribrōsus, -a, -um, having holes like a sieve, perforated.
cubitum, -ī, n., elbow.
dexter, -tra, -trum, right.
glandula, -ae, f., gland.
gluteus, -a, -um (Gr. γλουτος, the buttock), of the buttock; gluteal. [ing.]
lactifer, -a, -um, milk-carry-
longus, -a, -um, long.
magnus, -a, -um, large.
medius, -a, -um, middle.
orificium, -ī, n., opening.
porus, -ī, m., canal.

post, prep. with acc., *behind*.
posticus, -a, -um, *hindmost*.
sartorius, -a, -um (**sartor**,
 -is, m., *a tailor*), *belonging to
 a tailor; applied to a muscle
 of the thigh*.
scalēnus, -a, -um, *of unequal
 sides; applied to three mus-
 cles of the neck.* [shaped].
serrātus, -a, -um, *saw-*

splenius, -a, -um, *resembling
 the spleen; applied to a mus-
 cle of the back and neck*.
subclavius, -a, -um, *under
 the clavicle*.
Thebesius, -i, m., *Thebesius*.
 (See Anatomical Proper
 Names.)
tubulus, -i, m., *tubule*.

56.

Exercise.

1. Tubulī lactiferī mammārum. 2. Macula cribrōsa
 porī acusticī. 3. Musculī scalēnī sunt anticus, medius
 et posticus. 4. Splenius collī. 5. Serrātus magnus
 (musculus) est quadrātus. 6. Sartorius est longus.
 7. Gluteī sunt musculī crassī. 8. Anconeus est post
 cubitum musculus parvus. 9. Ramī arteriae innomi-
 nātae sunt subclavia et carotida. 10. Multa trigona
 in collō sunt. 11. In axillā sunt multae venae, arte-
 riae et glandulae. 12. Orificia venārum Thebesii sunt
 in auriculā dextrā.

CHAPTER VIII.

THIRD DECLENSION, NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

57. Nouns of this declension are best classified according to their stems, as ending (1) in a mute, (2) in a liquid, or (3) in a vowel.

58.

Mute Stems.

adeps , m. and f., <i>fat</i> STEM, adip-	radix , f., <i>root</i> radic-	nitras , m., <i>nitrate</i> nitrat-	cataplasma , n., <i>poultice</i> cataplasmat-
---	--	---	---

SINGULAR.

N., V.	adeps	radix	nitras	cataplasma
G.	adipis	radicis	nitrat̄is	cataplasmat̄is
D.	adipi	radici	nitrat̄i	cataplasmat̄i
Ac.	adipem	radicem	nitrat̄em	cataplasma
Ab.	adipe	radice	nitrat̄e	cataplasmate

PLURAL.

N., Ac., V.	adipes	radices	nitrat̄es	cataplasmata
Gen.	adipum	radicum	nitrat̄um	cataplasmatum
D., Ab.	adipibus	radicibus	nitrat̄ibus	cataplasmatibus

1. To find the stem, drop the ending **-um** of the Genitive Plural.

2. Make a table of case endings from **adeps**.

3. Notice that the last vowel of the stem is sometimes changed in the Nominative: **adeps**, stem **adip-**. What happens when **c** precedes the ending **s**? When **t** precedes the ending **s**?

59. Adjectives of this declension are divided into three classes, according to the number of terminations in the Nominative Singular:

1. Adjectives of three terminations,—one for each gender.

2. Adjectives of two terminations,—having one form for both Masculine and Feminine, and one for Neuter.

3. Adjectives of one termination,—the same for all genders.

60. Adjectives of Three Terminations.

acer, sharp; STEM, aci-

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
	SINGULAR.		
N., V.	acer	acris	acre
G.	acris	acris	acris
D.	acri	acri	acri
AC.	acrem	acrem	acre
AB.	acri	acri	acri
	PLURAL.		
N., AC., V.	acres	acres	acria
GEN.	acrium	acrium	acrium
D., AB.	acribus	acribus	acribus

61. Adjectives of Two Terminations.

levis, light; STEM, levi-

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neu.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neu.</i>
N., V.	levis	leve	levēs	levia
G.	levis	levis	levium	levium
D.	levi	levi	levibus	levibus
AC.	levem	leve	levēs	levia
AB.	levi	levi	levibus	levibus

1. Both of these varieties being true i-stems, have only -i in the ablative singular.

2. Like **acer** are declined only a few stems in -fi: **alacer**, lively; **celeber**, famous; **paluster**, marshy; **puter**, rotten; **saluber**, wholesome; and some others.

62.

Vocabulary.

angina, -ae, f., sore throat
(lit., quinsy).

argentum, -i, n., silver.

calx, -cis, m. and f., lime.

cantharis, -dis, f., Spanish fly.

capsula, -ae, f., capsule.

carbonas, -atis, m., carbonate.

cataplasma, -tis, n., poultice.

chloras, -atis, m., chlorate.

comes, -tis, m., companion.

cum, prep. with abl., with.

curo, -are, -avi, -atus, cure.

do, dare, dedi, datus, give.

eczema, -tis, n., eczema.

excito, -are, -avi, -atus,
excite.

fiat, let be made.

gusto, -are, -avi, -atus, taste.

lavo, -are, lavi, lautus, wash.

linum, -i, n., flax.

liquor, -is, m., solution.

mater, -tris, m., mother.

miles, -itis, m., soldier.

nitras, -atis, m., nitrate.

pix, -cis, f., pitch.

plumbum, -i, n., lead.

potassium, -i, n., potassium.

pulvero, -are, -avi, -atus,
powder.

quoque, conj., also.

radix, -icis, f., root.

sinapis, -is, f., mustard.

subacetas, -atis, m., subace-
tate.

sulphas, -atis, m., sulphate.

tonsilla, -ae, f., tonsil.

vesicatorium, -i, n., blister.

vetus, -eris, old.

63. RULE.— *The Dative of Possession occurs with the verb esse and similar words; e. g., Puellæ est medicina, the girl has the medicine (to the girl is the medicine).*

64.

Exercise.

1. Linimenta saponis et calcis.
2. Tinctura aconitî radicis.
3. Unguentum plumbi carbonatis.
4. Charta potassii nitratis.
5. Medicamentarius cataplasmata et emplastra paravit.
6. Cataplasma lini militi aegrotô fiat.
7. Vesicatoria ceratis cantharidis et chartis sinapis excitantur.
8. Filius medicî medicamenta pulveravit et misturam amarâ gustavit.
9. Puer parvus anginam habet.
10. Medicus peritus

tonsillas puerī cum liquōre argentī nitrātis lavābat.
 11. Mater puerī quoque trochiscos potassiī chlorātis dedit. 12. Emplastrum picis cum cantharide nautae aegrō fiat. 13. Eczema rubrum puerō miserō est. 14. Medicus vetus liquōre plumbī subacetātis dilutō curat. 15. Comes aeger militis quinīnae sulphātis capsulīs sanātus est.

65. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

aliquando, adv., *sometimes.*
apex, -icis, m., *tip, summit.*
appello, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *call.*
atlas, atlantis, m., *first cervical vertebra; atlas.* (See Anatomical Proper Names.)
axis, axis, m. (lit., *an axle*), *second cervical vertebra; axis.*
canālis, -is, m., *canal.*
capsula, -ae, f., *capsule.*
cervix, -icis, f., *neck.*
cortex, -icis, m. and f., *bark, outer layer; cortex.*
dexter, -tra, -trum, *right.*
divisus, -a, -um (part.), *divided.*
glomerulus, -ī, m., *a small ball or tuft of vessels; glomerule.*

iris, iridis, f., (*the rainbow*), *a membrane of the eye; iris.*
mobilis, -e, *movable.*
ostium, -ī, n., *a door; an opening.*
pectinātus, -a, -um, *resembling teeth of a comb.*
pulmo, -ōnis, m., *lung.*
pyramis, -idis, f., *pyramid.*
ren, -renis (usually pl.), m., *kidney.*
sinister, -tra, -trum, *left.*
stomachus, -ī, m., *stomach.*
tres, tria, *three.*
urēter, -teris, m., *ureter.*
vesica, -ae, f., *bladder.*
vesiculāris, -e, *full of vesicles or cells; vesicular.*

66. Exercise.

1. Apices pulmōnum. 2. Ligamentum latum pulmōnis. 3. Ligamentum pectinātum iridis. 4. Pyramides renum. 5. Atlas et axis sunt vertebrae cervicis. 6. Pulmo dexter est in lobos tres divisa,

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IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

monē

monēte

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

monēre

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

monēns

1. What is the present stem of **moneo**? See 37, 3.
2. How may verbs of the second conjugation be recognized? See 37, 2.
3. What is the perfect stem of **moneo**?
4. Compare the endings with those of the corresponding tenses of **amo**. In what respect do they differ?
5. Most of the verbs of this conjugation form their Perfect Indicative and Perfect Participle like **moneo**. Some lack the participial stem. A few have the perfect in **-vi**, others in **-si**; still others form these parts irregularly.

68. *Third Declension, Liquid Stems.***dolor, -ōris, m., pain.**STEM, **dolor-****pater, -tris, m., father.****patr-****confectio, -ōnis, f., confection.****confection-****nomen, -inis, n., name.****nomin-**

1. In the inflection of these nouns, the endings are the same as in the paradigms of mute stems. See 58. Decline them.
2. Many neuter stems in **OP-** and **OF-** have **-us** in the Nominative: as **opus, operis, work; corpus, corporis, body.**

69.

*Vocabulary.***abacus, -i, m., shelf.****aliquando, adv., sometimes.****balneum, -i, n., bath.****berberis, -idis, f., barberry.****citras, -ātis, m., citrate.****colocythis, -idis, f., colo-
cynth.****contusio, -ōnis, f., bruise.****cortex, -icis, f., rind, bark.****cura, -ae, f., cure. [glove.****digitalis, -is, f., digitalis, fox-****dolor, -ōris, m., pain.****dosis, -is, f., dose.****flos, floris, f., flower.**

frigidus, -a, -um, cold.
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek.
hydratus, -a, -um, hydrated.
iris, iridis, f., iris, blue-flag.
juglans, juglandis, f., juglans, butternut.
letifer, -a, -um, deadly.
limon, -ōnis, f., lemon.
macero, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, soak, macerate.
magnesia, -ae, f., magnesia.
memoria, -ae, f., memory.
morbus, -i, m., disease.
muellago, -inis, f., mucilage.
mulceo, -ēre, mulsi, mulsum, soothe.

nomino, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, name.
phiala, -ae, f., vial. [pher.]
philosophus, -i, m., philosopho-
poto, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, drink.
saccharum, -i, n., sugar.
simplex, -icis, simple.
teneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, hold.
tener, -a, -um, tender, delicate.
tepidus, -a, -um, warm, tepid.
tracto, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, handle.
utilis, -e, useful. [healthy.]
validus, -a, -um, strong,
vehiculum, -i, n., excipient, medium of administration.

70. RULE.— *The manner of an action is denoted by the Ablative; usually with cum, unless a limiting adjective is used with the noun. Medicus cum celeritate venit, the physician came with speed; but summā celeritate, with the greatest speed.*

71. RULE.— *Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative, regularly with cum. Medicinam cum syrupo miscet, he mixes the medicine with syrup. Or, without cum: voluptas mixta dolore, pleasure mingled with pain.*

72. Exercise.

1. Liquor potassii citrātis.
2. Aqua aurantiū florum.
3. Syrupi limōnis et aurantiū (corticis).
4. Mucilāgo acaciae et syrupus simplex sunt vehicula utilia.
5. Extractum colocynthidis compositum et extractum herberidis alcoholicum in abacō sunt.
6. Colocynthis heri macerāta est et extractum parā-

tum est. 7. Medicus vetus pilulas, digitālis, juglandis et iridis in phialīs portat. 8. Clarus philosophus Graecus extractum conii potāvit. 9. Medicī doctī letifera venēna magnā cum curā tractant. 10. Puerī, nomina et doses medicamentōrum memoriā tenēte. 11. Cataplasmata linī dolōrem contusiōnis mulcēbant. 12. Medicamentarius ferri oxidum hydrātum cum magnesiā habet. 13. Agricola validus balneum frigidum, puella tenera tepidum āmat. 14. Balnea calida aliquando utilia sunt. 15. Multī morbī balneīs calidīs curantur.

73. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

albugineus, -a, -um, *white*.

albulus, -a, -um, *whitish*.

appendix, -icis, f., *appendage*.

basis, -is, f., *base*.

centrālis, -e, *central*.

circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datus, *surround*.

corpus, -oris, n., *body*.

cutis, -is, f., *skin*.

dilator, -ōris, m., *that which dilates; dilator*.

dorsālis, -e, *of the back, dorsal*.

hallex, -icis, f., *the thumb; or, usually, the great toe*.

lunula, -ae, f., *small crescent; lunula*. [thalmic.

ophthalmicus, -a, -um, *oph-*

palātum, -i, n., *palate*.

papillāris, -e, *resembling or covered with papillae, papillary*.

pes, **pedis**, m., *foot*.

pupilla, -ae, f., *pupil*.

reticulāris, -e, *net-like, reticular*.

stratum, -i, n., *layer*.

testis, -is, m., *a testicle*.

tunica, -ae, f., *coat*.

unguis, -is, m., *nail*.

uvula, -ae, f. (dim. **uva**, *bunch of grapes*), *a small appendage or tubercle; uvula*.

vaginālis, -e, *sheath-like, vaginal*.

vasculōsus, -a, -um, *vascular*.

verus, -a, -um, *true*.

74.

Exercise.

1. Musculus dilātor pupillæ. 2. Orificium centrāle iridis est pupilla. 3. Arteria dorsālis hallicis est

ramus arteriæ dorsalis pedis. 4. Cutis vera strata duo, reticulare et papillare, habent. 5. Arteria centralis retinae est ramus arteriæ ophthalmicae. 6. Lunulae unguium sunt albulæ. 7. Ungues digitorum sunt appendices cutis. 8. Uvulae tres in corpore sunt—palati, cerebelli et vesicae. 9. Basis trigoni vesicae est inter orificia ureterum. 10. Tunica vaginalis, tunica albuginea et tunica vasculosa testem circumdant.

CHAPTER X.

SECOND CONJUGATION, E-VERBS, continued.

75.

Passive Voice.

moneor, I am advised.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

moneor

Pres. Inf.

moneri

Perf. Ind.

monitus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

monentur

monentur

PERFECT.

monitus est

moniti sunt

IMPERFECT.

monēbatur

monēbantur

PLUPERFECT.

monitus erat

moniti erant

FUTURE.

monēbitur

monēbuntur

FUTURE PERFECT.

monitus erit

moniti erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

monentur

monentur

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

monēri

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

monitus

GERUNDIVE.

monendus

1. Translate each of the above forms.
2. Give a similar synopsis of **habeo**, *I have*, and **teneo**, *I hold*.
3. For explanation in regard to the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect Passive, see 49, 1.

Irregular Adjectives.

76. The following adjectives have the Genitive Singular in **-ius** and the Dative in **-i** in all genders:

alius , <i>another</i> ;	alter , <i>the other</i> ;
ullus , <i>any</i> ;	nullus , <i>none</i> ;
uter , <i>which (of two)</i> ;	neuter , <i>neither</i> ;
solus , <i>alone</i> ;	totus , <i>whole</i> ;
unus , <i>one, alone</i> .	

77. They are declined thus:

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	unus	una	unum	alius	alia	aliud
G.	unius	unius	unius	alius	alius	alius
D.	unī	unī	unī	aliī	aliī	aliī
Ac.	unum	unam	unum	alium	aliam	aliud
Ab.	unō	unā	unō	aliō	aliā	aliō

1. The plural is regular, like that of **bonus**. The Vocative in all these words is wanting.
2. Decline **totus**, **nullus**, and **alter** (**-tera**, **-terum**).

78.

Vocabulary.

adeps, adipis, m. and f., fat,
lard.
adjuvo, -āre, -vi, -tus, aid.
altus, -a, -um, high.
bacillus, -ī, m. (rod), bacillus.
borās, -ātis, m., borate.
caffeina, -ae, f., caffeine.
calor, -oris, m., heat.
cannabis, -is, f., hemp.
conjectūra, -ae, f., guess.
contineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum,
contain.
delirium, -ī, n., delirium.
dimidius, -a, -um, half.
empiricus, -ī, m., quack.
flumen, -inis, n., river.
fons, -ntis, f., fountain, spring.
glycerinum, -ī, n., glycerine.
glyceritum, -ī, n., glycerite, a
drug dissolved in glycerine.

granum, -ī, n., grain.
Indicus, -a, -um, Indian.
lana, -ae, f., wool.
lithium, -ī, n., lithium.
lotio, -ōnis, f., wash, lotion.
materia, -ae, f., materials.
morphina, -ae, f., morphine.
natūra, -ae, f., nature.
nil, indecl., nothing.
paucus, -a, -um, few.
penso, -āre, -āvi, -ātus,
weigh. [gerous.
periculōsus, -a, -um, dan-
pes, pedis, m., foot.
petrolātum, -ī, n., petrolatum.
quaestio, -ōnis, f., question.
remedium, -ī, n., remedy.
rogo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, ask.
ubi, adv., where.
zincum, -ī, n., zinc.

79.

Exercise.

1. Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opiū. 2. Unguentum picis liquidae. 3. Glyceritum sodi borātis. 4. Adeps, adeps lanae, et petrolātum sunt materia unguentōrum. 5. Doses magnae cannabis Indicae delirium causant. 6. Aqua fluminis bacillos multos continet; aqua fontis, paucos. 7. In abacō altō sunt citrātes ferrī, lithi, et caffeinae. 8. Ubi sunt cerāta plumbi subacetātis et zinci carbonātis? 9. Dimidium granum morphinae sulphātis est dosis periculōsa. 10. Calor, aer et aqua sunt remedia natūrae. 11. Empirici nil

cum curā pensant; medicamenta conjectūrā parant.
 12. Vir claudus glycerīnī lotiōne pedem lavet.
 13. Servus magistrum vigilat et multas quaestiōnes rogat.
 14. Medicus non sanat; natūra sanat et medicamenta natūram adjuvant.

80. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

abdōmen, -inis, n., *abdomen*.

chorda, -ae, f., *cord*.

comes, -itis, m., *companion* (used as an adjective in the term **venae comites**).

contineo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *contain*.

cor, **cordis**, n., *heart*.

crus, **cruris**, n., *leg*.

extensor, -is, m., *that which extends; extender, extensor*.

femina, -ae, f., *woman*.

femur, -opis, n., *thigh* (thigh-bone); *femur*.

fissūra, -ae, f., *cleft, fissure*.

flexor, -is, m., *that which flexes; a bender, flexor*.

glottis, -idis, f., *the aperture of the larynx*.

index, -icis, c., *the fore-finger*.

internus, -a, -um, *inner*.

malleolus, -ī, m. (dim., *malleus*, a hammer), *projec-*

tions of tibia or fibula at ankle joint; malleolus.

mater, **matris**, f., *mother*.

metacarpus, -ī, m., *the group of bones between fingers and wrist; metacarpus*.

mollis, -e, *soft*.

os, **ossis**, n. (see 88), *bone*.

pars, **partis**, f., *part*.

pelvis, -is, f., *basin, pelvis*.

peronēus, -a, -um, *relating to the fibula; peroneal, fibular*.

plus, -a, -um, *tender, delicate*.

pollex, -icis, f., *the thumb*.

quadriceps, -ipitis, *four-headed*.

rima, -ae, f., *cleft*.

tendineus, -a, -um, *tendinous*.

tendo, -inis, m., *tendon*.

tensor, -is, m., *stretcher*,

urīna, -ae, f., *urine*. [*tensor*.

vastus, -a, -um, *vast, large*.

vocālis, -e, *vocal*.

81.

Exercise.

1. Linea alba abdominis. 2. Flexor ossis metacarpī pollicis. 3. Arteria dorsalis indicis. 4. Mus-

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PLURAL.

N., V.	tussēs	aures	animālia
G.	tussium	aurium	animālium
D.	tussibus	auribus	animālibus
Ac.	tussīs or -ēs	aures	animālia
AB.	tussibus	auribus	animālibus

1. Like **tussis** are declined: **febris**, *fever*; **sitis**, *thirst*; and others.

2. Like **fames** are declined: **lues**, *pestilence*; **proles**, *offspring*; **sordes**, *filth*; **tabes**, *a wasting away*, and others.

3. Like **auris** are declined: **axis**, *axle*; **clavis**, *key*; **pelvis**, *basin*, and many others.

83. *Adjectives of One Termination.*

simplex, *simple*
STEM, **simplic-**

potens, *powerful*
STEM, **potent-**

SINGULAR.

	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N., V.	simplex		potēns	
G.	simplicis		potentis	
D.	simplici		potenti	
Ac.	simplicem	simplex	potentem	potēns
AB.	simplici (-e)		potenti (-e)	

PLURAL.

N., V.	simplicēs	simplicia	potentes	potentia
G.	simplicium		potentium	
D., AB.	simplicibus		potentibus	
Ac.	simplicēs (-īs)	simplicia	potentēs (-īs)	potentia

1. Why are these called *adjectives of one termination*?

2. Decline together **syrupus simplex**, **remedium potens**, **medicus prudens**.

84.

Vocabulary.

acer, acris, acre, sharp, severe.

alūmen, -inis, n., alum.

aluminium, -i, n., aluminium.

calcium, -i, n., calcium.

caput, -itis, n., head.

chloridum, -i, n., chloride.

commūnis, -e, common.

corrosivus, -a, -um, corrosive.

febris, -is, f., fever.

flexilis, -e, flexible.

fortis, -e, strong, brave.

gelsemium, -i, n., gelsemium, yellow jasmine.

gravis, -e, heavy.

hydras, -ātis, m., hydrate.

levis, -e, light.

magnesia, -ae, f., magnesia.

membrum, -i, n., member.

mitis, -e, mild.

omnis, -e, every, all.

sal, -is, m. and f., salt.

seborrhoea, -ae, f., seborrhea.

sitis, -is, f., thirst.

soda, -ae, f., soda.

uxor, -is, f., wife.

verātrum, -i, n., veratrum (viride), American hellebore.

viridis, -e, green.

85.

Exercise.

1. Collodium flexile. 2. Extractum gelsemii fluidum. 3. Oleum menthae viridis. 4. Veratrum viride est medicamentum periculosum. 5. Magnesia est levis; plumbum et hydrargyrum sunt gravia. 6. Uxor agricolae febrem levem habuit. 7. Magnam sitim et acrem capitis dolorem habuit. 8. Filia caput et omnia membra aqua tepida lavavit. 9. Hydrargyri chloridum mite, et hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum sunt remedia utilia. 10. Aqua fortis est acidum nitricum. 11. Creta est calcii carbonas. 12. Sal communis est sodii chloridum. 13. Alumen est alumini et potassii sulphas. 14. Soda est sodii hydras. 15. Eczema et seborrhea sunt morbi cutis.

86. *Vocabulary.—Anatomy.*

anus, -ī, m., *anus*.
aōrta, -ae, f., *the great trunk of the arterial system; aorta*.
areola, -ae, f., *small area, areola*.
brachiālis, -e, *of the arm; brachial*.
carpus, -ī, m., *wrist*.
coeliacus, -a, -um, *relating to the stomach; coeliac*.
conjunctiva, -ae, f., *a mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelid; conjunctiva*.
cribriformis, -e, *sieve-like; cribriform*.
crurālis, -e, *of the leg; crural*.
dupus, -a, -um, *hard*.
femorālis, -e, *of the thigh; femoral*.

hernia, -ae, f., *rupture, hernia*.
lachrymālis, -e, *pertaining to tears; lachrymal*.
levātor, -ōris, m., *lifter, elevator*.
perforo, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to bore through, to perforate*.
pigmentum, -ī, n., *pigment*.
proprius, -a, -um, *one's own; proper*.
punctum, -ī, n., *point*.
sacciformis, -e, *sac-like; sac-ciform*.
sphincter, -ōris, m., *that which constricts; a sphincter*.
sublimis, -e, *high*.
superficiālis, -e (opposed to **profundus**, *deep*), *superficial*.
synoviālis, -e, *synovial*.
tectorium, -ī, n., *a covering*.

87. *Exercise.*

1. Musculi cervicis sunt multi. 2. Flexor sublimis digitorum perforatus est inter cubitum et digitos. 3. Musculus brachiālis anticus est flexor cubiti. 4. Areola mammae pigmentum continet. 5. Anus levatōrem et sphinctērēs habet. 6. Puncta lachrymalis orificia in conjunctivā sunt. 7. Axis coeliacus arteriārum est ramus aōrtae. 8. Membrāna sacciformis est membrāna synoviālis carpi. 9. Pia mater et dura mater sunt tectoria cerēbrī. 10. Tectoria herniae femorālis sunt cutis, fascia superficiālis, fascia cribriformis, fascia propria, septum crurāle et peritonēum.

CHAPTER XII.

SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

88. *Paradigms.*

vis, f., *force*. **os**, n., *bone*. **senex**, m., *old man*. **vas**, n., *vessel*.

STEM, **vi-**

SINGULAR.

N., V.	vis	os	senex	vās
G.	vis (rare)	ossis	senis	vāsīs
D.	vi (rare)	ossi	seni	vāsī
Ac.	vim	os	senem	vās
Ab.	vi	osse	sene	vāse

strength.

PLURAL.

N., V.	vīrēs	ossa	senēs	vāsa
G.	vīrium	ossium	senum	vasōrum
D.	vīribus	ossibus	senibus	vāsīs
Ac.	vīrēs	ossa	senēs	vāsa
Ab.	vīribus	ossibus	senibus	vāsīs

1. **Iter**, **itineris**, n., *way*, is inflected regularly from the stem, **itiner-**.

2. **Jecur**, **jecinoris** or **jecoris**, n., *liver*, has two stems in the oblique cases, **jecinor-** and **jecor-**. **Hepar**, **hepatis** (Gr.) n., *liver*, is sometimes used.

3. **Femur**, **femoris**, n., *thigh*, sometimes has the stem **femin-** in the oblique cases.

4. **Vas** has the entire singular in the third declension and the plural in the second. Such nouns are called *heteroclitics*.

Indeclinable Nouns.

alcohol,	cusso,	kamala,	pyrogallol,
amyl,	elixir,	kino,	salol,
antipyrin,	eucalyptol,	matico,	sassafras,
buchu,	ichthyol,	menthol,	sumbul,
cajuputi,	iodol,	methyl,	sulphonal,
catechu,	jaborandi,	naphthol,	thymol,
chloral,			tolu.

89.

Vocabulary.

aperiens, -ntis (part.), *opening, laxative, aperient.*

arceo, -ēre, -ui, -tus, *keep off, ward off.*

bicarbonas, -ātis, m., *bicarbonate.*

bismūthum, -ī, n., *bismuth.*

careo, -ēre, -ui, -itus, *lack.*

cephalalgia, -ae, f., *headache.*

circulatio, -ōnis, f., *circulation.*

confectio, -ōnis, f., *confection.*

dens, dentis, m., *tooth.*

diureticus, -a, -um, *diuretic.*

effervescens, -ntis, *boiling up.*

fluor, -ōris, m., *flow.*

moritūrus, -a, -um (part.), *about to die.*

moveo, -ēre, -ī, motum, *move.*

nullus, -a, -um, *no, none.*

odontalgia, -ae, f., *toothache.*

officinālis, -e, *official.*

piper, -is, n., *pepper.*

potens, -ntis, *powerful.*

prudens, -ntis, *prudent.*

pulvis, pulveris, m., *powder.*

rigor, -ōris, m., *rigor, chill.*

sanguis, -inis, m., *blood.*

senex, senis, m., *old man.*

sulphur, -is, n., *sulphur.*

tartaricus, -a, -um, *tartaric.*

tartras, -ātis, m., *tartrate.*

tergum, -ī, n., *back.*

tonicus, -a, -um, *tonic.*

urina, -ae, f., *urine.*

vis, vis, pl. vires, f., *strength, force.*

90. RULE.— *Words denoting separation or privation are followed by the Ablative with or without a preposition: E. g., voluptatibus carere, to lack enjoyments; medicinā non eget, he does not lack medicine.*

91. RULE.— *The place from which is denoted by the Ablative with ab, de, or ex; the place to which*

(the limit of motion) by the Accusative with *ad* or *in*. *Iter e cerebellō ad pontem*, the passage (or way) from the cerebellum to the pons; *servus medici herbas ab agris ad officinam portāvit*, the servant of the physician brought herbs from the fields to the office.

92.

Exercise.

1. Pulvis effervescens compositus, sodiī et potassiī tartrātem, sodiī bicarbonātem et acidum tartaricum continet. 2. Confectiōnes officināles sunt (confectio, piperis, scammoniī, opiī, rosae, sennae, sulphuris et terebinthinae. 3. Ipecacuanhae et digitālis fluōrem urīnae causant. 4. Medicamenta fluōrem urīnae causantia sunt diuretica. 5. Malaria a virō aegrō quinīnā arcta est. 6. Milites aegrī tonicis medicamentis carent. 7. Nitrātes ferrī, hydrargyri, potassiī, plumbī, sodiī, et bismuthī ab abacō motī erint. 8. Rigores et febris in malariā sunt crebri. 9. Dolor dentium est odontalgia, dolor capitis, cephalalgia. 10. Senex moritūrus vim nullam habet. 11. Vīs a tergō circulatiōnem sanguinis adjūvat. 12. Medicus prudens medicamenta potentia cum curā dat.

93.

Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

Adamus, -i, m., *Adam*.

adjuvo, -āre, -vi, -tus, *aid*.

alveolus, -i, m., *a small hollow*.

arbor, -oris, f., *tree*.

cartilāgo, -inis, f., *cartilage*.

circulatio, -ōnis, f., *circulation*.

conniveo, -ēre, -nivi, *blink, half close*.

demonstro, -āre, -āvi, -atus, *show, prove*.

dens, -ntis, m., *tooth*.

duodēnum, -i, n. (*duo -deni, twelve each*), *the first portion of the small intestine; duodenum, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth*.

ensiformis, -e, *sword-shaped*;
ensiform.

gladiolus, -i (a small sword);
middle portion of sternum.

Harvey, indecl., *Harvey, English anatomist (1578-1657)*.

ileum, -i, n. (Gr. εἰλέω, to twist),
third portion of small intestine;
ileum.

intestinum, -i, n., *intestine*.

jejūnum, -i, n. (**jejūnus**, *fasting, hungry*), *the second portion of small intestine*; *jejunum*, so called because usually found empty after death.

mandibulum, -i, n., *the lower jaw*.

manubrium, -i, n. (lit., a handle, hilt), *uppermost portion of sternum*; *manubrium*.

moveo, -ēre (**movi**, **motus**),
move.

pomum, -i, n., *apple*.

pleura, -ae, f., *a serous membrane lining the chest and covering the lungs*.

quatuor, indecl., *four*.

radix, -icis, f., *root*.

respiratio, -ōnis, f., *respiration*.

sanguis, -inis, m., *blood*.

sternum, -i, n., *breast-bone*;
sternum.

tenuis, -e, *slender, small*.

thyroideus, -a, -um, (lit., having the shape of a folding-door), *thyroid*.

uterinus, -a, -um, *of the uterus, uterine*.

vita, -ae, f., *life*.

94.

Exercise.

1. Levatōres costārum respiratiōnem adjuvant.
2. Digitī flexōres et extensōres habent. 3. Flexōres et extensōres digitos movent. 4. Cartilāgo thyroideus, pomum Adamī, duas alas habet. 5. Valvulae coniventes in intestīnō tenui sunt. 6. Pulmones pleuris circumdantur. 7. Arbor vitæ est in cerebellō; arbor vitæ uterīna est in cervice uterī. 8. Harvey circula-tiōnem sanguinis demonstrāvit. 9. Alveolus mandibulī radices dentium continet. 10. Manubrium, gladiolus et appendix ensiformis sunt partes sternī. 11. Intestīnum tenue partes tres habet duodēnum, jejūnum, et ileum. 12. Flexor longus digitōrum pedis profūndus perforans quatuor tendines habet.

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4. While there are no less than six distinct ways of forming the perfect stem of **Θ**-verbs, those forming it in **S** (**x**) are the most common.

96.

Vocabulary.

aloinum, -ī, n., *aloin*.

alvus, -ī, f., *belly, bowels*.

aspidium, -ī, n., *aspidium, male fern*.

astriectus, -a, -um, *constipated*.

carbo, -ōnis, m., *carbon, charcoal*. [der).

chartula, -ae, f., *paper* (*pow-*

eibum, -ī, n., *food*.

cochleāre, -īs, n., *spoon*.

decem, indecl., *ten*.

diēs, -ēī, m. (see 139), *day*.

dyspepsia, -ae, f., *dyspepsia*.

dyspepticus, -ī, m., *dyspeptic*.

emo, -ere, ēmi, emptus, *buy*.

fiant, *let (them) be made*.

genus, generis, n., *kind*.

lignum, -ī, n., *wood*.

lupulinum, -ī, n., *yellow powder from the fruit of the hop; lupulin*.

mane, n., indecl., *morning*.

nox, noctis, f., *night*.

oleoresina, -ae, f., *oleo-resin*.

pepsinum, -ī, n., *pepsin*.

post, prep. with acc., *after, behind*.

praesēns, -ntis, *present*.

recipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptus, *take*.

saccharātus, -a, -um, *saccharated*.

semis, semissis, m., *a half*.

stertor, -oris, m., *snoring*.

strychnina, -ae, f., *strychnine*.

stupor, -ōris, m., *dullness, stupor*.

subnitras, -ātis, m., *sub-nitrate*.

sudor, -oris, m., *sweat*.

sumo, -ere, sumpsi, sump-
tus, *take*.

ter, adv., *three times*.

tremor, -ōris, m., *trembling, tremor*.

unus, -a, -um, *one*.

vendō, -ere, vendidi, vendi-
tum, *sell*.

viginti, indecl., *twenty*.

zingiber, -īs, n., *ginger*.

97. RULE.—*The time of an action is denoted by the Ablative: Octogesimo anno est mortuus, he died in his eightieth year; ter in die (t. i. d.), three times a day.*

98. RULE.—**ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.** *A noun and a participle may be put in the Ablative to express an*

attendant circumstance: Febre absente, fever being absent; medicamento sumpto, convaluit, when he had taken the medicine (the medicine having been taken), he recovered.

99.

Exercise.

1. Oleoresinae lupulinī, capsicī, cubēbae, aspidiī, piperis et zingiberis sunt officināles. 2. Agricola grana quininae decem sumpsit. 3. Medicamentariū abstracta, extracta, emplastra, linimenta, liquōres, olea et tinctūras vendunt. 4. In morbis sunt aliquando stertor, sudor, stupor et tremor. 5. Febre praesente, membra aquā tepidā lavā. 6. Alvo astrictā pilulae aloinī, strychninae et belladonnae dentur. 7. Medicus prudens dua praescripta pro dyspepsiā dat. 8. R (recipe) carbōnis lignī pulveris medium cochleāre mane et nocte post cibum. 9. R bismūthi subnitratī unciam unam, pepsinī saccharātī drachmas duas, pulveris aromaticī unciae semissem. Misce. Fiant chartulae viginti (xx). Signa. Unam post cibum ter diē. 10. Dyspepticus omnia genera medicamentōrum emit.

100.

Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

acer, **aceris**, **acre**, *sharp, severe.*

amissio, **-ōnis**, *f., loss.*

angulus, **-i**, *m., angle.*

apparātus, **-us**, *m., apparatus.*

aquōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *watery.*

avis, **-is**, *f., bird.*

calculus, **-i**, *m., pebble; calculus.*

canthus, **-i**, *m., corner or angle of the eye; canthus.*

causo, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, *cause.*

decem, *indecl., ten.*

dolor, **-ōris**, *m., pain.*

formo, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātus**, *form.*

fovea, **-ae**, *f., a pit, a depression.*

humor, **-ōris**, *m., fluid, humor.*

incidō, **-ere**, **-idi**, **-isus**, *cut into, cut through.*

morbus, -ī, m., disease.
nictitāns, -ntis, winking.
opticus, -a, -um, optic.
palpebra, -ae, f., eyelid.
pterygium, -ī, n., an eye dis-
ease; pterygium.
saepe, adv., often.
sanabilis, -e, curable.

spectrum, -ī, n., image.
supercilium, -ī, n., eyebrow.
tertius, -a, -um, third.
tutāmen, -inis, n., means of
defense, protection.
visio, -ōnis, f., vision.
vitreus, -a, -um, resembling
glass.

101. Exercise.—The Eye.

1. Puncta lachrymalia orificia canalium lachryma-
 lium sunt. 2. Retina laminas decem habet. 3. In
 retinīs oculōrum spectrum formātur. 4. Fovea cen-
 trālis est in maculā luteā retinae. 5. Pterygium,
 morbus conjunctivae est sanabilis. 6. Calculi in
 orbitā dolōrem acrem causant. 7. In oculō sunt
 humōres duo — humor aquōsus, et humor vitreus.
 8. Tendines musculōrum rectōrum internōrum ali-
 quando inciduntur. 9. Morbus nervī optici saepe
 amissionem visionis causat. 10. Tutamina oculi sunt
 palpebrae, supercilia, conjunctiva et apparātus lachry-
 mālis. 11. Angulī fissūrae palpebrārum canthī appel-
 lantur. 12. Membrāna nictitans avium est, palpebra
 tertia.

CHAPTER XIV.

THIRD CONJUGATION, E-VERBS.

102.

*Passive Voice.***regor, I am ruled.**

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

regor

Pres. Inf.

regi

Perf. Ind.

rēctus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

regitur**reguntur**

PERFECT.

rēctus est**rēctī sunt**

IMPERFECT.

regēbātur**regēbantur**

PLUPERFECT.

rēctus erat**rēctī erant**

FUTURE.

regētur**regentur**

FUTURE PERFECT.

rēctus erit**rēctī erunt**

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

regātur**regantur**

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

regi

PARTICIPLE PERFECT.

rēctus

GERUNDIVE.

regendus

1. Compare the above forms with those of **amo** and **moneo** in the Passive Voice.

2. Observe that the last three tenses of the Indicative do not differ in form from the same tenses of the first and second conjugations.

108.

Vocabulary.

appello, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
call.

arteria, -ae, f., *artery.*

compono, -ere, -posui, -positus,
compound.

creosōtum, -ī, n., *creosote.*

dico, -ere, -xi, dictus, *say.*

inflammatio, -ōnis, f.,
inflammation.

juvenis, -e, *young.*

lactas, -ātis, m., *lactate.*

phthisis, -is, f., *progressive emaciation; phthisis, consumption.*

praescribo, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus, *prescribe.*

pressio, -ōnis, f., *pressure.*

prō, prep. with abl., *for, in behalf of.*

pulmonālis, -e, *of the lungs; pulmonary.*

reprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressus, *check.*

rubor, -ōris, m., *redness.*

salol, indecl., *salol.*

seu, conj., *or.*

stomachālis, -e, *stomachic.*

sub, prep. with abl., *under.*

tracheālis, -e, *tracheal.*

tussis, -is, f., *cough.*

valerianas, -ātis, m., *valerianate.*

vulnero, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
wound.

104. RULE.—*Verbs of making, choosing, calling, showing, and the like, admit two Accusatives of the same person or thing.*

Ex., *Empiricum "medicum" appellat, he calls the quack "doctor."* 1. Observe that **medicum** is not in apposition with **empiricum**. 2. In the passive these verbs take two nominatives—a subject and a predicate corresponding to the two Accusatives of the Active.

Ex., *Empiricus "medicus" appellātur, the quack is called "doctor."*

105.

Exercise.

1. Memoria tenēte praeparatiōnes ferrī: ferrī chloridum, ferrī citrātem, ferrī lactātem, ferrī sulphātem et ferrī valerianātem. 2. Emplastrum sinapis rubōrem cutis causat. 3. Emplastra inflammatiōnem

reprimunt. 4. Multa genera remediōrum, bona et mala, in officīnīs componuntur. 5. Estne tussis senis pulmonālis, tracheālis, stomachālis-ve? 6. Medicus vetus oleum morrhuae et creosōtum pro phthisī pulmonalī dat. 7. Medicī juvenes dicunt: "Medicī veteres omnem morbum malariam appellant." 8. Quinīnae sulphas, tinctūra gelsemiī, acidum arsenōsum et remedia cetera pro malariā prescripta sunt. 9. Arteriā vulnerātā, fluōrem sanguinis pressione reprime. 10. Antidōtum opiī est belladonna seu atropīna sub cute.

106. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

anti-helix, -icis, f., the inner circular ridge of the external ear opposite the helix (q. v.).

anti-tragus, -ī, m., the thicker part of the anti-helix, opposite the tragus (q. v.).

auditorius, -a, -um, auditory.

auris, -is, f., ear.

concha, -ae, f., shell; the hollow of the external ear; concha.

cranium, -ī, n., the skull.

difficilis, -e, difficult. [divide.

divido, -ere, -visi, -visus,

forāmen, -inis, n., opening.

helix, -icis, f. (ἑλιξ, a coil), outer ring of the cartilage of the external ear; helix.

incus, -ī, m. (lit., anvil), the largest of the ossicles of the internal ear; incus.

inflammatio, -ōnis, f., inflammation.

infundibulum, -ī, n., funnel; the infundibulum.

jugulāris, -e, jugular.

lobulus, -ī, m., lobule.

malleus, -ī, m. (lit., mallet), one of the ossicles of the internal ear; malleus.

meātus, -ī, m., canal.

modiolus, -ī, m., hollow cone in the cochlea; the modiolus.

nomen, -inis, n., name.

numerus, -ī, m., number.

ossiculum, -ī, n., small bone, ossicle.

pinna, -ae, f. (lit., a feather), the external ear; pinna.

semi-circulāris, -e, semi-circular.

stapedius, -a, -um, applied to a muscle attached to the stapes (the stapedius).

stapes, -pedis, m. (lit., *stirrup*), one of the ossicles of the internal ear; *stapes*.

terminus, -i, m., *end*.

tragus, -i, m. (Gr., *τράγος*, a

goat, because it is in many persons covered with hair), *small fleshy eminence in front of external auditory meatus*; *tragus*.

107. *Exercise.—The Ear.*

1. Auris est divisa in partes tres—auris externa, auris media, et auris interna. 2. Inflammatio auris mediae est otitis mediae. 3. Auris externa, "pinna" appellatur. 4. Partibus auris sunt nomina multa et difficilia. 5. Meatus auditorius externus in pinnā est. 6. Helix, anti-helix, concha, tragus, anti-tragus, et lobulus sunt partes pinnae. 7. Auris media, tympanum, est super fossam jugularem cranii. 8. Musculi tympani sunt duo,—tensor tympani et stapedius. 9. Ossicula tympani sunt malleus, incus et stapes. 10. Canales semi-circulares auris internae sunt numero tres. 11. Modiolus est axis centralis cochleae. 12. Terminus modioli est infundibulum.

CHAPTER XV.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

108. Adjectives change their terminations to express the three degrees of comparison,—positive, comparative and superlative.

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114.

Vocabulary.

ammonia, -ae, f., *ammonia*.
benignus, -a, -um, *benign*,
kind.
bromidum, -i, n., *bromide*.
chloral, indecl., *chloral*.
epilepsia, -ae, f., *epilepsy*.
exanthēma, -atis, n., *exan-*
them, a rash.
horribilis, -e, *horrible*.
intermitto, -ere, -misi,
 -missus, *intermit*.
medicāmen, -inis, n., *drug*.
purgativus, -a, -um, *purga-*
tive.

quam, adv., *than*.
remitto, -ere, -misi, -mis-
 sus, *remit*.
rubeola, -ae, f., *measles*.
scarlatina, -ae, f., *scarlet*
fever.
somnificus, -a, -um, *sleep-*
producing.
sulphonal, indecl., *sulfonal*.
tiglium, -i, n., *the specific*
name of the Croton tiglium, a
Ceylonese plant.
varicella, -ae, f., *chicken-pox*.
variola, -ae, f., *small-pox*.

115. RULE.—*The comparative degree is followed by the Ablative when quam (than) is omitted; when quam is used, the two things compared are put in the same case.*

E. g., Acidum fortius est aquā, acid is stronger than water. Medicus eruditior est quam servus, the physician is more learned than the servant.

116.

Exercise.

1. Uxor senis phialam aquae ammoniae fortiōris emit. 2. Hydrargyrī chloridum corrosivum est fortius quam chloridum mite. 3. Estne acidum arsenōsum malariae remedium melius quinīnae sulphāte? Non est. 4. Dosis cinchōnae est major quam quinīnae. 5. Num febris remittens est morbus pejor feбри intermittente? 6. Filius agricolae veteris epilepsiam majorem habet. 7. Nonne est morbus horribilissimus? 8. Medicus benignus puerō miserō potassii bromidum

praescripsit. 9. Varicella est mitior quam variōla. 10. Variōla, rubeola et scarlatīna sunt exanthemata majōra. 11. Chloral et sulphonal sunt medicamenta somnifica. 12. Oleum ricinī est medicāmen purgativum mite; sed oleum tiglii est potentissimum.

117. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

abdominālis, -e, abdominal.

acromium, -i, n., outer extremity of the spine of the scapula; acromion process.

brevis, -e, short.

caecus, -a, -um, m., blind.

caput, -itis, n., head. [pressor.

depressor, -ōris, m., depression, -ōnis, expression.

Fallopian, -i, m., Fallopian.

(See Anatomical Proper Names.)

labium, -i, n., lip.

omentum, -i, n. (the fat-skin), the omentum.

os, oris, n., mouth.

plica, -ae, f., fold.

portio, -ōnis, f., portion.

radiālis, -e, radial.

risorius, -a, -um, smiling, laughing; applied to a muscle of the face.

sub, prep. with abl., under.

superior, -ius, upper.

tecto, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, to protect.

tuba, -ae, f., tube.

viscus, visceris, n., one of the organs contained in the great cavities of the animal body.

118. Exercise.

1. Levātor labiī superiōris alaeque nasi. 2. Flexor brevis minimi digiti. 3. Musculus risorius angulos oris retrahit. 4. Levātor anguli oris et depressor anguli oris, musculi expressiōnis sunt. 5. Musculus latissimus dorsi est depressor acromii. 6. Omentum majus et omentum minus partes peritonēi sunt. 7. Peritonēum viscera abdominis tectat. 8. Ligamenta lata uteri sunt plicae peritonēi. 9. In feminarum peritonēo est ostium abdominale tubae Fal-

lopiī. 10. Musculus longissimus dorsi major est longō collī musculō. 11. Extensor carpī radiālis brevior est sub extensōre carpī radiāle longiōre. 12. Caput caecum colī est portio latissima et brevissima intestīni tenuis.

CHAPTER XVI.

FOURTH OR U-DECLENSION; ADVERBS.

119. *Paradigms.*

spiritus, m., spirit.

COPNU, n, horn.

STEM, spiritu-

STEM, COPNU-

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N., V.	spiritus	spiritūs	cornū	cornua
G.	spiritūs	spirituum	cornūs	cornuum
D.	spiritui	spiritibus	cornū	cornibus
Ac.	spiritum	spiritūs	cornū	cornua
Ab.	spiritū	spiritibus	cornū	cornibus

1. The stem of nouns in the fourth declension ends in **-u**.

2. Most nouns in **-us** are masculine; those in **-u** are neuter.

3. The following and a few others are feminine: **acus, needle; domus, house; and manus, hand.**

4. The only neuters in common use are **cornū, horn; genu, knee; and verū, spit.**

5. The ending **-ubus** occurs in the Dative and Ablative plural of **artus, limbs, joints; arcus, bow, arch; lacus, lake;** but these words also admit the forms in **-ibus**.

Adverbs.

120. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and depend upon them for their comparison.

121. Adverbs from adjectives of the first and second declensions are formed by changing the final vowel of the stem to **-e**.

E. g., **laetus**, *glad* (STEM, **laeto-** or **laeta-**); **laete**, *gladly*.

122. Adverbs from adjectives of the third declension are formed by adding to the stem **-ter** or **-iter**.

E. g., **acer**, *sharp*; **acriter**, *sharply*.

levis, *light*; **leviter**, *lightly*.

potens, *powerful*; **potenter**, *powerfully*.

123. Sometimes the neuter accusative singular and sometimes the ablative singular of the adjective is used as an adverb.

E. g., **multum**, *much*; **facile**, *easily*; **primò**, *first*.

124. COMPARISON.—The comparative of an adverb is the accusative singular neuter of the comparative of the adjective. The superlative is formed from the superlative of the adjective regularly.

E. g., (laetus) **laete**, *gladly*; **laetius**, *laetissime*.

(acer) **acriter**, *sharply*; **acrius**, *acerrime*.

(levis) **leviter**, *lightly*; **levius**, *levissime*.

(potens) **potenter**, *powerfully*; **potentius**, *potentissime*.

125.

Vocabulary.

aether, -is, m., *ether*.
 alopecia, -ae, f., *baldness*.
 amissus, -ūs, m., *loss*.
 anisum, -ī, m., *anise*.
 bibo, -ere, bibi, *drink*.
 binī, -ae, -a, *two each*.
 bubula, -ae, f., *beef*.
 diabeticus, -a, -um, *diabetic*.
 fructus, -ūs, m., *fruit*. [*grain*.
 frumentum, -ī, m., *corn*,
 hilāris, -e, *cheerful*.
 juniperus, -ī, m., *juniper*.
 Latīne, adv., *in Latin*.
 metus, -ūs, m., *fear*.
 myristica, -ae, f., *nutmeg*.
 nervus, -ī, n., *nerve*.

nimum, adv., *too often*.
 nitrōsus, -a, -um, *nitrous*.
 opus, operis, n., *work, book*.
 pilus, -ī, m., *hair*.
 quercus, -ūs, f., *oak*.
 quinque, indecl., *five*.
 quondam, adv., *formerly*.
 scribo, -ere, scripsi, scrip-
 tus, *write*.
 spiritus, -ūs, m., *spirit*.
 submurias, -ātis, m., *sub-*
muriate. [*twitching*.
 subsultus, -ūs, f., *jumping*,
 symptoma, -atis, n., *symp-*
tom.
 vultus, -ūs, m., *countenance*.

126.

Exercise.

1. Decoctum quercūs albae corticis. 2. Extractum conī fructūs fluidum. 3. Puer, nominā quinque spiritūs officināles. 4. "Spiritus aetheris compositus, spiritus aetheris nitrōsī, spiritus ammoniae aromaticus, spiritus cinnamōmī et spiritus limōnis." 5. Nautae veteres spiritum frumentī nimium bibunt. 6. Medicus perītus aegerrimō agricolae magnam hydrargyrī submuriātis dosem dedit. 7. Servus medicamentariī binas uncias spirituum chloroformī, juniperī, anīsī et myristicae vendidit. 8. Medicus prudens semper vultum hilārem habet. 9. Medicus diabeticum bubulam edere monuit. 10. Subsultus tendinum est symptoma morbī nervōrum. 11. Alopecia est amissus pilī. 12. Quondam opera medicinae Latīne scripta sunt. Miserī discipulī!

127. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

accido, -ere, -cidi, happen.**aer, aeris, m., air.****amnion, -ī, n. (Gr.), innermost membrane surrounding the foetus; amnion.****chorion, -ī, n., the outer membrane surrounding the foetus; chorion.****cicatrix, -icis, f., scar.****cludo, -ere, clūsi, clūsus, close. [contract.****contrāho, -ere, -xi, -ctus, do, dare, dedi, datus, give.****ergota, -ae, f., ergot.****extractum, -ī, n., extract.****foetālis, -e, relating to the foetus; foetal.****foetus, -ūs, m., embryo; foetus.****folliculus, -ī, m., follicle.****germinativus, -a, -um, germinative; germinal.****Graafiānus, -a, -um, Graafian. (Ivan Graaf; see Anatomical Proper Names.)****inertia, -ae, f., inertness.****inversio, -ōnis, f., a turning inward.****liquor, -ōris, m., fluid.****misceo, -ere, miscui, mixtus, mix. [swim or float.****nato, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, to****ovālis, -e, oval.****ovum, -ī, n., egg; ovum.****partus, -ūs, m., birth.****pro, prep. with abl., for, in pro, adv., rarely. [behalf of.****vesicula, -ae, f., vesicle.****vitellus, -ī, m., yolk.**

128. Exercise.—Obstetrics.

1. In vitellō ovī est vesicula germinatīva. 2. Amnion et chorion sunt membranae foetāles. 3. Sanguis matris et sanguis foetūs non miscent. 4. Foetus in liquōre amniī natat. 5. Folliculus Graafiānus tunicā propriā et tunicā fibrōsā circumdātur. 6. Pulmōnes foetus in uterō aerem nullum continent. 7. Forāmen ovāle foetūs in septo auricularum cordis est. 8. Forāmen ovāle foetūs post partum cludit. 9. Cicātrix foraminis ovālis est fossa ovālis. 10. Extractum ergotae fluidum pro inertīā uterī detur. 11. Inversio uterī post partum rarō accidit. 12. Uterus, contractus post partum, globus uterīnus aliquando appellātur.

CHAPTER XVII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION, I-VERBS.

129.

*Active Voice.***audio, I hear.**

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
audiōPres. Inf.
audirePerf. Ind.
audiviPerf. Partic.
auditus

INDICATIVE

PRESENT.

audit**audiunt**

PERFECT.

audivit**audiverunt**

IMPERFECT.

audiēbat**audiēbant**

PLUPERFECT.

audiverat**audiverant**

FUTURE.

audiet**audient**

FUTURE PERFECT.

audiverit**audiverint**

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

audiat**audiant**

IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

audi**audite**

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

audire

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

audiēns

1. What is the present stem? See 37, 3. The perfect stem is formed as in the first conjugation. See 44, 2.

2. Compare the above forms with those of **rego**, and observe similarities and differences.

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postea dolōrem acrem in stomachō sensit. 8. Pater familiās emeticum dedit, et puer miser convaluit. 9. Puer Germānus choleram Asiaticam habet. 10. Nemo remedium certum cholerae Asiaticae scit. 11. Chirurgus dolōrem acrem vulneris cum chloroformō vel aethere relevat. 12. Vapor aetheris puri facillime aduritur.

132.

Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

ā, ab, prep. with abl., *from, by*.
ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward*.
aqueductus, -ūs, m., *canal, aqueduct*.
arcus, -ūs, m., *bow, arch*.
artus, -ūs, m., *joint*.
calcaneum, -ī, m., *the heel-bone; os calcis*.
chylus, -ī, m., *chyle*.
ductus, -ūs, m., *duct*.
intra, prep. with acc., *within*.
iter, itineris, n., *way*.
manus, -ūs, f., *hand*.
mediastinum, -ī, n., *space between the two pleuræ; mediastinum*. [enteric.
mesentericus, -a, -um, mes-

oblongātus, -a, -um, *oblong*.
oesophagus, -ī, m., *gullet; œsophagus*.
orior, -īri, ortus, *arise*.
plexus, -ūs, m., *plexus*.
primus, -a, -um, *first*.
processus, -ūs, m., *process*.
quot, indecl., *how many*.
receptaculum, -ī, n., *receptacle*.
spinālis, -e, *spinal*. [support.
sustentaculum, -ī, n., *prop*.
Sylvius, -ī, m., *Sylvius*. (See Anatomical Proper Names.)
talus, -ī, m., *the heel*.
thoracicus, -a, -um, *thoracic*.
vās, vāsis, n., *vessel*

133.

Exercise.—Anatomy.

1. Nervus mediānus ex plexū brachiāli oritur. 2. Liquor synoviālis intra artūs est. 3. Sustentaculum talī est processus minor calcaneī. 4. Receptaculum chylī est pars prima ductūs thoracicī. 5. In cōrēbrō est plexus venārum; in abdomine plexus nervōrum. 6. Aqueductus Sylvii est iter a tertiō ad

quartum ventriculum. 7. Quot tendines flexor brevis pollicis manūs habet? 8. Vasa intestīnī tenuis sunt ramī arteriae mesentericae superiōris. 9. Mediastīnum est inter pleuras; pericardium, cordem, arcum aōrtae, arterias, venas, nervos, musculos, tracheam et oesophagum continet. 10. Tunica albuginea testis est "pia mater" testis. 11. Dura mater et pia mater cerēbrum, cerebellum, medullam oblongātam et chordam spinālem tectant.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION, I-VERBS, continued.

134.

Passive Voice.

audior, I am heard.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

audior

Pres. Inf.

audiri

Perf. Ind.

auditus sum

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

audītur

audiuntur

PERFECT.

auditus est

auditi sunt

IMPERFECT.

audiēbātur.

audiēbantur

PLUPERFECT.

auditus erat

auditi erant

FUTURE.

audiētur

audiēntur

FUTURE PERFECT.

auditus erit

auditi erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

audiātur

audiantur

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

audīrī

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

audītus

GERUNDIVE.

audiendus

135.

Vocabulary.

acūtus, -a, -um, acute.
anaestheticus, -a, -um
 (subst., *anaestheticum, -i, n.*), *anaesthetic.*
antiquus, -a, -um, ancient.
citō, adv., quickly.
credo, -ere, credidi, creditus, believe.
diphtheria, -ae, f., diphtheria.
diū, adv., for a long time.
ē, ex, prep. with abl., from.
Elysium, -i, n., abode of the blest; Elysium.
excessus, -ūs, m., departure.
experimentum, -i, n., experiment. [entering.
ingressus, -ūs, m., entrance,
jūcunde, adv., happily.
manus, -ūs, f., hand.
mortarium, -i, n., mortar.
nescio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, not to know; to be ignorant of.

nōndum, adv., not yet.
nosco, -ere, nōvi, notus, know; be acquainted with.
novus, -a, -um, new.
pistillum, -i, n., pestle.
populus, -i, m., people.
potus, -ūs, m., drink, draught.
punio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, punish.
recenter, adv., recently.
requiesco, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus, rest.
rheumatismus, -i, m., rheumatism.
Romānus, -a, -um, Roman.
salicylas, -ātis, m., salicylate.
tempus, -ōris, n., time.
Theobroma, -tis, n. (lit., food of the gods), cacao (Theobromacacao. See note).
tūtō, adv., safely.
vegetabilis, -e, vegetable.
veneficus, -i, m., poisoner.

136.

Exercise.

1. *Medicamina bona citō, tūtō, et jūcunde, curant.*
2. *Suppositōria oleum Theobromatis basem habent.*

3. Certum diphtheriae remedium nōndum repertum est. 4. Populus Romānus multa venēna vegetabilia reperierat et tentaverat. 5. Multa letiferārum misturārum genera antiquissimīs temporibus nota erant. 6. Paucī veneficī ā Romānīs puniebantur. 7. Excessus ē vitā ingressus ad Elysium ab Romānīs creditus est. 8. Antiquī anaesthetica nesciēbant. 9. Potus aquae cum spiritū camphorae puellae a medicō dabātur. 10. Medicamentarius, pistillō in mortariō manū diū motō, requiescit. 11. Nova medicamenta ē multīs experimentīs recenter reperta sunt. 12. Medicus senis rheumatismō acutō sodi salicylātem praescipit.

187. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

apud, prep. with acc, near.
 caudatus, -a, -um, tailed.
 centrum, -i, n., center.
 color, -ōris, m., color.
 ganglion, -ii, n., ganglion.
 impar, -is, unmatched; without a fellow.
 imus, -a, -um, lowest.
 jecur, jecinoris, n., liver.
 lien, -is, m., spleen.
 pancreas, -ātis, pancreas.
 purificātus, -a, -um, purified.

recipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, receive, take.
 rostrum, -i, n., beak.
 thorax, -ācis, m., chest cavity.
 triangulāris, -e, triangular.
 valetudo, -inis, f., health.
 vermiformis, -e, worm-shaped; vermiform.
 vis, vis, f. (see 88), strength, force.
 vomer, -is, m. (lit., plow-share), vomer.

188. Exercise.—Anatomy.

1. Compressor narium minor est musculus parvus.
 2. Vomer et cartilāgo triangulāris septem nasī formant.
 3. Pulmōnes in valetudine colōrem cinereum habent.
 4. Apices pulmōnum sunt altiōres primīs costīs.
 5. Appendix vermiformis apud caput caecum

colī est. 6. Sinister cordis ventriculus sanguinem purificātum recipit. 7. Viscera abdominis sunt jecur, rēnes, lien, stomachus, pancreas et intestīnī. 8. Viscera thorācis sunt pulmōnes et cor. 9. Lobulus caudātus et lobulus quadrātus sunt partes jecinoris. 10. Centrum ovāle majus et centrum ovāle minus in cerēbrō sunt. 11. Ganglia sunt centra vīs nervōrum. 12. Ganglion impar est imum corporis ganglion.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

189.

Paradigms.

diēs, m., day.
STEM, **diē-**

rēs, f., thing.
STEM, **rē-**

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N., V.	diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
G.	diēī	diērum	rēī	rērum
D.	diēī	diēbus	rēī	rēbus
Ac.	diem	diēs	rem	rēs
Ab.	diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

1. The stem of nouns of this declension ends in **ē-**. To find it, drop final **-s** of the nominative singular.

2. **Diēs** is commonly masculine in the singular and always in plural. Other nouns of this declension are feminine.

Most nouns of this declension are declined only in the singular. **Diēs** and **rēs** alone are complete in the plural.

4. Decline together **rēs publica**, *state*; **bona fidēs**, *good faith*; **diēs quartus**, *fourth day*.

140.

Vocabulary.

aeternus, -a, -um, *eternal*.

amātor, -ōris, m., *lover*.

anima, -ae, f., *breath, life*.

caninus, -a, -um, *canine*.

canitiēs, -ēi, f., *grayness, hoariness*.

chirurgus, -i, m., *surgeon*.

electrōsus, -a, -um, *full of scars*.

eluviēs, -ēi, f., *discharge*.

expectatio, -ōnis, f., *expectation*.

faciēs, -ēi, f., *face*. [*flow*.

fluo, -ere, fluxi, fluxus,

foetidus, -a, -um, *fœtid, offensive*.

glaciēs, -ēi, f., *ice*.

Hippocraticus, -a, -um, *Hippocratic*. (Hippocrates, Greek

physician, "Father of Medicine," B. C. 460-357 [?].)

homo, hominis, m., *man*.

neglectus, -a, -um, *neglected*.

parasiticus, -a, -um, *parasitic*.

patria, -ae, f., *fatherland, country*.

pectus, -oris, n., *breast*.

pulcher, -ra, -rum, *beautiful*.

rabiēs, -ēi, f., *madness*.

rēs, rei, f., *thing*.

rēs publica, *public things; republic*.

scabiēs, -ēi, f., *itch*.

senilitas, -ātis, f., *weakness of old age*.

seriēs, -ēi, f., *row, series*.

spēs, spei, f., *hope*.

141.

Exercise.

1. Spēs est boni, metus malī expectatio. 2. Aegrōtō, dum vita est, spēs est. 3. Facies militis cicatrōsa est pulchra amatōri patriae. 4. In rēpublicā Romānā sērvī fuērunt medicī. 5. Canitiēs est symptoma senilitātis. 6. Scabiēs est morbus cutis parasiticus. 7. O puellae, faciēs neglecta non est pulchra. 8. In pectore hominum spēs est aeterna. 9. Rabiēs canīna est morbus horribilis. 10. Glaciēs est grata virō febre confecto. 11. Eluviēs foetida ex vulnere fluxit. 12. Chirurgus liquōre hydrārgyrī

chloridī corrosivī lavat. 13. Vir moritūrus faciem Hippocraticam habet. 14. Seriēs remediōrum ex opiō facta est.

142. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

chirurgus, -ī, m., *surgeon*.
 chronicus, -a, -um, *chronic*.
 cranium, -ī, n. (Gr.), *skull*.
 creber, -bra, -brum, *frequent*.
 crusta, -ae, f., *crust*.
 deformato, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *deform*. [ness.]
 fragilitas, -ātis, f., *brittle-*
glabrus, -a, -um, *smooth*.
 mollitiēs, -ēī, f., *softness*.
 osteitis, -idis, f., *inflammation*
of bone. [petrous.]
 petrosus, -a, -um, *like rock*;

removeo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-
 tus, *remove*.
 sella, -ae, f., *saddle*.
 senectus, -tūtis, f., *old age*.
 sequestrum, -ī, n., *a portion*
of dead bone; sequestrum.
 simulo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus,
to resemble.
 sphenoidēus, -a, -um, *wedge-*
shaped.
 superficiēs, -ēī, f., *surface*.
 temporālis, -e, *temporal*.
 Turcicus, -a, -um, *Turkish*.

143. Exercise.—Bones.

1. Superficiēs ossium craniū glabra est. 2. Fragilitas ossium creber senectūtis morbus est. 3. Mollitiēs ossium est morbus rarus. 4. Chirurgus sequestrum ex osse remōvit. 5. Crusta petrōsa dentium os simulat. 6. In osse temporāle sunt tres aqueductus—Fallopīi, vestibulī, et cochleae. 7. Osteitis deformans morbus chronicus est. 8. Quatuor alae ossi sphenoidēo [notī] sunt; duae majōres, et duae minōres. 9. Superficiēs interna basis craniū fossas tres habet—anticam, mediam et posticam. 10. Sella Turcica est in fossā mediā basis craniū. 12. Apex portiōnis
 ae ossis temporālis est aspera.

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150. The distributives (answering the question, *how many at a time, or how many of each?*) are declined like the plural of **bonus**.

E. g., bini, binae, bina, two-and-two, or two each.

151.

Paradigms.

duo, duae, duo, two.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. V.	duo	duae	duo
G.	duorum	duarum	duorum
D.	duobus	duabus	duobus
Ac.	duos (duo)	duas	duo
Ab.	duobus	duabus	duobus

tres, tria, three.

mille, thousand.

	<i>M. ana F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Sing. (adj.)</i>	<i>Pl. (noun)</i>
N., V.	tres	tria	mille	milia
G.	trium	trium	mille	milium
D.	tribus	tribus	mille	milibus
Ac.	tres	tria	mille	milia
Ab.	tribus	tribus	mille	milibus

152.

Vocabulary.

adjutor, -oris, m., helper, assistant.

ager, agris, m., field.

animal, -alis, n., animal.

Aristoteles, -is, m., Aristotle.

canis, -is, m. and f., dog.

causa, -ae, f., cause.

ergota, -ae, f., ergot.

eruditus, -a, -um, learned,

^{19.}

ere, feci, factus,

ferē, adv., almost.

habito, -are, -avi, -atus, live; inhabit.

herba, -ae, f., herb.

hic, haec, hoc, this.

ignarus, -a, -um, ignorant.

idem, eadem, idem, same.

ille, illa, illud, he, she, it.

inter, prep. with acc., between.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, himself, herself, itself.

is, ea, id, he, she, it.

lego, -ere, lēgi, lēctus, col- lect.	persōna, -ae, f., person.
mollio, -ire, -ivi, -itus, assuage, soothe.	peto, -ere, -ivi, -itus, seek.
palus, -ūdis, f., swamp.	praeparatio, -ōnis, f., prep- aration.
	vinculum, -i, n., link, chain.

153. RULE.—*The genitive of the whole to which the part belongs is called the Partitive Genitive.*

E. g., pars medicinae, a part of the medicine; una pilularum, one of the pills.

154.

Exercise.

1. Adjutor medicamentarii ex agris multas herbas legit. 2. Ex iis medicamentarius peritus infusa, extracta, decocta, tincturasque facit. 3. Aristoteles dixit: "Homo speciēs est, canis speciēs; commūne his vinculum animal." 4. Causam morbi petite et illam removete. 5. Praeparationes opii dolorem mollient. 6. Omnis ferē persōna inter palūdes habitans malariam habet. 7. Remedia optima malariae sunt cinchōna et ejus praeparationes. 8. Dyspepticus miser ait: "Medicus astutus aegrīs omnia remedia amāra dat; ipse nulla sumit." 9. Medicus eruditus medicamentariō hoc praescriptum misit:

℞

Extracti ergotae fluidi unciae semissem.

Vini ejusdem, unciam unam.

Misce. Signa.—

10. Medicamentarius ignārus diū "Vinum ejusdem" in abacō et in pharmacopoeiā petivit, sed id non reperit.

155.

Vocabulary.

amissus, -ūs, m., *loss.*
antisepticus, -a, -um, *antiseptic.*
apte, adv., *aptly.*
asepticus, -a, -um, *aseptic.*
atherōma, -tis, n., *a form of degeneration of the inner coats of arteries; atheroma.*
benignus, -a, -um, *benign.*
calor, -ōris, m., *heat.*
cancer, -eris, m. (lit., *crab),*
cancer.
Celsus, -ī, m., *Celsus. (See Notes.)*
crepitus, -ūs, m., *a crackling sound; crepitus.*
chirurgia, -ae, f., *surgery.*
deformitas, -ātis, f., *deformity.*
dico, -ere, dixi, dictus, *say.*
epitheliōma, -tis, n., *skin-cancer; epithelioma.*
functio, -ōnis, f., *function.*
genus, generis, n., *kind.*
ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it.*
immobilitas, -ātis, f., *immobility.*
[lipoma.]
lipōma, -tis, n., *a fatty tumor;*

Lister, indecl., *Lister. (See Notes.)*
luxatio, -ōnis, f., *dislocation; luxation.*
malignus, -a, -um, *malignant.*
medicamentum, -ī, n., *drug.*
mobilitas, -ātis, f., *mobility.*
myōma, -tis, n., *a muscular tumor; myoma.*
nōn, adv., *not.*
novus, -a, -um, *new, recent.*
pater, -tris, m., *father.*
propero, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *hasten.*
rubor, -ōris, m., *redness.*
sanitas, -ātis, f., *healing.*
sano, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *heal, cure.*
sarcōma, -tis, n., *a fleshy malignant tumor; sarcoma.*
scientia, -ae, f., *science.*
senex, senis, m., *an old man.*
symptōma, -tis, n., *symptom.*
trauma, -tis, n., *a wound.*
tumor, -ōris, m., *a swelling; tumor.*
vulnus, vulneris, n., *a wound.*

156.

Exercise.—Surgery.

1. Chirurgia aseptica est scientia nova. 2. Lister "pater chirurgiae anticepticae" apte appellātus est.
 3. Celsus dixit: Symptomata inflammatiōnis sunt calor, calor, rubor et tumor. 4. Nulla medicamenta

sanitātem vulneris properant. 5. Senex atherōma arteriārum habeat. 6. Symptomata luxatiōnis sunt immobilitas, deformitas et dolor. 7. Symptomata fractūrae sunt amissus functiōnis, deformitas, mobilitas major, crepitus et dolor. 8. Sunt multa genera tumōrum, benigna et maligna. 9. Lipomata et myomata sunt tumores benigni; epitheliomata et sarcomata, maligni. 10. Chirurgi caneros excidunt; sed non sanant. 11. Hernia cerēbrī encephalocèle appellātur. 12. Mollitiēs cerēbrī traumatis causātur.

CHAPTER XXI.

THIRD CONJUGATION, VERBS IN -IO.

157. In the present system, verbs of the third conjugation in -io retain *i* of the stem before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *e*, like verbs of the fourth conjugation.

158.

Active Voice.

capio, I take.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Partic.
capio	capere	cēpi	captus

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	PRESENT.		PERFECT.
capit	caplunt	cēpit	cēpērunt
	IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.
caplēbat	caplēbant	cēperat	cēperant

6. Miles vetus morbum conjunctivae habet. 7. Medicus peritus ei hoc praescriptum dedit.

8. R

Zinci Sulphatis, grana tria.

Aluminis, grana sex.

Aquae Rosae, uncias duas.

Misce. Fac collyrium.

Signa.—

9. Chirurgus ophthalmiam neo-natorum cum liquore argenti nitratis saepe curat. 10. "Quantum sufficiat" ignorantiam aliquando celat.

161. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

astragalus, -ī, m., *the ankle-bone; astragalus.*

cuboldeus, -a, -um, *resembling a cube; cuboid.*

cum, prep. with abl., *with.*

cuneiformis, -e, *wedge-shaped; cuneiform.*

faciēs, -ēī, f., *face.* [bone.]

femur, **femoris**, n., *thigh-inferior, -ius, lower.*

mastoideus, -a, -um, *resembling a nipple; mastoid.*

pisiformis, -e, *pea-shaped;*

octo, indecl., *eight.* [pisiform.]

ordo, -inis, m., *row.* [teen.]

quatuor-decim, indecl., *four-*

radius, -ī, m. (lit., *a staff, spoke*), *the smaller of the two bones of the forearm; radius.*

scapholdeus, -a, -um, *boat-shaped; scaphoid.*

semilunaris, -e, *semi-lunar.*

septem, indecl., *seven.*

sesamoideus, -a, -um (lit., *resembling seeds of sesame*), *sesamoid; applied to small bones developed in certain tendons near the joints.*

squamōsus, -a, -um, *scaly; squamous.* [arrange.]

struo, -ere, -xi, -ctus, *to*

tarsus, -ī, m., *ankle; tarsus.*

tibia, -ae, f. (lit., *a flute*), *the shin-bone; tibia.*

trapezium, -ī, n. (lit., *a plane figure having four sides, of which no two are parallel*), *a bone of the wrist; trapezium.*

trapezoldeus, -a, -um, *resembling a trapezium (q.v.).*

ulna, -ae, f., *the larger of the two bones of the forearm; ulna.*

unciformis, -e, *hook-shaped; unciform.*

162.

Exercise.—Bones.

1. Ossa longa corporis sunt humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, fibula, et ossa manūs et pedis. 2. In craniō sunt ossa octo, in faciē, quatuordecim. 3. Partes tres ossi temporāli sunt—squamōsa, petrōsa, et mastoidea. 4. Ossa carpī in duōbus ordinibus struuntur; in ordine superiōre sunt scaphoideum, semilunāre, cuneiforme et pisiforme; in inferiōre, trapezium, trapezoideum, magnum, et unciforme. 5. Ossa tarsī numerō septem sunt—calcaneum, astragalus, cuboideus, scaphoideum et cuneiformia tria. 6. Ulna est major et longior radiō. 7. Radius humerum ulnam os scaphoide et os semilunāre tangit. 8. Patella est os sesamoideum.

CHAPTER XXII.

THIRD CONJUGATION, VERBS IN -IO, continued.

163.

*Passive Voice.***capior**, *I am taken.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
capior

Pres. Inf.
capī

Perf. Ind.
captus sum

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165. *Exercise.*

1. Adjutor medicamentarii tria praescriptae composuit.

2. R

Extractum Nucis Vomicae, grani semissem.

Pulveris Scammonii, granum unum.

Pulveris Aloes.

Pulveris Rhei ana grani tres quartas partes (gr. $\frac{3}{4}$).

Alcohol, quantum sufficiat.

Misce. Fac pilulas tales duodecim.

Signa.—

3. R

Pilulae Ferri Carbonatis, drachmam.

Divide in pilulas quindecim.

Signa.—

4. R

Acidi Tannici, drachmas duas.

Potassii chloratis, drachmam.

Glycerini, unciam.

Aquae destillatae uncias septem.

Misce.

5. Praescriptum tertium est gargarisma. 6. Multi morbi bacteriis causantur. 7. Bacteriorum genera tria sunt — bacilli, micrococci, et spirilla. 8. Streptococcus erysipelatis in aere aliquando inventus est. 9. Bacteria non animalia sunt. 10. Bacilli in liquore hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi diu non vivunt.

166. *Vocabulary.—Anatomy.*

acetabulum, -i, n. (lit., a vinegar cup), the socket of the hip-joint; acetabulum.

coecyx, coccygis, m., termi-

nal bone of spinal column; coccyx.

cornu, -us, n., horn.

falsus, -a, -um, false.

hyoideus, -a, -um, epsilon (v) -
shaped; *hyoid*.

ilium, -ī, n., a part of the in-
nominate bone; *ilium*.

immobilis, -e, immovable.

ischium, -ī, n., lowest portion
of innominate bone; *ischium*.

maxilla, -ae, f., a name given
to the two jaw-bones; *maxil-
lary bone*.

par, paris, n., a pair.

sacrum, -ī, n., posterior bone
of the pelvis and a continuation
of the spinal column; *sacrum*.

sutūra, -ae, f., seam; *suture*.

validus, -a, -um, strong.

verus, -a, -um, true.

Wormiānus, -a, -um, *Wor-
mian*. (See Worm, Anatom-
ical Proper Names.)

167.

Exercise.

1. Ossa Wormiāna in sutūrīs cranī sunt. 2. Os
hyoideum corpus, duo cornua majōra, et duo minōra
habet. 3. Ossa pelvis sunt duo ossa innominatā,
sacrum, et coccyx. 4. Portiōnes trēs ossis innomi-
natī sunt ilium, pubes et ischium. 5. Maxilla inferior
est os maximum et validissimum faciēi. 6. Femur
est os corporis longissimum, maximum et validissi-
mum. 7. Columna spinālis trēs et triginta vertebrae
habet. 8. Vertebrae cervicāles sunt septem; dor-
sāles, duodecim; lumbāles, quinque. 9. Caput fem-
oris cum acetabulō articulatur. 10. Quot pares costā-
rum sunt? Septem verārum, et quinque falsārum.
11. Sutūrae cranī artuum immobiles sunt. 12. Seg-
menta quinque sacrō infantis sunt; coccygī, quattuor.

mercātor, -ōris, m., *merchant*.
phthisis, -is, f, *consumption*;
phthisis.
pigmentum, -ī, *pigment*.
simul, adv., *at the same time*.

spleneticus, -a, -um, *splenic*.
terō, -ere, trīvi, trītus,
grind, rub.
tuberculōsis, -is, f., *tuber-*
culosis.

170.

Exercise.

1. Pigmentum rubrum ā bacillō prodigiōsō fit.
 2. Chirurgus bacteria aquā bulliente caedit. 3. Ba-
 cillus anthracis febrem spleneticum causat; bacillus
 tuberculōsis, phthisim pulmonālem. 4. Discipulus
 diligens, medicus doctus vel medicamentarius perītus
 fiet. 5. Herī medicamentarius ab agricolā multas
 herbas emit. 6. Ex iīs infūsa facta sunt. 7. For-
 mula "Potus Imperiālis" est:

8. R

Potassiī Bi-tartrātis, drachmas duas.

Oleī Limōnis, minima quinque.

Aquae Bullientis quantum sufficiat ad uncias viginti.

Misce. Fiat Potus.

9. Oleum ricinī in hāc mistūrā facilius capitur:

10. R

Oleī ricinī, unciam fluidam.

Vitellum ovī unius.

Tere simul et adde:

Syrupī simplicis unciae semissem.

Aquae menthae piperitae uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat haustus.

11. Mercātor vetus has pilulas capiēbat :

12. R

Pulveris aloes.

Pulveris Rheī, ānā,* drachmae semissem.

Sapōnis, grana triginta.

Misce., et cum aquā fiat massa, in pilulas viginti divi-
 denda.

*See 178, 3.

171. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

albicans, -ntis, (*becoming*)
white. [hard.

callōsus, -a, -um, *callous*,

cavitas, -ātis, f., *cavity*.

corōna, -ae, f., *crown*.

dentātus, -a, -um, *toothed*.

falx, -cis, f., *sickle*.

fornicātus, -a, -um, *arched*.

fornix, -icis, m., *an arch; the fornix*.

gyrus, -ī, m., *a circle; a convolution of the brain; gyrus*.

hippocampus, -ī, m. (lit., *the sea-horse*), *a projection in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain; hippocampus*.

longitudinālis, -e, *longitudinal*.

mentum, -ī, n., *chin*.

quadrigeminus, -a, -um, *four-fold*.

radiātus, -a, -um, *radiated*.

sinus, -ūs, m. (lit., *a bay*), *any cavity whose interior is more expanded than the entrance; sinus*.

symphysis, -is, f., *a union of bones*.

taeniā, -ae, f., *a band*.

tendo, **tendere**, **tetendi**,
-sum, *to stretch*.

ubi, adv., *where*.

172. Exercise.

1. Fascia dentāta est sub taeniā hippocampī.
2. Linea alba abdominis ā cartilagine ensiforme sternī ad symphysim pubis tendit.
3. Quadrātus mentī est depressor labiī inferiōris.
4. "Cavitas innomināta" est inter helicem et anti-helicem.
5. Gyryus fornicātus est super corpus callosum.
6. Coccyx est vertebra ima.
7. Aōrta est arteria maxima.
8. Vena falcis cerēbrī est sinus longitudinālis inferior.
9. Ubi sunt puncta vasculōsa?
10. Ubi sunt cōrpora quadrigemina et corpus callosum?
11. Corōna radiāta est in cerēbrō.
12. Corpora albicantia partes fornicis sunt,

CHAPTER XXIV.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

173. 1. *Parts of a Prescription.*

A prescription may be divided into six parts:

1. The superscription; **R** (for **re**cipe, *take*).
2. The inscription; names of ingredients and quantities.
3. The subscription; directions to pharmacist.
4. The *signa* (write; that is, on the label); directions to patient.
5. Name of physician and date.
6. Name and address of patient.

The typical inscription contains :

- (1) *Base*, active constituents.
- (2) *Adjuvant*, that which increases the action of the base.
- (3) *Corrigent*, that which modifies the action of the base.
- (4) *Vehicle* (diluent or excipient), the forming substance.

In accordance with the present tendency towards simplicity in prescribing, one or more of these parts may be omitted, except the base, which is the essential part.

In compounding the prescriptions, convenience may dictate a deviation from the written order; as when the perfection of the mixture requires the addition of the vehicle at once to the base.

2. *Abbreviations.*

The names of the ingredients are usually abbreviated, but this should never involve doubt as to the

PREScription WRITING.

nces really wanted. The following abbrevia-
should be avoided :

Acid Hydroc.	{ Acidum Hydrochloricum Acidum Hydrocyanicum
Aconit.	{ Aconitina Aconitum (Aconiti Radix) Aconiti Folia
Ammon.	{ Ammonia (alkali) Ammoniacum (gum-resin)
Aq. Chlor.	{ Aqua Chlori Aqua Chloroformi
Chlor.	{ Chloral Chloroformum Chlorum (chlorine)
Ext. Col.	{ Extractum Colchici Extractum Colocynthidis
Hydr.	{ Hydrargyrum Hydrastis Hydras Hydriodas Hydrobromas Hydrochloras
Hydr. Bic.	{ Hydrargyri Bi-chloridum Hydrargyri Bi-cyanidum
Sod. Hypo.	{ Sodii Hyposulphis Sodii Hypophosphis
Sulph.	{ Sulphas Sulphidum Sulphis Sulphocarbolas Sulphonal Sulphuretum Sulphur

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<i>Word or phrase.</i>	<i>Abbreviation.</i>	<i>English equivalent.</i>
Cochleare parvum,	Coch. parv.	A teaspoonful.
Collyrium,	Collyr.	An eye-wash.
Compositus,	Co. or comp.	Compound.
Congius,	Cong.	A gallon.
Continuantur remedia,	Cont. rem.	Continue the medicine. [ing.
Cras mane sumendus,	Cras mane sum.	Take to-morrow morn-
Cujus libet,	Cuj. lib.	Of any you please.
Da, Detur,	D., Det.	Give, Let be given.
Dentur tales doses,	Dent. tal. dos.	Give of such doses.
De die in diem,	De d. in di.	From day to day.
Diēbus alternis,	Dieb. alt.	Every other day.
Diēbus tertiis,	Dieb. tert.	Every third day.
Dilue, Dilūtus,	Dil.	Dilute, diluted.
Dimidius,	Dim.	One-half.
Divide, [æquāles,	Div.	Divide. [equal parts.
Dividātur in partes	Div. in par. æq.	Let it be divided into
Donec alvus solūta fuerit,	Donec alv. sol. ft.	Until bowels are open.
Durante dolore,	Dur. dolor.	While pain lasts.
Emplastrum,	Emp.	Plaster.
Fac, Fiat,	Ft.	Make, Let be made.
Gargarisma,	Garg.	A gargle.
Gradatim,	Grad.	By degrees.
Granum,	Gr.	A grain.
Gutta, Guttae,	Gtt.	A drop, drops.
Guttatim,	Guttat.	By drops.
Hæus,	Hæust.	A draught.
Hor. decubitus,	Hor. decub.	Bed-hour.
Hor. omni,	Hor. som. or H. S.	Bed-time.
Hor. unius spatio,	Hor. 1 spat.	One hour's time.
Ind.	Ind.	Daily.
Inf.	Inf.	Let it infuse.
Int.	Int.	Thoroughly.
Lin.	Lin.	A liniment.
Lot.	Lot.	A lotion.

<i>Word or phrase.</i>	<i>Abbreviation.</i>	<i>English equivalent.</i>
Macera,	Mac.	Macerate. [morning.
Mane primo,	Man. prim.	First thing in the
Medicamentum,	Med.	A medicine.
Misce,	M.	Mix.
Mitte,	Mitt.	Send.
Mitte decem tales,	Mitt. x tal.	Send ten like this.
Modicus,	Mod.	Moderate-sized.
Modō praescriptō,	Mod. praesc.	In the manner written.
Mollis,	Moll.	Soft.
More dictō,	Mor. dict.	In the manner directed.
More solito,	Mor. sol.	As accustomed.
Ne tradas sine nummō,	Netr. s. num.	Deliver not without the money.
Nocte maneque,	Noct. maneq.	Night and morning.
Non repetātur,	Non. repetat.	Let it not be repeated.
Octarius,	O., Oct.	A pint.
Omni horā,	Omn. hor.	Every hour.
Omni bihoris, [horae,	Omn. bih.	Every second hour.
Omni quadrantæ-	Om. $\frac{1}{4}$ h.	Every fifteen minutes.
Omni mane vel nocte,	Om. mane vel. noc.	Every morning or night. [shaken.
Phialā prius agitātā,	P. p. a.	The bottle being first
Pro ratione aetātis,	Pro. rat. aet.	According to patient's age.
Pro rē natā,	P. r. n.	As occasion arises.
Quantum libet,	Q. libet.	As much as pleases.
Quantum sufficiat,	Q. s.	As much as suffices.
Quāque horā,	Qq. hor.	Every hour.
Quotidie,	Quotid.	Daily.
Redactus in pulverem,	Red. in. pulv.	Reduced to powder.
Repetātur,	Repetat.	To be repeated.
Secundem artem,	Sec. a., or S. A.	According to art.
Semi or Semisse,	ss.	A half.
Semihora,	Semih.	Half an hour.
Signa,	Sig.	Write.
Singulārum,	Sing.	Of each.

<i>Word or phrase.</i>	<i>Abbreviation.</i>	<i>English equivalent.</i>
Si opus sit,	Si op. sit.	If need exists.
Solve,	Solv.	Dissolve.
Statim,	Stat.	Immediately.
Stet or Stent,	St.	Let it (or them) stand.
Subinde,	Subind.	Frequently.
Sumat talem,	Sum. tal.	Take one such.
Sume,	Sum.	Take.
Tere,	Ter.	Rub.
Ter in die,	T. i. d.	Thrice daily.
Tritura,	Trit.	Triturate or grind.
Ultimus praescriptus,	Ult. praes.	The last ordered.
Ut dictum,	Ut. dict.	As directed.
Vitellus,	Vitel.	Yelk of an egg.

4. *Weights and Measures.*

The terms and special characters used in prescriptions to designate weights and measures, with their values, are as follows:

- m Minimum, -i, n., minim, of a fluidrachm.
- Gtt. Gutta, -ae, f., a drop.
- gr. Granum, -i, n., a grain.
- ʒ Scrupulus, -i, m., a scruple, 20 grains.
- ʒ Drachma, -ae, f., a drachm, 60 grains.
- ℥ʒ Fluidrachma, -ae, f., a fluidrachm, 60 minims.
- ℥ Uncia, -ae, f., a troy ounce, 480 grains.
- ℥ʒ Fluiduncia, -ae, f., a fluidounce, 8 fluidrachms.
- lb Libra, -ae, f., a pound (troy), 5,760 grains.
- O. Octarius, -i, m., a pint, 16 fluidounces.
- C. Congius, -i, m., a gallon, 8 pints.
- ss. Semis, indecl., a half.

Quantities are designated by Roman numerals following the symbol for denomination.

To avoid errors, the 1 should always be dotted (i).

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3. R

Pulveris Kino, ℥ ii.

Aquae bullientis, f ℥ vi.

Fiat infusum et cola; dein secundum artem admisce.

Cretae preparatae, ℥ iii.

Tincturae Opil, f ℥ ss.

Spiritus Lavandulae Compositi, f ℥ ss.

Pulveris Acaciae.

Sacchari, ℞ ℥ ii.

Sig. A tablespoonful to be taken for a dose, the mixture being well shaken.

(Astringent and antacid, useful in diarrhoea.)

4. R

Olei Ricini, f ℥ i.

Pulveris Acaciae.

Sacchari, ℞ ℥ ii.

Aquae Menthae Piperitae, f ℥ iii.

Acaciam et saccharum cum fluidunciâ dimidiâ aquae menthae tere; dein oleum adjice et contere; denique aquam reliquam paulatim infunde, et omnia misce.

Sig. To be taken at a draught, the mixture being well shaken.

5. R

Olei Ricini, f ℥ i ss.

Tincturae Opil, m xxx.

Pulveris Acaciae.

Sacchari, ℞ ℥ ii.

Aquae Menthae Viridis, f ℥ iv.

Acaciam et saccharum cum paululô aquae menthae tere; dein oleum adjice et iterum tere; denique aquam reliquam paulatim infunde, et omnia misce.

Sig. A tablespoonful to be taken every hour or two hours, the mixture each time being well shaken.

(Used as a gentle laxative in dysentery and diarrhoea. It is usually known by the name of *oleaginous mixture*.)

175. 1. *The Metric System in Prescribing.*

The growing popularity of the Metric system of weights and measures points to its ultimate universal adoption. Introduced into the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and into the Dispensatories, it foreshadows the uprooting of the old system. In using this system in prescribing, only the *gram* and *milligram* for weights, and the *cubic centimeter* or *fluigram* for measures, should be used. The *gram* is abbreviated to Gm., always using a *capital* initial, lest it be mistaken for a *grain* (gr.); the *milligram* to "mGm"; the *fluigram* to "fGm" (or its equivalent); the *cubic centimeter* to C. c.

Gram or *gramme* may be Latinized as *gramma*, gen. *grammatis*, n., or *grammarium*, -i. n.; *fluigram* (cubic centimeter, C. c.) as *fluigramma*, -atis, n., or *fluigrammarium*, -i, n.

In prescriptions, two distinct methods are employed — the *gravimetric* and the *volumetric*. The *gravimetric* method, requiring the weighing of fluids as well as solids, is generally used in the continental countries of Europe. In English-speaking countries liquid medicines are prescribed (as they are necessarily *administered*) by measure. Hence, the *volumetric* plan finds greater favor in American practice.

The following forms may be used:

℞	<i>Volumetric.</i>	<i>Gm.</i>
		C. c.
Quininae Sulphātis		1
Strychninae Sulphātis		016
Ext. Glycyrrhizae Fld.		4
Syrupi		60
M. Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day.		

The decimal line should always be used in preference to the decimal point or dot.

℞	<i>Gravimetric.</i>	<i>Gm.</i>
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit.		5
Pulv. Aloes		2
Pulv. Rhei		1
M. et in pilulas No. xx divide.		5

2. Apothecaries' and Metric Equivalents.

The following approximate equivalents may be useful if the units of one system are to be transposed into those of the other:

- 1-64 grain is equal to 1 mGm.
- 1 grain is equal to 64 mGm.
- 1 drachm is equal to 4— Gm.
- 1 ounce is equal to 32— Gm.
- 1 Gm. is equal to 15+ grains.
- 1 minim is equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ fGm.
- 1 fluidrachm is equal to 4— fGm.
- 1 fluidounce is equal to 32— fGm.
- 1 fGm. is equal to 15+ minims.

176. Vocabulary.—Anatomy.

aberrans, -ntis, wandering.
acervulus, -i, m. (lit., little heap), acervulus.
alter-alter, the one, the other.
billaris, -e, biliary. [pineal gland.
conarium, -i, n., name for the
craniālis, -e, cranial.
eo, ire, ivi, itus,* to go.
genio-hyo-glossus, -i, m., a muscle attached to chin, hyoid and tongue; genio-hyo-glossus.
hepar, hepatis, n., liver.
hyoglossus, -i, m., a muscle attached to hyoid bone and tongue; hyo-glossus.

larynx, -ngis, m., larynx.
linguālis, -e, lingual.
novem, indecl., nine.
palato-glossus, -i, m., a muscle attached to palate and tongue; palato-glossus.
pineālis, -e, resembling a pine cone; pineal.
sabulum, -i, n., sand.
sedes, -is, f., seat.
spiritus, -ūs, m., spirit.
stylo-glossus, -i, m., a muscle attached to styloid process and tongue; stylo-glossus.

* The perfect participle is used only in impersonal forms, as *Itum est*.

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179. *Chapter III.*

1. Arteria receptaculī.
2. Calamus scriptōrius.
3. Nervus trigeminus.
4. Fraenum praeputiū.
5. Fraenum linguae.
6. Tubuli uriniferi.
7. Tubuli seminiferi.
8. Fovea semi-elliptica cristae vestibulī.
9. Labium tympanicum.
10. Sulcus tympanicus.
11. Nervus patheticus.
12. Transversus perineī.

180. *Chapter IV.*

1. Acini glandulārum.
2. Antrum Highmoriānum.
3. Nervus phrenicus.
4. Annuli cartilaginōsi tracheae.
5. Bulbi olfactorii.
6. Clavi digitōrum.
7. Zōnula Zinnii.
8. Fascia lumbōrum.
9. Fasciculus uncinātus cerēbrī.
10. Fibrillae musculōrum.
11. Calvaria cerēbrum tectat.
12. Fimbriae tubae Fallopiū.

181. *Chapter V.*

1. Trochlea humerī.
2. Linea obliqua radii.
3. Tubercula areolae mammae.
4. Fasciculi tendinōsi spleni collī.
5. Emboli in arterias aliquando natant.
6. Urachus est ligamentum suspensorium vesicae.
7. Multae glandulae in axillā sunt.
8. Arteria sacri mediāna est ramus aortae.
9. Caecum est saccus intestini crassi.
10. Punctum caecum oculi.
11. Periosteum est membrāna alba et fibrōsa.
12. Nervus sympatheticus medius est pneumo-gastricus.

182. *Chapter VI.*

1. Monticulus cerebelli.
2. Saccus lacteus est receptaculum chyli.
3. Eminentiae mediānae internae, medullae oblongatae.
4. Cubiti vel anguli costārum.

5. Multi nervi conjunctivae palpebrarum sunt.
 6. Condylus humeri. 7. Collum radii est apud cubitum.
 8. Pili palpebrarum. 9. Estne chorda tympani ramus nervi noni? 10. Calculi vesicae sunt crebri. 11. Rami primi aortae sunt arteriae coronariae. 12. Tonsillae inter columnas veli palati sunt.

183.

Chapter VII.

1. Eminentiae magnae cerebri sunt thalami nervorum opticorum. 2. Hernia vesicae est *cystocele*. 3. Terminus posticus costae est capitulum. 4. Hernia corneae est *ceratocele*. 5. Arteria iliaca interna multos ramos habet. 6. Peritonaeum est membrana serosa. 7. Mammae sunt glandulae lactiferae. 8. Capsula nervorum est neurilemma. 9. Clavicula est inter sternum et acromium. 10. Laminae spongiosae sunt in fossa nasi.

184.

Chapter VIII.

1. Pronator quadratus. 2. Supinator longus. 3. Flexor sublimis digitorum. 4. Foramen spinosum. 5. Ossa Wormiana saepe triquetra sunt. 6. Cornicula laryngis. 7. Mons Veneris. 8. Glans clitoridis. 9. Corona glandis penis. 10. Ligamentum pectinatum iridis. 11. Calices renales. 12. Appendices epiploicae sunt fimbriae carnosae coli.

185.

Chapter IX.

1. Corpus striatum. 2. Corpora Arantii valvularum cordis. 3. Sulcus spiralis. 4. Limbus laminae spiralis. 5. Arteria transversalis colli. 6. Rete testis. 7. Arteriae et venae propriae renales. 8. Fovea cen-

trālis. 9. Gubernaculum testis. 10. Tuber cinereum est post commissūram nervōrum opticōrum. 11. Tri-ceps brachiālis est extensor cubitī. 12. Commissūra mollis est inter thalamos opticos.

186. *Chapter X.*

1. Dorsum et venter iliū. 2. Corrugātor superciliū. 3. Carunculae myrtiformes. 4. Nervus motor oculi. 5. Pons Varoliū. 6. Corpora cavernōsa penis. 7. Corpus striatum cerebri. 8. (Musculus) levātor glandulae thyroideus. 9. Lamellae cribriformes ossis ethmoidālis. 10. Ligamentum teres est in acetabulō. 11. Gastrocnemii et soleus tendinem communem habent. 12. Pyramidālis abdominis est tensor lineae albae.

187. *Chapter XI.*

1. Corpus fimbriātum. 2. Pes accessōrius. 3. Membrana basilāris. 4. Os orbiculāre. 5. Vesiculae semi-6. Septum pectiniforme. 7. Fossa naviculāris. 8. Membrana pupillāris. 9. Ora serrāta. 10. Pars lateralis tinae. 11. Poplitēus est triangulāris. 12. Pyloricus est rotātor femoris.

Chapter XII.

1. Nervus in vestibulāre. 2. Fenestra ovālis. 3. Nervus trochlearis. 4. Vas deferens. 5. Vasa efferentia. 6. Nervus limitans interna. 7. Descendens noni. 8. Nervus supra occipitalis. 9. Attrahens, retrahens et abducens. 10. Communicans noni. 11. Interganglioniformis Scarpae. 12. Opponens et flexor primī internodiū pollicis.

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mucōsā intestini tenuis. 12. Jecur est glans maximus corporis.

192.

Chapter XVI.

1. Ductus communis choledochus. 2. Lacus lachrymārum. 3. Hiātus canālis Fallopiū. 4. Processus gracilis mallei. 5. Musculi interossei manūs numerō septem sunt. 6. Veru montanum. 7. Morsus diaboli. 8. Ductus venōsus post partum est chorda fibrōsa. 9. Crura cerebelli superiōra sunt processus ē cerebellō ad testes. 10. Processus ē cerebellō ad pontem sunt crura media cerebelli. 11. Tentōrium cerebelli est processus transversus durae matris. 12. Antrum Highmoriānum est sinus genae pituitārius.

193.

Chapter XVII.

1. Genua arcuāta. 2. Articuli digitōrum manūs et pedis. 3. Tapētum alveoli maxillārum est membrāna externa dentium. 4. Sudor est materia perspiratōria. 5. Tuba Eustachii est iter ā palātō ad aurem. 6. Nervus septimus pes anserinus appellātus est. 8. Carcinoma stomachi apud ostium sinistrum saepissime reperitur. 9. Scalae tympani et vestibuli sunt cavitātes cochleae. 10. Cicero dīxit: "Cerēbrum, cor, pulmōnes, et jecur,—haec sunt domicilia vitae."

NOTES

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8. "Of little pills" (Gen. case, pl.). *Pills* are globular masses of a size convenient for swallowing. They are well adapted for the administration of medicines which are unpleasant to the taste or smell, or insoluble in water, and which do not require to be given in large doses. The softer extracts and certain gum-resins have a consistence that enables them to be made immediately into pills. Substances which are very soft, or liquid, are incorporated with dry and inert powders, such as wheat flour, starch and powdered gum arabic, or with a crumb of bread. Powders must be mixed with soft, solid bodies, as extracts, confections, soap, etc., or with tenacious liquids, as syrup, molasses, mucilage, honey or glycerine.

9. "With medicated papers" (Abl. case), or "For medicated papers" (Dat. case). *Chartae*, or papers, were introduced into the U. S. P. in 1870, having been long official in the French Codex.

10. "Tincture of belladonna is bitter." The full official name of this tincture in the U. S. P. is "Tinctūra Belladonnae Foliōrum," though in the U. S. P., 1880, and the Br. P., it is as above. The dose is from 15 to 30 minims (0.9 to 1.9 C.c.). That of the British tincture is twice as much.

The plant from which this tincture is made, *Atropa Belladonna*, or *deadly night-shade*, is an herbaceous perennial. The leaves and roots are used. Belladonna and its principal alkaloid, *atropine*, are identical in their action, being anti-spasmodic, stimulant to the respiratory centers, and to the heart and vaso-motor centers. The dose of atropine is from 1-50 to 1-100 of a grain (0.0012-0.0006 Gm.); although in opium poisoning 1-20 of a grain (0.003 Gm.) may be given at once.

11. Chalk is native friable Carbonate of Calcium. It occurs massive in beds in the south of England, in the north of France, and along the Missouri river in the Dakotas. It is insipid, inodorous, insoluble, opaque, soft solid, generally white, but grayish when impure.

12. Aloe is the inspissated juice of a genus of plants (*Aloe Socotrina*, or *Socotrine Aloe*) native to Eastern Africa. As a medi-

cine, it is cathartic in its action, having a peculiar affinity for the large intestine.

Mastic is a concrete resinous exudation from the bark of a small tree native to the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. It is chiefly obtained from the island of Scio, or Chios, in the Grecian Archipelago.

These pills, in imitation of Lady Webster's Dinner Pills, are laxative. The mastic impairs the solubility of the aloes, and thus gives it a still greater tendency to act on the lower bowels.

13. Quinine is an alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of *Cinchona*, a tree widely distributed in South America. The bark was introduced into Europe in 1640 by the Countess of Cinchon. Quinine is a white, flaky, amorphous or crystalline powder, odorless, and having a very bitter taste. There are many salts of quinine, of which the sulphate is in most general use. It is the most efficient remedy known in malarial diseases. It is also used as a tonic, antipyretic and uterine stimulant. Twelve grains of quinine sulphate are equivalent to about an ounce of good bark. The dose varies according to the object to be accomplished—from a grain (0.065 Gm.) as a tonic simply, to as much as 30 grains (1.95 Gm.) or even 90 (6 Gm.) between the paroxysms in *malignant intermittents* or *remittents*.

15. Rose water may be prepared by distilling the fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose; or it may be prepared by distilling together water and the oil of rose. This volatile oil, commonly called *attar*, *otto* or *essence of roses*, is prepared on a large scale in Turkey in Europe, especially in the Balkan Mountains, in Egypt, Persia, Cashmere, India, and other countries of the east.

18. This mixture is official in the U. S. P. 1890, under the name *Emulsum Asafœtidæ*, or emulsion of asafœtida. It contains 4 per cent of asafœtida, a gum resin obtained by incision from the living root of a genus of shrubs native to Persia, Afghanistan, and neighboring regions. It is a stimulant antispasmodic, efficient expectorant, and feeble laxative. The medium dose is 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), given in pill or emulsion.

22. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. The *linea alba*, or "white line," is a tendinous cord, the fascial junction of all the lateral abdominal muscles in the middle line, from the ensiform cartilage (lower extremity of the sternum, or breast-bone) to the pubes.

2. The *linea aspera*, or "rough line," is a prominent longitudinal ridge or crest lying along the middle third of the femur, or thigh-bone, bifurcating above and below, and giving attachment to eight of the muscles of the thigh.

3. The *fascia lata*, or "broad fascia," so named from its great extent, is a strong tube of membrane enclosing the thigh.

4. "Deep fascia." The *fasciæ*, superficial and deep, are two fibrous layers of variable thickness and strength which invest the softer and more delicate organs in all regions of the body.

5. Aside from the deep cervical branch (*profunda cervicis*), this term is applied to the *superior* and *inferior profunda* branches of the brachial artery (in the arm), and to the deep femoral artery (*profunda femoris*), the largest branch of the femoral.

6. The "innominate artery" is the largest branch given off from the arch of the aorta. It divides into the right common carotid and the right subclavian. It varies in length from an inch and a half to two inches.

7. The *venae cavae* (or "hollow veins") are two in number, the *superior* receiving the blood from the whole upper half of the body, the *inferior* from the lower half, both terminating in the right auricle of the heart.

8. This "groove" lodges the intercostal vessels and nerves, running along the inferior border of the ribs.

9. "The *papillae* of the mucous membrane of the tongue" are elevations made up of fibrous connective tissue supporting a complex loop of capillary blood-vessels.

10. There are two kinds of *bursae*, *mucous* and *synovial*; the former are large, simple, or irregular cavities in the subcutaneous tissue, enclosing a clear, viscid fluid.

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contain sulphuric and sulphurous acids. It is prepared from cider, wine, or infusion of malt (with beech shavings).

7. The U. S. syrup of ferrous iodide is a "transparent, pale green liquid, having a sweet, strongly ferruginous taste, and a neutral reaction." A tonic and alterative, it is employed in *scrofulous complaints, chlorosis, secondary syphilis, etc.* The dose is from 15 to 30 minims (0.9–1.9 C.c.), in water. The mouth should be washed after each dose, to avoid injury to the teeth.

11. For *quinine*, see note on 20, 13.

13. Squill is the bulb of a perennial plant which grows in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Its medicinal virtues have been known since ancient times. It is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and purgative. The dose of the syrup is about a fluidrachm (3.7 C.c.). The syrup of orange is employed for its pleasant flavor alone.

14. Carbohc acid, or phenol, is a coal-tar product. In its pure state it is a solid at ordinary temperatures, crystalline, colorless, white or pinkish, of an odor resembling that of creosote, and an acrid, burning taste. It may be liquefied (*Acidum Carbohcum Liquefactum, Br.*) by the addition of 10 per cent of water. In carbohc acid poisoning, sodium sulphate (Glauber's Salt) should be administered, which forms with the acid harmless sulpho-carbolates, and the stomach should be washed out, as the benumbing of the stomach by the poison makes the action of emetics uncertain. Carbohc acid is a powerful germicide, a 1 per cent solution being effective.

30.

Exercise.—Anatomy.

1. The lumbar fascia is the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle of the abdomen. (*Aponeuroses* are pearly white, glistening, iridescent, flattened or ribbon-shaped, fibrous membranes, having few vessels and no nerves, serving like tendons to connect muscles with the structures on which they act.) It divides into three layers. Also, see 4 and 12, below.

2. The ligament of the *patella* may be regarded as the tendon of insertion to the *tibia* of the large, muscular mass (*Quadriceps*

extensor) on the front of the thigh. The *patella*, then, is simply a bone developed in the tendon of this muscle (*i. e.*, a *sesamoid* bone).

3. Three flat longitudinal bands of muscular fibers in the *caecum* and colon. Being shorter than the other parts of the large intestine, they serve to produce the *sacculi*, characteristic of these parts.

4. This muscle is contained in a sheath between the anterior and middle layers of the lumbar fascia.

5. This is a slight ridge, extending vertically for about two inches along the upper back part of the shaft of the *femur*, or thigh bone. It serves for the attachment of the *Quadratus femoris* (not *Quadratus lumborum*).

6. The *superior* and *inferior profunda* arteries are branches of the brachial, which is a continuation of the sub-clavian in the arm. There is also a deep femoral artery (*profunda femoris*).

7. These are the two broad or lateral ligaments of the uterus, passing from the sides of that organ to the walls of the pelvis. The liver also has a broad or *longitudinal* ligament, which, like the broad ligaments of the uterus, is a fold of peritoneum.

8. These "round ligaments" are two rounded cords, about four or five inches in length, situated between the layers of the broad ligaments.

9. There are two varieties of bone—*spongy* and *compact*. The *compact* variety is characterized by the arrangement of the osseous elements in layers (*laminae* or *lamellae*).

10. The marrow of all bones in very young animals is red in color; after a time, that of the long bones assumes a lighter or even a straw color, owing to the accumulation of fat within the marrow cells.

11. These ligaments are composed of yellow elastic tissue, which, by virtue of its elasticity, serves to preserve the upright posture and to assist in resuming it after the spine has been flexed.

12. This is a muscular mass which fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the *vertebrae* from the sacrum to the *axis* (second vertebra). In the lumbar region, this muscle, with the *erector spinae*, is included between the middle and posterior layers of the lumbar fascia.

13. The spinal cord (*medulla spinæ* or *medulla spinalis*), enveloped by its three membranes, is contained within the vertebral canal, extending from the *atlas* (first vertebra) above to the first lumbar vertebrae below. A cross section shows it to be composed of an outer part, *white substance*, and of an inner part, *gray matter*.

14. *Spina bifida* is a malformation resulting from a lack of closure of the laminae of the vertebrae. It appears as a tumor in the middle line in the lumbar or lumbo-sacral region. Filled with cerebro-spinal fluid, and becoming tense when the infant cries, it is not usually difficult of diagnosis.

33.

Exercise.

1. Capsicum, or Cayenne pepper, is the pod-like fruit of a species of plants native to the warmer regions of Asia and America. Powdered capsicum, largely used as a condiment, is highly stimulant. It has been found an efficacious remedy in *delirium tremens*. This infusion is not official.

2. This preparation appears in the National Formulary. For *Rheum*, see note on 28, 2. Gentian is the root of a plant which grows among the Appenines, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and other mountainous regions of Europe. Its name is said to have been derived from Gentius, an ancient king of Illyria. It yields its taste and virtues to alcohol and water. Belonging to the class of simple bitters, it excites the appetite and invigorates the digestion. Each fluidrachm of this tincture represents 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) of rhubarb and one grain (0.065 Gm.) of gentian.

3. *Extracts* are products derived by evaporating solutions containing vegetable principles. They vary in consistence from a hardness sufficient for pulverization to a softness convenient for moulding into pills. *Fluid extracts* are alcoholic solutions of a

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8. *Ipecac* is the root of a small, shrubby plant, native to Brazil. Powdered, it has a peculiar, nauseous odor and an acrid, bitter, very nauseous taste. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant; in large doses, emetic. The dose of the wine for an adult, as a diaphoretic and expectorant, is from 10 to 30 minims (0.6–1.9 C.c.); as an emetic, a fluidounce (30 C.c.).

9. *Plasters* are solid compounds for external application, of such consistence as to require heat in spreading, but adhesive at body temperature. They are spread for use on muslin, paper, leather, etc. There are thirteen official plasters. For *Capsicum*, see above, note on 33, 1; for *Belladonna*, see note on 20, 10.

Capsicum plaster is rubifacient.

Belladonna plaster is a useful anodyne application in *neuralgia* and *rheumatic pains*.

10. *Aconite* (monkshood) is a perennial herbaceous plant, abundant in the mountain forests of France, Switzerland and Germany. It is also cultivated for ornament in the gardens of the new and old worlds. The root is the most actively poisonous part of the plant. Valuable as a remedy in the *sthenic fevers* (those fevers due to inflammatory causes, and characterized by an exaggerated heart action), it should not be used in *asthenic* (weakening) fevers, as it is a powerful depressant of the heart. The beginning dose of the tincture is from 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.18 C.c.).

Under the name *Acacia* is included a genus of gum-bearing trees, abounding in various parts of Africa. The gum exudes spontaneously from the bark, or through artificial incisions. Gum arabic is hard, brittle, and more or less transparent. Its powder is white, inodorous, and slightly sweetish. The syrup is a good demulcent, and is also useful in the preparation of pills, troches and mixtures.

13. These three acids are corrosive, though hydrochloric is less so than the others. In case of poisoning, the best antidotes for all of them are dilute alkaline solutions, magnesia, chalk, soap (in solution), followed by mucilaginous and bland drinks.

14. The balsam of Tolu, used in the preparation of this syrup,

is a resin obtained from a South American tree. The syrup is used in mixtures chiefly for its pleasing flavor.

15. *Oils* are divided into two great classes—*fixed* and *volatile*, the latter vaporizing readily on application of heat. The *volatile (distilled or essential)* oils are all derived from odoriferous plants, are caustic, and scarcely at all viscid. The *fixed* or *fatty* oils are either animal or vegetable in origin, are insipid or mawkish to the taste, and are usually quite viscid. The two oils here mentioned are *fixed* or *fatty*.

Cod-liver oil is obtained from the fresh livers of a species of cod-fish (*Gadus morrhua*). While eminently a nutritive agent, it seems also to exert a stimulant and alterative influence on the processes of assimilation and nutrition.

Castor oil is expressed from the seed of the castor-oil plant. Its properties are too well known to require comment here. (See 174, 4.)

35. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. These are the lateral movable, cartilaginous parts of the nose.

2. The *lacunae* are small cavities, communicating by minute tubes (*canaliculi*) with larger spaces in the bone substance, called Haversian canals, all of which serve for the transit of nutrient fluid through bony tissue.

For *medulla*, see note on 30, 10.

3. A partition between the nostrils, composed of bone (the *vomer*) and cartilage.

4. These are nervous filaments which supply the loose connective tissue which supports the blood-vessels and lymphatics in the larger trunks of the nervous system.

5. This ligament (being a part of the aponeurosis of the *Transversalis* muscle) arches across the upper part of the *Quadratus lumborum* muscle. (See note on 30, 4.)

6. A uterus separated into two cavities; a double uterus.

7. The vertebral column ; the spine, including thirty-three vertebrae—seven cervical, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, five sacral, four coccygeal. The sacral and coccygeal are immovable.

8. These valves prevent the reflux of the blood. They are formed by a fold of the inner coat of the vein.

9. These small, rounded, muscular columns project from the inner surface of the right and left ventricle of the heart.

40.

Exercise.

1. Twenty thousand tons of the peppermint plant are said to be produced annually in the United States. The water is used to cover the taste or qualify the nauseating or griping effects of other medicines.

2. The red mercuric iodide, or biniodide of mercury, is a scarlet-red, amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless. It is a powerful irritant poison. The ointment is used as a dressing to indolent *scrofulous* and *syphilitic ulcers*.

3. The liquorice plant is a native of Southern Europe, Sicily, Barbary, Syria and Persia. The root is internally yellowish, odorless, sweet, and slightly bitterish to the taste.

Opium is the inspissated juice obtained by incising the unripe capsules of a species of poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) cultivated extensively in India, Persia, Egypt, China and Asiatic Turkey. Upon the edges of the incisions the white juice exudes in the form of tears. Collected and placed in small vessels, the jelly-like mass is beaten, and at the same time moistened with saliva. Good opium has a reddish brown or deep fawn color, a sharp narcotic odor, and a peculiar, bitter taste. Of the nineteen or more alkaloids obtained from it, morphine and codeine are the most important. Opium is a narcotic stimulant, its operation being directed with peculiar force to the brain. The dose varies greatly, according to the nature of the complaint, the object to be effected, or the habits of the patient. It may be from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.016–0.13 Gm.). As much as 75 grains (5 Gm.) has been given in acute peritonitis during twenty-four hours. If an overdose has been taken, the stomach should be emptied ; atro-

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ties, and may be given in cases of *nervous languor* and *headache*, in doses of 1 to 5 minims (0.06–0.3 C.c.).

42. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. The *papillae*, the essential element of the organ of touch, are conical-shaped elevations with a round or blunted extremity, averaging about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in length and $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch in diameter at their base. Composed of bundles of fibro-elastic tissue, they support vascular loops and a rich nerve supply.

2. The anterior surface of the *scapula* presents a broad concavity, the *subscapular fossa*. The posterior surface is divided into two parts by the spine of the scapula, as indicated in sentence 6, below.

3. For Galen, see "Anatomical Proper Names and their Origin."

The *velum interpositum* is a vascular membrane, reflected from the *pia mater* into the interior of the brain. It forms the roof of the third ventricle.

4 and 5. See note on 1, above.

6, 7, and 8. See note on 2, above.

9. These "furrows" or depressions separate the convolutions of the brain. In man they are deeper and more complex than in the other mammalia, in these respects appearing to bear a close relation to the intellectual power of the individual.

10. Lymph is the fluid contained in the vessels of the lymphatic system during the intervals of digestion. After nutritive materials have been taken up by these vessels in the process of absorption, their contents are known as *chyle*.

11. The *tentorium cerebelli* is a portion of the *dura mater* (the dense fibrous covering of the brain and spinal cord).

12. This small ventricle is called the *fifth ventricle*. See note on 35, 10.

46. *Exercise.*

1. Cardamon is the fruit (seeds) of a plant native to the mountains of Malabar. It is fragrant, and has a warm, pungent,

aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment throughout the East Indies. The tincture is used chiefly to render other mixtures pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach.

2. "*Decoctions* are solutions of vegetable principles, obtained by boiling the substances containing these principles in water." Tinctures and fluid extracts have largely taken the place of the nauseous, bulky, non-permanent decoction. These two decoctions of cinchona were official in the U. S. P. of 1870, but were dropped at the 1880 revision.

3. By means of this wine, minute doses of tartar emetic (Antimony and Potassium Tartrate) may be administered. As a diaphoretic or an expectorant, the dose is from 10 to 30 minims (0.6–1.9 C.c.), frequently repeated.

4. For wine of ipecac, see note on 33, 8.

Wine of rhubarb is no longer official in the U. S. P., though retained in the British.

For rhubarb, see note on 28, 2.

8. *Cerates* are unctuous preparations "consisting of oil or lard, mixed with wax, spermaceti or resin, to which various medicaments are frequently added." They are of a consistence between that of ointments and plasters. They have been dismissed from the Br. P.

Camphor is a stearopten (*i. e.*, the solid portion of the volatile oil) obtained from an evergreen tree, sometimes of great size, native to China, Japan and other countries of eastern Asia. Refined camphor is in white, translucent masses; brittle, yet difficult to pulverize except upon the addition of a small quantity of some liquid for which it has an affinity, such as chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerine, etc. It has a peculiar, penetrating odor and a pungent, aromatic taste. Besides its varied medicinal uses, it is employed largely in the manufacture of celluloid and smokeless powder.

Camphor cerate is a slightly stimulating dressing.

Resin cerate (or Basilicon Ointment) is useful as a mild stimulant application to *burns, scalds, chilblains* and *ulcers*.

10. For abstracts, see note on 33, 5.

Jalap is the root of a twining plant native to Mexico. It derives its name from the city of Jalapa, Vera Cruz. It is kept in the shops in the state of a powder. It is actively cathartic. As a precaution against griping, a drop or two of any essential oil may be given.

The abstract of Jalap is described as the most useful of all the abstracts. Dose 10 to 15 grains (0.66–1 Gm.).

Euonymus is the bark of the root of a shrub growing throughout the northern and western states. The plant also bears the names *wahoo*, *spindle-tree* and *burning bush* (the latter from the rich red color of its fruit). The bark has been used as a remedy for *dropsy*.

Ergot is a morbid growth, a fungus, found frequently in rye. It is a vaso-motor stimulant, hence its use in *hemorrhages*, either *pulmonary*, *uterine* or *internal*.

This extract of ergot (Ergotinum, Br.) is the best preparation of ergot, and the only one which should be used hypodermically.

13. For squill, see note on 28, 13.

15. For glycyrrhiza, see note on 40, 3.

For Jalap, see note on 10, above.

48. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. The *lamina cinerea* is a thin layer of gray substance on the under surface of the *cerebrum*.

2. The *lamina fusca* is a very fine, cellular tissue which connects the outer surface of the choroid coat of the eye with the sclerotic, the dense, hard, fibrous membrane which, with the *cornea*, forms the outer covering of the eyeball.

3. The *cochlea*, so called from its shape, forms the anterior part of the internal ear. The *membrana tectoria* covers the *organ of Corti*, a remarkably complex arrangement, which probably plays an important part in the phenomenon of hearing.

4. These so-called rings are C-shaped masses of cartilage, from sixteen to twenty in number, embracing about three-fourths of the tracheal tube.

5. Between the adjacent surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae

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3. This ointment is rapidly supplanting that of the red mercuric oxide, which is also official. It is especially useful as a stimulating application in *chronic conjunctival ophthalmia*.

4. *Succi*, or the juices of fresh plants, were recognized but once by the U. S. P. (1870). They are still official in the British Pharmacopœia. Owing to their inequality in strength, their use is not satisfactory

For Conium, see note on 33, 5.

The dandelion is one of the commonest perennial herbs in the United States, its bright yellow flowers adorning lawns, as well as pasture-grounds. The root alone is official. It is slightly tonic, diuretic and aperient; useful in *torpidity* or *chronic congestion of the liver*.

9. The U. S. P. recognizes two general classes of wine, *white* and *red*. The *red* wine derives its color from the skins of the colored grapes used in its manufacture.

Tobacco is a powerful narcotic, sedative poison. The Spaniards having adopted its use from the American Indians, it was introduced in 1560 into France by the ambassador of that country at the court of Lisbon, whose name—Nicot—is embalmed in the active principle of the weed. Its use in medicine has been almost wholly superseded by safer and surer remedies.

12. For Capsicum, see note on 33, 1.

For Taraxacum, see note on 4, above.

13. American beers vary in alcoholic strength from 3 to 10 per cent. It is said by high authority that beer, "as it is at present manufactured in the United States, is hardly to be recommended."

56. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. These are fifteen or twenty excretory canals, corresponding to the number of tubular lobes in each mammary gland, which, converging toward the nipple, open upon its surface, undergoing just before their termination a spindle-shaped dilation, which serves as a reservoir for the milk.

2. In the *vestibule* of the internal ear is a perforated depression,

which transmits through minute openings the filaments of the auditory nerve.

3. These muscles are placed in the lateral vertebral region of the neck. Their action is to bend the spinal column to one or the other side ; or, elevating the first and second ribs, to assist inspiration.

4. The *splenius* muscle, situated at the back of the neck, divides into two portions—*S. capitis* and *S. colli*. Their action is to draw the head directly backward.

5. This broad thin muscle, placed at the upper part and side of the chest, is called *serratus*, from its nine fleshy attachments to the eight upper ribs (the second having two).

6. The *sartorius*, the longest muscle of the body, crosses the front of the thigh, obliquely, from above, from the outer to the inner side. Its inner border is the guide to the femoral artery. It does not, as once supposed, assist in crossing the legs in the squatting (tailor's) position.

7. The principal office of the gluteal muscles is to assist in maintaining the erect position of the body, hence their large size in man. They are exceedingly coarse in structure.

9. For innominate artery, see note on 22, 6.

10. The triangles of the neck, bounded for the most part by the borders of prominent muscles, must be studied minutely because of the important structures they contain.

11. For Thebesius, see "Anatomical Proper Names," etc.

These orifices, called *foramina Thebesii*, return the blood directly from the vessels which supply the muscular substance of the heart.

64.

Exercise.

1. Lime linament (Carron Oil) is composed of equal parts of solution of lime and linseed oil. It is an excellent application in *burns* and *scalds*. Its use at the Carron Iron Works, in Scotland, has given it the name Carron oil.

Soap liniment was called, in the U. S. P. 1850, "Tinctura Saponis Camphorata." It is used as an anodyne in *sprains*, *bruises*

and *rheumatic pains*. Seven parts of this linament with three parts of chloroform constitute the well-known *Linimentum Chloroformi*.

2. For aconite, see note on 33, 10.

3. Lead carbonate, or white lead, is a heavy, white, odorless, tasteless powder. Astringent and sedative, it is a good external dressing for *burns* and *excoriated surfaces*, either in the form of this ointment, or mixed with linseed oil to the consistence of cream.

4. For *Chartae*, see note on 20, 9.

This preparation, sometimes called *asthma paper*, is used by burning it and allowing the patient to inhale its fumes.

5. *Cataplasms* or poultices are usually prepared domestically in this country. A number of them are official in the British Pharmacopœia.

6. The directions for making linseed poultice are, to mix four ounces of linseed (flax-seed) meal with ten fluid ounces of boiling water, with constant stirring. This and similar poultices are used to relieve *inflammation* and to promote *suppuration*.

7. For *cerates*, see note on 46, 8.

The *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or Spanish fly, is a beetle "from six to ten lines in length by two or three in breadth, and of a beautiful, shining golden-green color." It has a strong, disagreeable odor, compared to that of mice. The cerate (commonly known as *blistering plaster*) furnishes a most excellent means of securing the characteristic effect, always raising a blister in ordinary conditions of the system.

Black mustard seed, powdered, is used in the manufacture of the mustard paper.

10. Silver nitrate, or lunar caustic, used externally is escharotic, and used internally in sufficient dose is a true poison. In acute poisoning, common salt or white of egg should be given; and vomiting should be induced, if the case is not far advanced. The dose is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (0.016Gm.), gradually increased to half a grain (0.032 Gm.), three times a day, in pill.

11. These lozenges are allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth in cases of *sore throat*, the potassium chlorate acting directly on the mucus membrane as an alterative, stimulant local application.

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9. The right or *cardiac* orifice communicates with the *oesophagus*; the left or *pyloric* orifice communicates with the *duodenum*.

11. The *glomeruli* are tufts of convoluted capillary blood vessels, situated in the cortical portion of the kidney.

12. Normally, the kidney is held in place by a mass of fat and loose areolar tissue. Rarely, it is loose, attached only to ureter and blood-vessels,—a condition known as "floating" kidney.

72.

Exercise.

1. Same as *Mistura Potassii Citratis*, U. S. 1880. Also known under the names *neutral mixture*, *saline mixture*, or *effervescing draught*; a refrigerant diaphoretic, useful in cases of *fever* with a hot, dry skin. Dose, half a fluid ounce (15 C. c.), diluted. Sugar may be added to suit the taste.

4. Acacia, see note on 33, 10.

Simple syrup in the British and U. S. P. has the title *Syrupus*. It is a solution of pure cane sugar.

5. Compound Extract of Colocynth is an ingredient of the Compound Cathartic Pills (see note on 54, 1). Besides the extract of Colocynth, it contains Purified Aloes (see note on 46, 1) and Resin of Scammony.

Colocynth is the fruit of an annual trailing plant, the *bitter cucumber*, which abounds in Turkey, the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and various parts of Asia and Africa. The globular fruit is about the size of an orange. The dried pulp, used in medicine, is light, spongy, whitish, odorless, and intensely bitter. It is a drastic cathartic.

Scammony is the resinous exudation obtained by incision from the root of a trailing plant native to Syria. It is exported chiefly from Smyrna. It is an active cathartic.

The barberry preparation is not official. It is tonic in small doses, cathartic in larger ones.

7. Digitalis is the dried leaf of a plant (foxglove) growing wild in the temperate regions of Europe, and cultivated in America. It is one of the most valuable remedies in simple dilatation of the

heart, and also in valvular lesions. Dose of the powder, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), two or three times a day.

The butternut is a native American forest tree. The bark of the root is a mild cathartic, useful in habitual *costiveness* and in *dysentery*. It is said to have been used largely during the American Revolution by the eminent Dr. Rush and other army physicians.

Iris (Blue Flag) is found in low, swampy places in all parts of the United States. The root is emetic, diuretic and cathartic. The dose is from 10 to 20 grains (0.65–1.3 Gm.) of the dried root.

8. For Conium, see note on 33, 5.

11. For Linum, see note on 64, 6.

12. This preparation is almost identical with the *Antidotum Arsenici* of the German Pharmacopœia.

The *magnesia* of the U. S. P. corresponds with the *magnesia levis* of the Br. P. It is obtained by exposing to a red heat light carbonate of magnesium, thus expelling the water and carbon dioxide, and retaining the earth pure.

74. Exercise.—Anatomy.

1. The *circular* muscular fibers of the iris are sometimes called the sphincter of the pupil; the *radiating* fibers, the dilator of the pupil.

3. The *dorsalis pedis* artery is the continuation of the anterior tibial artery.

5. The ophthalmic artery is a branch of the internal carotid.

6. The whitish, crescent-shaped portion of the nail, near the root, is called the *lunula*.

8. The *uvula palati* is a small, conical process, hanging from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate. The *uvula cerebelli* is an eminence in the median line on the under surface of the cerebellum.

The *uvula vesicae* is a slight elevation of mucous membrane projecting from the lower, anterior part of the bladder into the orifice of the urethra, formed by a thickening of the prostate gland.

9. The orifice of the urethra forms the apex of the *trigonum vesicae*.

10. The *tunica vaginalis* is the serous covering of the testicle, derived from the peritoneum.

The *tunica albuginea* is a dense, fibrous, bluish-white membrane covered externally by the *tunica vaginalis* and lined by the *tunica vasculosa*. The latter consists of a plexus of blood vessels supported by delicate areolar tissue.

79.

Exercise.

1. This is the well-known Dover's Powder, a useful diaphoretic and anodyne. The dose is from 5 to 15 grains (0.33–1 Gm.).

For Ipecac, see note on 33, 8.

For Opium, see note on 40, 3.

2. Tar (*pix liquida*) is obtained by burning with a slow, smothering heat the wood of various species of pine and fir-trees. Immense quantities are prepared in North Carolina (Cf. "Tar-Heelers").

3. This preparation, official in the U. S. P. 1870, is still in the Br. P. under the name *Glycerinum Boracis*.

The term *Glycerita* (U. S. P.), glycerites, is preferable to *Glycerina* (British), glycerines.

4. Under the title *petrolatum* (*Petrolatum Spissum*, U. S. 1890), are included various substances derived from the residuum in the stills after the distillation of petroleum. Cosmoline and vaseline belong to this class.

5. Indian hemp, an annual plant from four to eight feet in height, differs but little from the common hemp cultivated in America. The flowering tops are used in medicine. An exhilarating narcotic, it has long been used in the east for its intoxicating qualities (Cf. "hashish").

6. *Aqua fontis* (or *aqua fontana*) must not be mistaken for *aqua fortis* (see 85, 10).

7. Lithium, discovered by Bunsen and Matthiessen in 1885, is a silver-white, soft, ductile metal,—the lightest known solid. Its citrate is used (like its carbonate) to eliminate uric acid from the system.

Caffeine (or theine) is an alkaloid obtainable from either coffee seeds or tea leaves.

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3. *Mentha viridis*, or spearmint, is a native of Europe, though long cultivated in this country. Its uses are identical with those of peppermint (see note on 40, 1).

4. *Veratrum viride*, or American Hellebore, grows abundantly in swampy places throughout the northern states and as far south as the Carolinas. It has a thick, fleshy root or rhizome (the medical part) and a stem from three to six feet in height. It is a powerful arterial and spinal sedative. Dose of the *fluid extract*, 1 to 3 minims (0.05–0.15 C. c.); of the *tincture*, 3 to 6 minims (0.15–0.30 C. c.).

5. For magnesia, see note on 72, 12.

Mercury or quicksilver is a brilliant, silver-white fluid metal, odorless and tasteless. Uncombined, it is inert. Exhibited in a state of minute division, it readily enters into chemical combination in the stomach, and produces a peculiar alterative effect upon the vital functions. Its *modus operandi* is not understood.

Lead in its metallic state is not official. Its most important combinations from a pharmaceutical standpoint are, the acetate, carbonate, iodide, nitrate and oxide.

9. The mild chloride (proto-chloride or subchloride) of mercury, or calomel, is the most useful of the mercurial preparations. It is an alterative, purgative and anthelmintic. The dose varies greatly according to the object to be accomplished.

The corrosive chloride (bi-chloride or per-chloride) of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, is a very powerful preparation. Used externally it is stimulant, escharotic and germicidal. For purposes of antiseptics in surgery, it is used in solutions varying from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000. The dose is from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain (0.0006–0.007 Gm.). Also, see 165, 10.

11. For creta, see note on 20, 11.

15. *Seborrhea* is an abnormal increase of secretion from the sebaceous glands of the skin.

87. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. The muscles of the neck are forty in number, including the eight muscles of the larynx.

2. The designation "*perforatus*" is applied to this muscle be-

cause its four tendons are perforated opposite the bases of the first phalanges to allow the passage of the tendons of the *flexor profundus digitorum perforans*.

4. In the virgin the *areola mammae* is of a delicate rosy hue. During pregnancy and throughout life thereafter, it acquires a darker tinge, sometimes becoming dark brown or even black.

6. The *puncta lachrymalia* are the minute orifices of the lachrymal canals, seen on the margin of the lids at the inner angle of the eye.

7. The *cœliac axis* is a short thick trunk, about half an inch in length, arising from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm. It divides into three branches—the *gastric*, *hepatic* and *splenic* arteries.

9. For *pia mater*, see note on 81, 10.

The *dura mater* is a dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane of a pearly white color, lining the cavity of the cranium and protecting the brain.

10. A *femoral hernia*, sometimes called a *merocele*, is a protrusion of the viscera from the abdomen through the femoral canal.

92.

Exercise.

1. This powder was called in the U. S. P. 1870, *Pulveres Effervescentes Aperientes*; in the Br. P., it bears the name "Pulvis Sodae Tartaratae Effervescens;" popularly it is known as Seidlitz Powder, from a resemblance in composition to the waters of the famous saline springs of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. The taste may be in a measure disguised by adding lemon, orange peel or syrup of ginger.

2. Pepper, or black pepper (*Piper Nigrum*, Br.), is the dried unripe fruit of a vine which grows wild in Cochin China and parts of India. It is cultivated throughout the East Indies.

For scammony, see note on 72, 5.

For opium, see note on 40, 3.

Senna consists of the dried leaflets of a genus of cassia, a shrub growing to the height of two or three feet, produced in Upper

Egypt, Fezzan and Arabia. The odor of senna is faint and sickly; the taste is slightly bitter, sweetish and nauseous. It is a prompt, efficient and safe purgative. It is the active principle in the so-called "California Fig Syrup."

Sulphur, or brimstone, abounds in the mineral kingdom, and is usually present in small quantity, in vegetable and animal matter. It occurs either native, or in combination with certain metals, forming *sulphides*. It is especially abundant in volcanic countries. Medicinally it is laxative, diaphoretic and resolvent.

For *terebinthina*, see note on 40, 14.

3. For *ipecac*, see note on 88, 8.

For *digitalis*, see note on 72, 7.

7. Nitrates are formed by the action of nitric acid on the metals, or on their oxids or carbonates. Those of potassium and sodium occur in nature. Most of them are soluble in water.

94. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. The *levatorēs costārum*, twelve in number on each side, together with the diaphragm, the external intercostals, and some other muscles, by their action enlarge the chest cavity in the act of inspiration.

2. Each "wing" of the thyroid cartilage is quadrilateral in form. They unite at an acute angle in front, to form the prominent projection known as *pomum Adami*.

5. The *valvulae conniventes* are folds of mucus membrane arranged transversely to the axis of the small intestine. Their function seems to be: (1) to increase surface for secretion and absorption; (2) to retard the passage of the liquid products of gastric digestion; (3) to assist in the mingling of the intestinal contents with the secretions.

6. The *pleurae* are two delicate serous membranes covering the lungs and reflected upon the inner surface of the chest cavity. There is no communication between the right and left pleura.

7. The term *arbor vitæ* is applied to the appearance of the cut surface of the cerebellum, due to the peculiar arrangement of the gray and white matter. The name *arbor vitæ uterina* is applied to

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Liniments are liquid ointments, usually containing oil, and intended for application to the skin by friction.

Liquores, or solutions, are "aqueous solutions without sugar, in which the substance acted on is wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in the *Aquae* or waters."

For *oils*, see note on 83, 15.

For *tinctures*, see note on 20, 2.

6. Aloin is a neutral crystalline compound obtained from several varieties of Aloes (see note on 20, 12).

Strychnine is an alkaloid obtained from *Nux Vomica*, the seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*, a moderate-sized tree growing in the East Indies, Malabar, Bengal, Ceylon, Cochin China, and neighboring countries. Strychnine is described (in part) officially as in "colorless, transparent, octohedral or prismatic crystals, or a white crystalline powder, odorless, and having an intensely bitter taste, perceptible even in highly diluted (1 in 700,000) solution." It is a powerful stimulant of the motor and vaso-motor centers of the spinal cord. The ordinary dose is $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain (0.003 Gm.).

For *Belladonna*, see note on 20, 10.

Powdered charcoal, as a disinfectant and absorbent, is advantageous in *diarrhœa*, *dyspepsia*, *gastralgia* and *constipation*, and as a dressing to *wounds* and *ulcers*.

9. Bismuth subnitrate is a heavy, white powder, odorless, almost tasteless, almost insoluble in water. It is employed for its "soothing, sedative, feebly astringent influence upon mucus membranes."

Pepsin is a "preparation of the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep or calf" (*Br.*). The saccharated preparation is made by diluting strong pepsin with powdered sugar of milk.

Aromatic powder (*Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*, *Br.*) is a mixture of cinnamon (see note on 83, 7), Ginger (see note on 99, 1), Cardamom (see note on 46, 1), and Nutmeg (see below). It is a stimulant and carminative, and is chiefly used as a corrigent and adjuvant of other medicines. Dose 10 to 30 grains (0.65–1.95 Gm.).

Nutmeg (*Myristica*) is the seed, deprived of its shell, of the

nutmeg-tree, cultivated throughout the East Indies. It has a fragrant odor and a warm, aromatic, pleasing taste. Like the other aromatics, mentioned above, it is employed chiefly as a corrigent or adjuvant.

101. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. See note on 87, 6.
3. See note on 22, 12, 13, 14.
4. The *fovea centrālis* is a depression in the summit of the *macula lutea* (see 22, 12, 13, 14).
5. *Ptyerygium* is a more or less vascular abnormal growth on the conjunctiva, triangular in shape, and showing a tendency to encroach upon the cornea. Its apex is always toward the center of the cornea and the base usually toward the inner angle of the eye. Proper operative interference usually effects a cure.
6. Chalky concretions, called *dacryoliths*, are found rarely in the lachrymal gland.
8. This operation is frequently performed to correct the condition known as *strabismus* or *squint* ("cross-eye").

105. *Exercise.*

1. These and numerous other preparations of iron, official and unofficial, are tonic in their nature, being indicated especially in impoverished conditions of the blood.
 2. For *sinapis*, see note on 64, 7.
 6. For *Oleum morrhuae*, see note on 33, 15.
- Creosote, a product of the distillation of wood-tar, is, when pure, an almost colorless oily liquid of a penetrating, smoky odor and acrid, burning taste. It is strongly antiseptic. It has gained great favor in the treatment of *phthisis*. The dose is 1 to 3 minims (0.06–0.18 C. c.).
8. Quinine is *par excellence* the remedy in acute forms of malaria. With it, gelsemium (see note on 85, 2) is sometimes used as an adjuvant in the treatment of remittent fever. In chronic malarial infection, arsenous acid may be used.

Arsenous acid is obtained on a large scale by roasting arsenical ores. It occurs in two distinct forms: *crystallized* or *powdered*, and *vitreous* or *porcelanous*. It is odorless, and has a faintly sweetish taste. It is exceedingly poisonous as well as escharotic. Its external use is chiefly in the treatment of cancers and malignant ulcers. The internal dose is $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain (0.002–0.003 Gm.), usually combined in a pill with opium. For antidote, see note on 72, 12.

11. Chloral, or more accurately, Chloral hydrate (*Choral Hydras, Br.*), was discovered by Liebig in 1832, but it was not until 1869 that it was introduced as a remedial agent by Dr. Otto Liebreich, of Berlin. It is a crystalline solid, "produced by the action of chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment first with sulphuric acid and afterward with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into chloral by the addition of water."

Its use is indicated in *sleeplessness* and *spasm*. In doses from 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.), it rarely fails to produce a sleep closely resembling the natural; and usually no unpleasant symptoms follow.

Sulphonal (*Br.*) was omitted from the U. S. P. 1890, because it is a strictly proprietary preparation. It consists of colorless, odorless, almost tasteless crystals. It is a simple hypnotic, exerting no influence over pain. Dose, from 10 to 40 grains (0.65–2.59 Gm.).

12. *For Oleum ricini*, see note on 33, 15.

Croton oil is expressed from the seeds of a small tree or shrub native to Ceylon, India, and the Moluccas. The oil varies from pale yellow to dark, reddish brown. It is viscid in consistence, has a faint, peculiar odor, and an acrid, burning taste. It is a powerful drastic purgative. The dose is 1 or 2 minims (0.06–0.12 C.c), given in a bread-pill. It is sometimes used externally as a counter-irritant, producing a pustular eruption.

107. *Exercise.—The Ear.*

For fuller explanation of the terms used in this exercise, the student is referred to anatomical text books. Comments within the space here available would prove unsatisfactory.

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118. *Exercise.—Anatomy.*

1. "The action of this muscle produces a marked influence over the countenance, and is the principal agent in the expression of indignation and disgust."—*Gray*.

2. This muscle is sometimes absent, in which case the *abductor minimi digiti* is usually of large size.

4. It is said that the *depressor anguli oris* is, perhaps, the most expressive single muscle of the face, the angle of the mouth being "the most mobile and important center of expression in the face."

6. The *peritoneum* is a serous membrane investing the walls and, in part, all the viscera of the abdominal cavity. Its reflections are very complex.

9. This *ostium abdominale* is notable as the only place in a mammalian body where a serous cavity communicates directly with a mucous membrane.

10. For case of *musculō*, see 115.

12. The length of the *caput caecum coli* is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the breadth three inches. The *appendix vermiformis*, the rudiment of a lengthened *caecum* in other mammalia, is attached to its lower posterior part.

126. *Exercise.*

1. The white oak grows abundantly in the Middle states. The astringent properties of its bark, to which it owes its value, both in medicine and in the preparation of leather, is chiefly due to the tannin which it contains. It is not used internally. The decoction is not official.

2. For *conium*, see note on 33, 5.

The word "*fructus*" is dropped from the title of this preparation in the U. S. P. 1890.

3. *Spirits*, in the pharmaceutical sense, are "alcoholic solutions of volatile principles, formerly, in general, procured by distillation, but now frequently prepared by simply dissolving the volatile principle in alcohol or diluted alcohol."

4. *Spiritus Aetheris Comp.* is almost identical in composition with "Hoffmann's Anodyne." It is a colorless, volatile fluid, having an ethereal odor, and a burning, sweetish taste. It is a quieting anodyne; useful also in *nervous irritation*, and sometimes in preventing *nausea*. The dose, from 30 minims to 2 fluidrachms (1.85-7.5 C.c.), is best administered in sweetened water.

Spiritus Aetheris Nitrōsi, otherwise called Sweet Spirit of Nitre (Br.), is a mixture of nitrous ether and alcohol. It is "a clear, mobile, volatile, and inflammable liquid of a pale yellowish or faintly greenish-yellow tint, having a fragrant, ethereal and pungent odor, free from acidity, and a sharp, burning taste." It is a valuable diaphoretic, diuretic and antispasmodic. The usual dose is from 30 minims to a fluidrachm (1.9-3.75 C.c.), with water, every two or three hours.

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus is a grateful stimulant and anti-spasmodic, useful in *hysteria*, *flatulent colic*, *sick headache*, and *nervous debility*. The dose is from 30 minims to a fluidrachm (1.9-3.75 C.c.), with water.

Spirit of Cinnamon is an agreeable, aromatic cordial and stomachic stimulant.

Spirit of Lemon (Essence of Lemon) is used principally to flavor less agreeable mixtures.

5. *Spiritus frumentī*, or whisky, is an alcoholic liquid distilled from grain. The term *whisky* probably arises from the *usquebaugh*, an Irish derivative (*i. e.*, the water of life). Almost colorless when newly made, it becomes amber colored, or even dark brown with time. It is a valuable though much abused stimulant.

6. *Hydrargyrī submurias* is identical with *hydrargyrī chloridum mite* (see note on 85, 9).

7. *Spiritus chloroformī* is to be preferred for internal administration to chloroform itself. The dose is from 10 to 60 minims (0.6-3.75 C.c.), agreeably administered in elixir of orange (*Elixir Aurantiī*, U. S. 1880).

The common juniper, an evergreen shrub, growing sometimes to a height of twelve feet, is a native of Europe. The berries,

which are about the size of a pea, furnish a volatile oil (*Oleum Juniperi*), to which they owe their medicinal value.

The *spiritus juniperi* is made from Oil of Juniper, 50 C.c., and 950 C.c. of alcohol. It is used chiefly as an adjuvant to diuretic infusions for dropsical ailments.

Anise is the fruit (seeds) of a small annual plant cultivated extensively in the south of Europe. It has a fragrant odor and a warm, sweet, aromatic taste. As an aromatic carminative, it has been known from ancient times. The *Spiritus Anisi* is made from Oil of Anise 100 C.c., and Deodorized Alcohol, 900 C.c. The dose is from 1 to 2 fluidrachms (3.75–7.5 C.c.).

Myristica (see note on 99, 9). The oil is used chiefly to flavor other medicines.

9. Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689), the famous English physician, gave this advice with reference to the treatment of *diabetes mellitus*: "Let the patient eat food easy of digestion, such as veal, mutton, and the like, and abstain from all sorts of fruit and garden stuff." This treatment has the sanction of the best authorities of the present day.

128. *Exercise.—Obstetrics.*

1. The yolk of the ovum "consists of granular protoplasm imbedded in a more or less viscid fluid."

The germinal vesicle, imbedded in the yolk, "consists of a fine, transparent, structureless membrane, containing a watery fluid, in which are occasionally found a few granules." It is about $\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch in diameter.

3. The foetus receives the fluids necessary for its growth by absorption from the uterine blood, through the *villi* of the chorion (a part of the placenta). There is no direct continuity between the vessels of the mother and the foetus.

4. The purposes of the amniotic fluid are (1) to facilitate the movements of the foetus; (2) to protect the foetus from violence; (3) to protect the umbilical cord from pressure; (4) to dilate parts during labor; (5) possibly to aid in nourishing the foetus.

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anæsthetizing agent. On October 17, 1846, it was first administered by him for a surgical operation performed by Dr. John Collins Warren (1778–1856).

133.

Exercise.

1. The brachial, or axillary, plexus, deeply situated in the axillary space, is formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the four lower cervical and first dorsal nerves. Except the musculo-spiral, the median is the largest branch of the brachial plexus.

2. The synovial fluid, secreted by certain glands within the joints, serves to lubricate the articulating surfaces.

3. This projection at the upper surface of the *os calcis* articulates with the astragalus.

4. The *receptaculum chylī* (or *cistern of Pecquet*) is the triangular dilatation of the *ductus thoracicus*, situated in front of the second lumbar vertebra.

6. The opening leading into this canal is in the posterior part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain. For Sylvius, see "Anatomical Proper Names."

7. The *vasa intestini tenuis*, from twelve to fifteen in number, supply the *jejunum* and *ileum*.

9. As may be inferred from this sentence, the *mediastinum* contains all the viscera in the chest cavity except the lungs.

10. For *tunica albuginea*, see note on 74, 10.

11. The *medulla oblongata* is the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord, measuring an inch and a quarter in length, three-fourths of an inch in breadth at its widest part, and half an inch in thickness.

136.

Exercise.

2. *Suppositories* are solid bodies, cylindrical, conical or spherical in shape, intended for introduction into the rectum, urethra or vagina. The official directions in the U. S. P. 1890 make the Oil of Theobroma (cacao-butter) the base. There is but one

exception to this; viz., *Suppositoria Glycerini*, for which a detailed formula is given. Cacao-butter is the fixed oil of the *cacao*, or *chocolate nut*. This is the fruit of a tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, which grows in Mexico, the West Indies and South America.

3. Diphtheria is now generally conceded to be caused by the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, so called from the bacteriologists who first described and investigated it thoroughly. A local disease at first, the toxic materials produced by the bacillus, disseminated throughout the system, give rise to constitutional symptoms of varying intensity. At the present time, the treatment by injection under the skin of anti-toxin serum (the serum of an animal which has been rendered immune to the disease) is attracting favorable attention.

8. For Camphor, see note on 46, 8.

12. Acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, is defined as "an acute, non-contagious febrile affection, depending probably upon an unknown infective agent, and characterized by multiple arthritis and a special tendency to involve the heart."—*Osler*. The sodium salicylate may be given in 15-grain (1 Gm.) doses, for eight or ten doses.

Sodium salicylate, made official in 1880, is a "white amorphous powder, odorless and having a sweetish saline taste."

138.

Exercise.

1. This small muscle is attached to the alar cartilage and to the integument at the end of the nose.

2. The *vomer* has no muscles attached to it.

3. At birth the lung substance is of a pinkish-white color, in adult life a mottled slate or ashen, becoming darker as age advances, from the deposit of carbonaceous matter in the superficial areolar tissue.

5. For *appendix vermiformis*, see note on 118, 12.

9. The liver has been called the "organ of five," because it has five ligaments, five fissures, five lobes, and five sets of vessels.

The small lobes here mentioned are on the under surface of the large right lobe.

10. The oval-shaped center of white substance exposed when the upper part of the cerebrum is removed with a scalpel, is called the *centrum ovāle minus*. The large area of white substance exposed upon removing all that part of the hemisphere above the bottom of the longitudinal fissure is called *centrum ovāle majus*.

11. A *ganglion* is an enlargement in the course of a nerve, consisting of nerve cells and fibers, and varying in size from microscopic to large conspicuous masses.

12. *Ganglion impar* is the lowest ganglion of the great sympathetic system, or gangliated cord.

141.

Exercise.

5. Physiologically the statement in this sentence is correct. Blanching of the hair may accompany or follow disease. A few cases are on record of the sudden blanching of the hair through grief or terror. The cases of Marie Antoinette and Sir Thomas More have often been detailed as showing this phenomenon on the eve of their respective executions.

6. *Scabies*, or the itch, is a contagious disease of the skin, caused by an animal parasite, the *acarus scabiei*, or itch-mite. The female *acarus* burrows under the skin, laying eggs as she progresses. In a week or two these hatch into young *acari*, ready to begin operation on their own account. Sulphur ointment (*Unguentum Sulphuris*) is considered a specific for the disease.

12. For *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum*, see note on 85, 9.

13. The "*Facies Hippocratica*," was so called because described by Hippocrates (B. C. 460–357?). In this "the nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed and cold."

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fluid extract of ergot is from half a fluidrachm to four fluidrachms (1.9–15 C. c.). The dose of the wine of ergot is from one to four fluidrachms (3.75–15 C. c.).

156.*Exercise.—Surgery.*

1, 2. *Antisepsis* has reference to the employment of means to destroy infective micro-organisms which may be present upon the wound or field of operation, the instruments, dressings and hands of the surgeon. The *antiseptic* method was first systematically employed by Sir Joseph Lister, in 1865, in the treatment of compound fracture of the leg, carbolic acid being the germicidal agent employed.

Asepsis has reference to the absence of infective micro-organisms from the wound or field of operation, the instruments, dressings and hands of the surgeon.

Asepsis aims at *absolute cleanliness*, no germicidal substances being brought into contact with the wound after this end has been attained. The hurtful influence of antiseptic substances, as applied to the wound in irrigating solutions and dressings, has caused the rapid adoption into favor at the present time of the aseptic method.

3. Aurelius Cornelius Celsus, a Roman medical writer, flourished from 53 B.C. to 7 A.D.

5. *Atherōma* of the arteries is a fibroid and fatty degeneration, with calcification, which very frequently takes place in the coats of the larger arteries after middle life.

8. Green defines a *tumor* as an "atypical new formation, not the result of an inflammation."

A simple or benign (?) tumor is usually encapsulated, and shows no tendency to infiltrate surrounding tissues. Malignant growths have, as a rule, no capsule, invade surrounding tissues by infiltration, and recur after apparently complete removal, while secondary growths appear in near or distant tissues. According to Cohnheim, the essential factor in malignancy is the absence of what he calls "physiological resistance"; that is, the power of adjacent tissues to resist invasion. Hence the frequency of such

growths in those who have passed middle life, and in those organs whose physiological function is spent or is declining.

Mere mention can be made in this place of the two theories which have attracted most attention as to the etiology of tumors: (1) The *theory of embryonic remains*—latent embryonic cells remaining among adult tissues; (2) the *parasitic theory*—the inoculation of tissues with some micro-organism which excites rapid multiplication of cells.

160.

Exercise.

1. For *spiritus frumentī*, see note on 126, 5.

2. Quassia is the wood of a tree growing in Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. The wood is "dense, tough, of medium hardness, porous, with a minute pith, and narrow, medullary rays, inodorous, and intensely bitter." It is an invigorating tonic to the digestive organs. The name was derived from Quassi, a negro of Surinam, by whom it was used about the middle of the last century in the treatment of malignant fevers. The infusion, tincture, and extracts are official.

5. See note on 33, 13.

8. Impure, commercial zinc sulphate is called "white vitriol." It is in "colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, without odor, and having an astringent, metallic taste." It is efflorescent in dry air. As a medicinal agent, it is tonic, astringent, and in large doses, emetic. Its solution makes a useful eye-wash.

Alum, see note on 85, 13.

Aqua Rosae, see note on 20, 15.

9. There are two forms of *ophthalmia neo-natorum*—catarrhal ophthalmia and purulent ophthalmia. The catarrhal form runs a mild course, and unusually lasts but a few days.

The purulent form rapidly develops an intense inflammation, with a profuse discharge of greenish pus. Ulceration of the cornea may supervene. The eye should be irrigated every half hour with a saturated solution of boric acid. In the later stage of the disease a 2 per cent solution of silver nitrate may be used once a day.

Silver nitrate, or lunar caustic, is in "colorless, transparent, tab-

ular, rhombic crystals, becoming gray or grayish black on exposure to light in presence of organic matter, odorless, having a bitter, caustic and strongly metallic taste, and a neutral reaction." It is usually incompatible with spring or river water, on account of a little common salt usually contained in them. It is one of the most efficient escharotics.

165.

Exercise.

1. The medical and toxic properties of *nux vomica* are those of strychnine. See note on 99, 6.

For Scammony, see note on 72, 5.

For Aloes, see note on 20, 12.

For Rhubarb, see note on 28, 2.

3. The pills of carbonate of iron should be kept in mass, to be made up as required. They closely resemble Blaud's Pills, and are sometimes known as Griffith's Pills. They are useful in the treatment of *chlorosis*.

4. For potassium chlorate, see note on 64, 11.

Glycerine is a "sweet principle, obtained by reaction of fats and fixed oils with aqueous fluids, and containing a small percentage of water" (Br.). It is a "clear, colorless liquid, of a syrupy consistence, oily to the touch, odorless, very sweet, and slightly warm to the taste." It is extensively used as a vehicle for other medicinal substances; also for external application in skin diseases.

6. *Bacteria* are minute, unicellular, colorless vegetable organisms, which multiply by transverse division,—hence the term *fission-fungi*. They possess an enveloping membrane but no nucleus. Obtaining their nutrition wholly from organic matters, they are either *saprophytes* or *parasites*. The life processes of the saprophytic form result in decomposition, putrefaction and fermentation; while the parasitic forms, deriving their nutrition from a living body, are, in the main, pathogenic.

10. As corrosive sublimate, though a powerful germicide, combines readily with protoplasmic bodies, forming an inert precipitate, albuminate of mercury, it will be seen that the germicidal

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TABLES OF DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

NOUNS.

194. *First or A-Declension.*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N., V.	tinctūrā, <i>a tincture.</i>	tinctūræ, <i>tinctures.</i>
G.	tinctūræ, <i>of a tincture.</i>	tinctūrārum, <i>of tinctures.</i>
D.	tinctūræ, <i>to or for a tincture.</i>	tinctūris, <i>to or for tinctures.</i>
AC.	tinctūram, <i>a tincture.</i>	tinctūrās, <i>tinctures.</i>
AB.	tinctūrā, <i>with, from, or by a tincture.</i>	tinctūris, <i>with, from or by tinctures.</i>

195. *Second or O-Declension.*

	SINGULAR.		
N.	syrupus	puer	infusum
G.	syrupī	puerī	infusī
D.	syrupō	puerō	infusō
AC.	syrupum	puerum	infusum
V.	syrupø	puer	infusum
AB.	syrupō	puerō	infusō
	PLURAL.		
N.	syrupī	puerī	infusæ
G.	syrupōrum	puerōrum	infusōrum
D.	syrupīs	puerīs	infusīs
AC.	syrupōs	puerōs	infusæ
V.	syrupī	puerī	infusæ
AB.	syrupīs	puerīs	infusīs

196. *Third Declension.—Mute Stems.*

SINGULAR.

N., V.	adeps	rādix	nitrās	cataplasma
G.	adipls	rādīcis	nitrātīs	cataplasmatīs
D.	adiplī	rādīcī	nitrātī	cataplasmatī
Ac.	adipem	rādīcem	nitrātem	cataplasma
Ab.	adipe	rādīce	nitrāte	cataplasmate

PLURAL.

N., Ac., V.	adipēs	rādīcēs	nitrātes	cataplasmata
GEN.	adipum	rādīcum	nitrātum	cataplasmatum
D., Ab.	adipibus	rādīcubus	nitrātibus	cataplasmatibus

197. *Liquid Stems.*

SINGULAR.

N., V.	dolor	pater	confectiō	nomen
G.	dolōris	patris	confectiōnis	nominis
D.	dolōrī	patrī	confectiōnī	nominī
Ac.	dolōrem	patrem	confectiōnem	nomen
Ab.	dolōre	patre	confectiōne	nomine

PLURAL.

N., V.	dolōrēs	patrēs	confectiōnēs	nomina
G.	dolōrum	patrum	confectiōnum	nominum
D.	doloribus	patribus	confectiōnibus	nominibus
Ac.	dolōrēs	patrēs	confectiōnēs	nomina
Ab.	doloribus	patribus	confectiōnibus	nominibus

198. *I-Stems.*

SINGULAR.

N., V.	tussis	famēs	auris	animal
G.	tussis	famis	auris	animālis
D.	tussī	famī	aurī	animālī
Ac.	tussim	famem	aurem	animal
Ab.	tussī	famī	aurī	animālī

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ADJECTIVES.

202. *First and Second Declensions.*

SINGULAR.			
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N.	bonus	bona	bonum
G.	boni	bonae	boni
D.	bono	bonae	bono
Ac.	bonum	bonam	bonum
V.	bone	bona	bonum
AB.	bono	bona	bono
PLURAL.			
N.	boni	bonae	bona
G.	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
D.	bonis	bonis	bonis
Ac.	bonos	bonas	bona
V.	boni	bonae	bona
AB.	bonis	bonis	bonis
SINGULAR.			
N.	miser	miserā	miserum
G.	miseri	miserāe	miseri
D.	miserō	miserāe	miserō
Ac.	miserum	miserām	miserum
V.	miser	miserā	miserum
AB.	miserō	miserā	miserō
PLURAL.			
N.	miseri	miserāe	miserā
G.	miserorum	miserarum	miserorum
D.	miseris	miseris	miseris
Ac.	miseros	miseras	miserā
V.	miseri	miserāe	miserā
AB.	miseris	miseris	miseris

203.

*Third Declension.**Adjective of Three Terminations.*

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N., V.	ācer	ācris	ācrē
G.	ācris	ācris	ācris
D.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
AC.	ācrēm	ācrēm	ācrē
AB.	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī

PLURAL.

N., AC., V.	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
GEN.	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D., AB.	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

Adjectives of Two Terminations.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N., V. levis	levē	levēs	levia
G. levis	levis	levium	levium
D. levī	levī	levibus	levibus
AC. levēm	levē	levēs	levia
AB. levī	levī	levibus	levibus

Adjectives of One Termination.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N., V.	simplex		potēns	
G.	simplicis		potentis	
D.	simplici		potenti	
AC.	simplicem	simplex	potentem	potēns
AB.	simplici (-ē)		potenti (-ē)	

PLURAL.

N., V.	simplic ēs	simplicia	potent ēs	potentia
G.	simplicium		potentium	
D., AB.	simplicibus		potentibus	
Ac.	simplic ēs(-is)	simplicia	potent ēs (-is)	potentia

204. *Irregular Adjectives.*

SINGULAR.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ūn us	ūn a	ūn um	ali us	ali a	ali ud
G.	ūn ius	ūn ius	ūn ius	ali us	ali us	ali us
D.	ūn ī	ūn ī	ūn ī	ali ī	ali ī	ali ī
Ac.	ūn um	ūn am	ūn um	ali um	ali am	ali um
AB.	ūn ō	ūn ā	ūn ō	ali ō	ali ā	ali ō

The plural is regular.

	<i>Masc</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. ana F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V.	du o	dua e	du o	tr ēs	tria
G.	du ōrum	du ārum	du ōrum	trium	trium
D.	du ōbus	du ābus	du ōbus	tribus	tribus
Ac.	du ōs (duo)	du ās	du o	tr ēs	tria
AB.	du ōbus	du ābus	du ōbus	tribus	tribus

205. *Declension of Comparatives.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N., V.	fortior	fortius	forti ōrēs	forti ōra
G.	forti ōris		forti ōrum	
D.	forti ōrī		fortior ibus	
Ac.	forti ōrem	fortius	forti ōrēs	forti ōra
AB.	fortior ī (-e)		fortior ibus	

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CARDINALS.		ORDINALS.	
8.	octō	8th.	octāvus
9.	novem	9th.	nōnus
10.	decem	10th.	decimus
11.	ūndecim	11th.	ūndecimus
12.	duodecim	12th.	duodecimus
13.	tredecim	13th.	tertius decimus
14.	quattuordecim	14th.	quartus decimus
15.	quīndecim	15th.	quīntus decimus
16.	sēdecim	16th.	septus decimus
17.	septendecim	17th.	septimus decimus
18.	duodēvigintī	18th.	duodēvicēsimum
19.	ūndēvigintī	19th.	ūndēvicēsimum
20.	vigintī	20th.	vicēsimum
21.	{ vigintī ūnus, or ūnus et vigintī	21st.	{ vicēsimum primus, or primus et vicēsimum
22.	{ vigintī duo, or duo et vigintī	22nd.	{ vicēsimum secundus, or duo et vicēsimum
28.	duodētrigintā	28th.	duodētricēsimum
29.	ūndētrigintā	29th.	ūndētricēsimum
30.	trigintā	30th.	tricēsimum
40.	quadrāgintā	40th.	quadrāgēsimum
50.	quīnquāgintā	50th.	quīnquāgēsimum
60.	sexāgintā	60th.	sexāgēsimum
70.	septuāgintā	70th.	septuāgēsimum
80.	octōgintā	80th.	octōgēsimum
90.	nōnāgintā	90th.	nōnāgēsimum
100.	centum	100th.	centēsimum
101.	{ centum ūnus, or centum et ūnus	101st.	{ centēsimum primus, centēsimum et primus
102.	{ centum duo, or centum et duo	102nd.	{ centēsimum secundus, centēsimum et secun-
200.	ducentī, -ae, -a	200th.	ducentēsimum [dus
300.	trecentī, -ae, -a	300th.	trecentēsimum
400.	quadringentī, -ae, -a	400th.	quadringentēsimum
500.	quīngentī, -ae, -a	500th.	quīngentēsimum
600.	sēscentī, or sexcentī	600th.	sēscentēsimum

CARDINALS.

700.	septingentī
800.	octingentī
900.	nōngentī
1,000.	mille
2,000.	duo millia
10,000.	decem millia
100,000.	centum millia

ORDINALS.

700th.	septingentēsimus
800th.	octingentēsimus
900th.	nōngentēsimus
1,000th.	millēsimus
2,000th.	bis millēsimus
10,000th.	decies millēsimus
100,000th.	centiēs millēsimus

208. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person.

SINGULAR.

N.	ego, I.
G.	meī, of me.
D.	mihi (mī), to, for me.
AC.	mē, me.
AB.	mē, from, by, with, etc., me.

PLURAL.

nōs, we.
nostrūm or nostrī, of us.
nōbis, to, for us.
nōs, us.
nōbis, from, by, with, etc., us.

Second Person.

N., V.	tū (thou), you.
G.	tuī, of (thee) you.
D.	tibi, to, for (thee) you.
AC.	tē (thee), you.
AB.	tē, from, by, with, etc., (thee) you.

vōs, you.
vestrūm or vestrī, of you.
vōbis, to, for you.
vōs, you.
vōbis, from, with, by, etc., you.

Third Person.

REFLEXIVE.

N.	_____
G.	suī, of him(self), her(self), it(self).
D.	sibi, to, for him(self), etc.
AC.	sē, sēsē, him(self), etc.
AB.	sē, sēsē, from, by, with, etc., him(self).

suī, of them(selves).
sibi, to, for them(selves).
sē, sēsē, them(selves).
sē, sēsē, from, by, with, etc., them(selves).

209. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

		SINGULAR.					
		<i>hic, this.</i>			<i>ille, that.</i>		
N.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	
G.	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	<i>illius</i>	
D.	<i>hūc</i>	<i>hūc</i>	<i>hūc</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illi</i>	
Ac.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	
Ab.	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>	
		PLURAL.					
N.	<i>hi</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>illi</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>	
G.	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	
D.	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	
Ac.	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>	
Ab.	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	<i>illis</i>	
		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>ei (ii)</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>	
G.	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	
D.	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	
Ac.	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>	
Ab.	<i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	<i>eīs (iis)</i>	
N.	<i>idem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eīdem</i> <i>iīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>	
G.	<i>ēius'dem</i>	<i>ēiusdem</i>	<i>ēiusdem</i>	<i>eōrun'- dem</i>	<i>eārun- dem</i>	<i>eōrun- dem</i>	
D.	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīdem</i>	<i>eīs'dem</i> <i>iīs'dem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	
Ac.	<i>eun'dem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>eōs'dem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>e'adem</i>	
Ab.	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	<i>eīsdem</i> <i>iīsdem</i>	
		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	
G.	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	
D.	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	
Ac.	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	
Ab.	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	<i>ipsis</i>	

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209. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

SINGULAR.

	<i>hic, this.</i>			<i>ille, that.</i>		
N.	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	illud
G.	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
D.	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
Ac.	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
Ab.	hoc	haec	hoc	illo	illa	illo

PLURAL.

N.	hi	hae	haec	illi	illae	illa
G.	horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum
D.	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis
Ac.	hos	has	haec	illos	illas	illa
Ab.	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis

SINGULAR.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	is	ea	id	ei (ii)	eae	ea
G.	 eius	 eius	 eius	 eorum	 earum	 eorum
D.	 ei	 ei	 ei	 eis (iis)	 eis (iis)	 eis (iis)
Ac.	 eum	 eam	 id	 eos	 eas	 ea
Ab.	 eo	 ea	 eo	 eis (iis)	 eis (iis)	 eis (iis)

N.	idem	e'adem	idem	} eidem iidem	eaedem	e'adem
G.	eius'dem	eiusdem	eiusdem		eorum'dem	earum'dem	eorum'dem
D.	eidem	eidem	eidem	} eis'dem iis'dem	eisdem	eisdem
Ac.	eun'dem	eandem	idem		eos'dem	easdem	e'adem
Ab.	eodem	eadem	eodem	} eisdem iisdem	eisdem	eisdem
					iisdem	iisdem

SINGULAR.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
G.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
D.	ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
Ac.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
Ab.	ipso	ipsa	ipso	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis

210. *Relative Pronoun.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	quī	quæ	quod	quī	quæ	quæ
G.	eūius	eūius	eūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	eūī	eūī	eūī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	quæ
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibis

211. *Interrogative Pronoun.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	quis	quæ	quid	quī	quæ	quæ
G.	eūius	eūius	eūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
D.	eūī	eūī	eūī	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	quæ
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

212. *Indefinite Pronoun.*

	SINGULAR.		
N.	{ aliquis	{ aliquæ	aliquid
	{ aliqui	{ aliqua	
G.	_____	alicūius	_____
D.	_____	alicūī	_____
Ac.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid
Ab.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

	PLURAL.		
N.	aliquī	aliquæ	aliqua
G.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
D.	_____	aliquibus	_____
Ac.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
Ab.	_____	aliquibus	_____

REGULAR VERBS.

213. First Conjugation.—Ā-Verbs.

amō, love.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

*I love, am loving, do love, etc.**I am loved, etc.*

amō	amāmus	amOR	amāmur
amās	amātis	amāris, or -re	amāmini
amat	amant	amātur	amantur

IMPERFECT.

*I loved, was loving, did love, etc.**I was loved, etc.*

amābam	amābāmus	amābar	amābāmur
amābas	amābātis	amābāris, or -re	amābāmini
amābat	amābant	amābātur	amābantur

FUTURE.

*I shall love, etc.**I shall be loved, etc.*

amābō	amābimus	amābor	amābimur
amābis	amābitis	amāberis, or -re	amābimini
amābit	amābunt	amābitur	amābuntur

PERFECT.

*I have loved, I loved, etc.**I have been (was) loved, etc.*

amāvī	amāvimus	amātus	{ sum es est	amātī	{ sumus estis sunt
amāvisti	amāvistis				
amāvit	amāvērunt, or -re				

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FUTURE.

amāto, *thou shalt love.*
 amāto, *he shall love.*
 amātōte, *you shall love.*
 amantō, *they shall love.*

amātor, *thou shalt be loved.*
 amātor, *he shall be loved.*
 —————
 amantor, *they shall be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. amāre, *to love.*
 PERF. amāvisse, *to have loved.*
 FUT. amātūrus esse, *to be about to love.*

amāri, *to be loved.*
 amātus esse, *to have been loved.*
 amātum iri, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. amāns, -antis, *loving.*
 FUT. amātūrus, -a, -um, *about to love.*
 PERF. —————

PRES. —————
 GER. amandus, -a, -um, *to be loved.*
 PERF. amātus, -a, -um, *loved, having been loved.*

GERUND.

N. —————
 G. amandi, *of loving.*
 D. amandō, *for loving.*
 AC. amandum, *loving.*
 AB. amandō, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

—————
 —————
 —————
 AC. amātum, *to love.*
 AB. amātū, *to love, to be loved.*

214. Second Conjugation.—Ē-Verbs.

moneō, *advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: moneō, monēre, monui, monitus.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

I advise, etc.

I am advised, etc.

moneō monēmus
 monēs monētis
 monet monent

moneor monēmur
 monēris, or -re monemini
 monētur monentur

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, etc.

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbas	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

I was advised, etc.

monēbar	monēbāmur
monēbāris, or -re	monēbamini
monēbātur	monēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall advise, etc.

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

I shall be advised, etc.

monēbor	monēbimur
monēberis, or -re	monēbimini
monēbitur	monēbuntur

PERFECT.

I have advised, I advised, etc.

monuī	monuimus	monitus	sum	
monuisti	monuistis			es
monuit	monuerunt, or -re			est

I have been (was) advised, etc.

moniti	sumus	
		estis
		sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised, etc.

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

I had been advised, etc.

monitus	eram	moniti	erāmus		
				erās	erātis
				erat	erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have advised, etc.

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

I shall have been advised, etc.

monitus	erō	moniti	erimus		
				eris	eritis
				erit	erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

moneam	moneāmus
moneās	moneātis
moneat	moneant

monear	moneāmur
moneāris, or -re	moneāmini
moneātur	moneantur

164 TABLES OF DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

IMPERFECT.

monērem	monērēmus	monērer	monērēmur
monēres	monērētis	monērēris, or -re	monērēmini
monēret	monērent	monērētur	monērentur

PERFECT.

monuerim	monuerimus	monitus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sim} \\ \text{sis} \\ \text{sit} \end{array} \right.$	moniti	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simus} \\ \text{sitis} \\ \text{sint} \end{array} \right.$
monueris	monueritis				
monuerit	monuerint				

PLUPERFECT.

monuissem	monuissēmus	monitus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	moniti	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
monuissēs	monuissētis				
monuisset	monuissent				

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

monē, <i>advise thou.</i>	monēre, <i>be thou advised.</i>
monēte, <i>advise ye.</i>	monēmini, <i>be ye advised.</i>

FUTURE.

monētō, <i>thou shalt advise.</i>	monētor, <i>thou shalt be advised.</i>
monētō, <i>he shall advise.</i>	monētor, <i>he shall be advised.</i>
monētōte, <i>you shall advise.</i>	_____
monento, <i>they shall advise.</i>	monentor, <i>they shall be advised.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. monēre, <i>to advise.</i>	monēri, <i>to be advised.</i>
PERF. monuisse, <i>to have advised.</i>	monitus esse, <i>to have been advised.</i>
FUT. monitūrus esse, <i>to be about to advise.</i>	monitum iri, <i>to be about to be advised.</i>

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FUTURE.

I shall rule, etc.

I shall be ruled, etc.

regam	regēmus	regar	regēmur
regēs	regētis	regēris, or -re	regēmini
reget	regent	regētur	regentur

PERFECT.

I have ruled, etc.

I have been ruled, etc.

rēxī	rēximus	rēctus	<table> <tr><td>sum</td></tr> <tr><td>es</td></tr> <tr><td>est</td></tr> </table>	sum	es	est	rēctī	<table> <tr><td>sumus</td></tr> <tr><td>estis</td></tr> <tr><td>sunt</td></tr> </table>	sumus	estis	sunt
sum											
es											
est											
sumus											
estis											
sunt											
rēxistī	rēxistis										
rēxit	rēxērunt, or -re										

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled, etc.

I had been ruled, etc.

rēxeram	rēxerāmus	rēctus	<table> <tr><td>eram</td></tr> <tr><td>erās</td></tr> <tr><td>erat</td></tr> </table>	eram	erās	erat	rēctī	<table> <tr><td>erāmus</td></tr> <tr><td>erātis</td></tr> <tr><td>erant</td></tr> </table>	erāmus	erātis	erant
eram											
erās											
erat											
erāmus											
erātis											
erant											
rēxerās	rēxerātis										
rēxerat	rēxerant										

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled, etc.

I shall have been ruled, etc.

rēxerō	rēxerimus	rēctus	<table> <tr><td>erō</td></tr> <tr><td>eris</td></tr> <tr><td>erit</td></tr> </table>	erō	eris	erit	rēctī	<table> <tr><td>erimus</td></tr> <tr><td>eritis</td></tr> <tr><td>erunt</td></tr> </table>	erimus	eritis	erunt
erō											
eris											
erit											
erimus											
eritis											
erunt											
rēxeris	rēxeritis										
rēxerit	rēxerint										

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

regam	regāmus	rega	regāmur
regās	regātis	regāris, or -re	regāmini
regat	regant	regātur	regantur

IMPERFECT.

regerem	regerēmus	regerer	regerēmur
regerēs	regerētis	regerēris, or -re	regerēmini
regeret	regerent	regerētur	regerentur

PERFECT.

rēxerim	rēxerimus	rēctus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sim} \\ \text{sis} \\ \text{sit} \end{array} \right.$	rēctī	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simus} \\ \text{sitis} \\ \text{sint} \end{array} \right.$
rēxeris	rēxeritis				
rēxerit	rēxerint				

PLUPERFECT.

rēxissem	rēxissēmus	rēctus	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{essēs} \\ \text{esset} \end{array} \right.$	rēctī	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essēmus} \\ \text{essētis} \\ \text{essent} \end{array} \right.$
rēxissēs	rēxissētis				
rēxisset	rēxissent				

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT.

regē, *rule thou.*
regite, *rule ye.*

regere, *be thou ruled.*
regimini, *be ye ruled.*

FUTURE.

regitō, *thou shalt rule.*
regitō, *he shall rule.*
regitōte, *ye shall rule.*
reguntō, *they shall rule.*

regitor, *thou shalt be ruled.*
regitor, *he shall be ruled.*
—————
reguntor, *they shall be ruled.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. regere, *to rule.*
PERF. rēxisse, *to have ruled.*
FUT. rectūrus esse, *to be*
about to rule.

regi, *to be ruled.*
rēctus esse, *to have been ruled.*
rēctum iri, *to be about to be*
ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. rēgēns, -entis, *ruling.*
FUT. rēctūrus, -a, -um, *about*
to rule.

PRES. —————
GER. regendus, -a, -um, *to*
be ruled.
PERF. rēctus, -a, -um, *ruled,*
having been ruled.

PERF. —————

GERUND.		SUPINE.	
N.	_____	_____	
G.	regendi, <i>of ruling.</i>	_____	
D.	regendō, <i>for ruling.</i>	_____	
AC.	regendum, <i>ruling.</i>	AC.	rēctum, <i>to rule.</i>
AB.	regendō, <i>by ruling.</i>	AB.	rēctū, <i>to rule, to be ruled.</i>

216. *Third Conjugation.—Verbs in -IŌ.*

capīō, take.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **capīō, capere, cēpi, captus.**

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

I take, etc.

I am taken, etc.

capīō	capimus	capior	capimur
capis	capitis	caperis, or -re	capimini
capit	capiunt	capitur	capiuntur

IMPERFECT.

I was taking, etc.

I was taken, etc.

capīēbam	capīēbāmus	capīēbar	capīēbāmur
capīēbās	capīēbātis	capīēbāris, or -re	capīēbāmini
capīēbat	capīēbant	capīēbātur	capīēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall take, etc.

I shall be taken, etc.

capiam	capiēmus	capiar	capiēmur
capies	capiētis	capieris, or -re	capiēmini
capiet	capient	capientur	capientur

PERFECT.

cēpi, cēpisti, cēpit, etc.

captus sum, es, est, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēperam, cēperās, cēperat, etc. captus eram, erās, erat, etc.

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217. Fourth Conjugation.—*I*-Verbs.

audiō, hear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS : audiō, audire, audiui, auditus.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

I hear, etc.

audiō audīmus
audīs audītis
audit audiunt

PASSIVE.

I am heard, etc.

PRESENT.

audior audīmur
audīris, or -re audīmini
auditur audiuntur

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing, etc.

audiēbam audiēbāmus
audiēbās audiēbātis
audiēbat audiēbant

I was heard, etc.

audiēbar audiēbāmur
audiēbāris, or -re audiēbāmini
audiēbātur audiēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall hear, etc.

audiam audiēmus
audiēs audiētis
audiet audient

I shall be heard, etc.

audiar audiēmur
audiēris, or -re audiēmini
audiētur audientur

PERFECT.

I have heard, etc.

audiui audiuimus
audiuisti audiuistis
audiuit audiuerunt, or -re

I have been heard, etc.

auditus } sum auditi } sumus
 } es } estis
 } est } sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard, etc.

audiveram audiverāmus
audiverās audiverātis
audiverat audiverant

I had been heard, etc.

auditus } eram auditi } erāmus
 } erās } erātis
 } erat } erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

*I shall have heard, etc.**I shall have been heard, etc.*

audiverō	audiverimus	auditus	} erō eris erit	auditi	} erimus eritis erunt
audiveris	audiveritis				
audiverit	audiverint				

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

audiam	audiāmus	audiar	audiāmur
audiās	audiātis	audiāris, or -re	audiāmini
audiat	audiant	audiātur	audiantur

IMPERFECT.

audirem	audirēmus	audirep	audirēmur
audirēs	audirētis	audirēris, or -re	audirēmini
audiret	audirent	audirētur	audirentur

PERFECT.

audiverim	audiverimus	auditus	} sim sis sit	auditi	} simus sitis sint
audiveris	audiveritis				
audiverit	audiverint				

PLUPERFECT.

audivissem	audivissēmus	auditus	} essem essēs esset	auditi	} essēmus essētis essent
audivissēs	audivissētis				
audivisset	audivissent				

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

audi, *hear thou.*
audite, *hear ye.*

audire, *be thou heard.*
audimini, *be ye heard.*

FUTURE.

auditō, *thou shalt hear.*
auditō, *he shall hear.*
auditōte, *ye shall hear.*
audiuntō, *they shall hear.*

auditōr, *thou shalt be heard.*
auditōr, *he shall be heard.*
—————
audiuntōr, *they shall be heard.*

172 TABLES OF DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. audire , <i>to hear.</i>	audiri , <i>to be heard.</i>
PERF. audivisse , <i>to have heard.</i>	auditus esse , <i>to have been heard.</i>
FUT. auditurus esse , <i>to be about to hear.</i>	auditum iri , <i>to be about to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. audiens, -entis , <i>hearing.</i>	PRES. _____
FUT. auditurus, -a, -um , <i>about to hear.</i>	GER. audiendus, -a, -um , <i>to be heard.</i>
PERF. _____	PERF. auditus, -a, -um , <i>heard, having been heard.</i>

GERUND.

N. _____
G. audiendi , <i>of hearing.</i>
D. audiendō , <i>for hearing.</i>
AC. audiendum , <i>hearing.</i>
AB. audiendō , <i>by hearing.</i>

SUPINE.

AC. auditum , <i>to hear.</i>
AB. auditū , <i>to hear, to be heard.</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS.

218. **sum** (STEMS **es, fu**), *be.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **sum, esse, fui, futurus.**

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
sum , <i>I am.</i>	sumus , <i>we are.</i>
es , <i>thou art.</i>	estis , <i>you are.</i>
est , <i>he (she, it) is.</i>	sunt , <i>they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

eram , <i>I was.</i>	eramus , <i>we were.</i>
erās , <i>thou wast.</i>	erātis , <i>you were.</i>
erat , <i>he was.</i>	erant , <i>they were.</i>

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174 TABLES OF DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

es, be thou.

este, be ye.

FUTURE.

estō, thou shalt be.

estote, ye shall be.

estō, he shall be.

suntō, they shall be.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. esse, to be.

PERF. fuisse, to have been.

FUT. futūrus esse, to be about to be.

futūrus, -a, -um, about to be.

219.

eō, ire, ivi (ii), itūrus, go.

fiō, fieri, factus sum (supplies passive to faciō, make), be made, become.

INDICATIVE.

PRES.	eō	imus	fiō	firmus
	is	itis	fis	fitis
	it	eunt	fit	fiunt

INDICATIVE.

IMP.	ibam	fiōbam
FUT.	ibō	fiām
PERF.	ii or ivi	factus sum
PLUP.	ieram or iveram	factus eram
FUT. PERF.	ierō, iverō	factus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	eam	fiām
IMPERF.	irem	fierem
PERF.	ierim or iverim	factus sim
PLUP.	issem, ivissem	factus essem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. I	Ite	fi	fiite
FUT. Itō	Itōte	_____	_____
Itō	euntō	_____	_____

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	Ire	feri
PERF	isse or ivisse	factus esse
FUT.	itūrus esse	factum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	iōns, Gen. euntis	PRES. _____
FUT.	itūrus, -a, -um	GER. faciendus
PERF.	_____	PERF. factus

GERUND.

SUPINE.

N.	_____	_____
G.	eundi	_____
D.	eundō	_____
Ac.	eundum	Ac. itum
Ab.	eundō	Ab. itū

220. ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, bear, carry, endure.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRES.	ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur
	fers	fertis	ferpis, or -re	ferimini
	fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur
IMP.	ferēbam		ferēbar	
FUT.	feram		ferar	
PERF.	tulī		lātus sum	
PLUP.	tuleram		lātus eram	
FUT. PERF.	tulerō		lātus erō	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

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

IMPERATIVE.

	ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.
PRES.	fer ferite	[ferre]	ferimini
FUT.	fertō fertōte	fertor	
	fertō feruntō	fertor	feruntor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferre	ferri
PERF.	tulisse	lātus esse
FUT.	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	ferēns	PRES. _____
FUT.	lātūrus	GER. ferendus
PERF.	_____	PERF. lātus

GERUND.

N.	_____
G.	ferendi
D.	ferendō
AC.	ferendum
AB.	ferendō

SUPINE.

AC.	lātum
AB.	lātū

ROMAN PRONUNCIATION.*

1.

Vowels.

Ā as in *father*.

Ō as in *they*.

Ī as in *machine*.

Ō as in *note*.

Ū as in *rude*.

Y like French *u*, German *ü*.

ǣ as in the first syllable of *aha*.

ĕ as in *met*.

ĭ as in *pin*.

ō as in *obey, melody*.

ū as in *put*.

* Bennett's Latin Grammar.

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ANATOMICAL EQUIVALENTS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Stem (Greek).</i>
arm	brachium	brachion	(brachi-)
bile	bilis	cholē	(chol-)
blood	sanguis	haema	(haemat-)
body	corpus	sōma	(somat-)
bone	os	osteon	(oste-)
brain	cerebrum	encephalon	(encephal-)
breast	mamma	mastos	(mast-)
buttocks	nates	gloutoi	(glout-)
cartilage	cartilago	chondros	(chondr-)
chest	thorax	thorax	(thorac-)
chin	mentum	geneion	(genei-)
cornea	cornu	keras	(kerat-)
ear	auris	ous	(ōt-)
elbow	cubitus	angkon	(ancon-)
eye	oculus	ophthalmos	(ophthalm-)
fat	adeps	lipos	(lip-)
finger	digitus	dactylos	(dactyl-)
flesh	caro (carnis)	sarx	(sarc-)
foot	pes	pous	(pod-)
hair	capillus	thrix	(trich-)
hand	manus	cheir	(cheir-)
head	caput	cephalē	(cephal-)
heart	cor	cardia	(cardi-)
intestine	intestinum	enteron	(enter-)
joint	artus	arthron	(arthr-)
kidney	ren	nephros	(nephr-)
knee	genu	gonu	(gonat-)
ligament	ligamentum	syndesmos	(syndesm-)
liver	jecur or hepar (Gr.)	hepar	(hepat-)
loin	lumbus	lapara	(lapar-)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Stem (Greek).</i>
lung	pulmo	pneumon	(pneumon-)
mouth	os	stoma	(stomat-)
muscle	musculus	mys	(my-)
navel	umbilicus	omphalos	(omphal-)
neck	collum	trachelos	(trachel-)
nerve	nervus	neuron	(neur-)
nose	nasus	rhis	(rhin-)
omentum	omentum	epiploon	(epiplo-)
pubic bone	os pubis	pecten	(pecten-)
shoulder	humerus	ōmos	(ōm-)
skin	cutis	derma	(dermat-)
skull	cranium	cranion	(crani-)
stomach	stomachus	gastēr	(gastr-)
sweat	sudor	idros	(idro(t)-)
tendon	tendo	tenon	(tenon-)
testicle	testis	orchis	(orch-)
throat	fauces	pharynx	(pharyng-)
tongue	lingua	glossa	(gloss-)
tooth	dens	odous	(odont-)
vagina	vagina	colpos	(colp-)
vein	vena	phleps	(phleb-)
vertebra	vertebra	spondylos	(spondyl-)
womb	uterus	hystera	(hyster-)
wrist	carpus	carpos	(carp-)

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES. (GREEK.)

Prefixes.

- a-, an-** (*alpha privative, un-, in-*), absence of: *anaemia, anodyne, aphonia.*
- ana-**, up, again, throughout: *anatomy, anarrhoea, anasarea.*
- anti-**, against: *antiperiodic, antiseptic, antitoxin.*
- apo-**, from, off, away: *apobiosis, apoplexy, apothecary.*
- dia-**, through: *diagnosis, diarrhoea, diastole.*
- dys-**, difficult, painful: *dysentery, dyspepsia, dyspnoea, dysuria.*
- ec-, ez-, ecto-**, out, aside, away from: *eclectic, ectropion, exanthema, ectoblast.*
- en-, (em-)**, in, within: *entropion, encephalic, embolus.*
- endo-**, within, internal: *endometrium, endothelium.*
- epi-**, upon, over, above: *epidemic, epidermis, epiglottis.*
- hemi-**, half: *hemicrania, hemiplegia.*
- heter (a)-**, different, other: *heteroplasm, heterophthalmia.*
- hyper-**, beyond (excessive): *hyperoemia, hyperaesthesia, hyperemesis.*
- hypo-**, under: *hypochondrium, hypodermic.*
- leuc(o)-**, white: *leucaemia, leucorrhoea.*
- macro-**, large (lit., long): *macrocephalus, macroscopic.*
- melan(o)-**, black: *melancholia, melanosis.*
- mes(o)-**, middle: *meso-colon, mesentery.*
- meta-**, with, amidst: *metacarpus, metastatic.*
- micro-**, small: *microcephalus, microscopic.*
- mon(o)-**, one: *monomania, monogastric.*
- oligo-**, few, little: *oligaemia, oliguria.*
- para-**, beside, near, through: *paracentesis, paraplegia, parotid.*
- peri-**, around: *pericardium, periosteum.*
- poly-**, many, much: *polydactylism, polysarcia, polyuria.*
- pro-**, before: *prodrome, prognosis.*
- pyo-**, relating to pus: *pyaemia, pyogenic.*
- syn- (sym-, sys-)**, with, together: *syncope, symphysis, systole.*

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10.	-stomy	(stoma)	<i>mouth, opening.</i>
11.	-tomy	(tome)	<i>a cutting.</i>
12.	-rhagia		<i>a bursting forth.</i>
13.	Gastr(o)-	(gaster)	<i>stomach (belly).</i>
	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,	(1, 2), (1, 5), (1, 18), (20,	
	11), (22, 11).		
14.	-logy	(logus)	<i>treatise.</i>
15.	-odynia	(odyne)	<i>pain.</i>
16.	-asthenia	(astheneia)	<i>debility.</i>
17.	-rhea	(rheo)	<i>flow.</i>
18.	-malacia	(malakia)	<i>softening.</i>
19.	-scopy	(scopeo)	<i>view, examine.</i>
20.	Hyster-	(hystera)	<i>womb.</i>
	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15,	17, 18.	
21.	Hepat-	(hepar)	<i>liver.</i>
	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14,	15, 17, 18.	
22.	Metr(o)-	(metra)	<i>womb.</i>
	2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17.		
23.	Myel(o)-	(myelos)	<i>marrow (spinal).</i>
	2, 3, 5, 12, 18.		
24.	My(o)-	(mys)	<i>muscle.</i>
	2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18.		
	25. -oma	(-oma)	<i>tumor.</i>
26.	Neph(r)o-	(nephros)	<i>kidney.</i>
	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18.		
27.	Neur(o)-	(neuron)	<i>nerve.</i>
	2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18.		
28.	Odont(o)-	(odous)	<i>tooth.</i>
	2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 25.		
	29. therapy	(therapeia)	<i>treatment.</i>
30.	Ophthalm(o)-	(ophthalmos)	<i>eye.</i>
	2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17,	19 (24, 5).	
31.	Oste(o)-	(osteon)	<i>bone.</i>
	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 18,	25 (23, 5).	
32.	Pneumon(o)-	(pneumon)	<i>lung.</i>
	2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17.		
33.	Haem(ato)-	(haema)	<i>blood.</i>
	3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22,	23, 25, 30, 31.	
34.	Hydro-	(hydor)	<i>water.</i>
	3, 7, 14, 17, 29, 30, 32, 33.		

This table may be greatly enlarged by reference to the list of Anatomical Equivalents.

ANATOMICAL PROPER NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, English surgeon and anatomist, 1764–1831.—Abernethy's fascia (over external iliac artery).

ACHILLES (Myth.), Grecian hero in the Trojan war, whose heel alone was vulnerable.—Tendo Achillis.

ADAMUS, Adam—first man.—Pomum Adami.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, English surgeon, 1784–1833.—Canal of (for internal pudic artery and nerve).

AMMON (Myth.), Jupiter, worshiped in Africa in the form of a ram.—Cornu Ammonis.

ANDERSCH, CHARLES SAMUEL, German anatomist, died 1777.—Ganglion of (petrous of glosso-pharyngeal).

ARANTIUS (ARANZI), JULIUS CÆSAR, Italian anatomist, 1530–1589.—Corpora Arantii; Duct of and Canal of (ductus venosus); Ventricle of (lower end of fourth ventricle).

ARNOLD, F., German anatomist, born 1803.—Ganglion of (otic); Nerve of (auricular branch of pneumo-gastric); Suspensory Ligament of (incus); Membrane of (pigmented layer of iris); Convolution of (posterior inferior, occipito-temporal lobe).

ATLAS (Myth.), Demi-god, fabled to support the world on his shoulders.—Atlas (first vertebra).

AUERBACH, LEOPOLD, German anatomist, born 1824.—Ganglion of; Plexus of (in small intestine).

BAILLARGER, JULES GABRIEL FRANCOIS, French physician and writer on mental maladies, born 1806.—Baillarger's stripes (in brain).

BARKOW, HANS KARL LEOPOLD, German anatomist (Breslau), 1798–1873.—Ligament of (in olecranon fossa).

BARTHOLIN, THOMAS, Danish physician, 1616–1680.—Glands of; Duct of (sub-lingual).

BAUDELOCQUE, JEAN LOUIS, French accoucheur, 1745–1810.—Line of (external conjugate diameter of pelvis).

BAUHIN, GASPARD, French anatomist, 1560–1624.—Valve of (ileo-cæcal); Glands of (tongue).

BECHTEREW, W. VON, Russian neurologist (living).—Nucleus of (near Deiter's in medulla).

BELL, SIR CHARLES, British surgeon and anatomist, 1774–1842.—External respiratory nerve of; Muscle of (trigone of bladder).

BELLINI, LAURENTIO, Italian anatomist (Florence), 1643–1704.—Tubes of (kidney); Ligament of (hip-joint).

BERNARD, CLAUDE, French physiologist, 1813–1878.—Canal of (supplementary duct of pancreas).

BERTIN, EXUPERE JOSEPH, French anatomist, 1712–1781.—Ligament of (ileo-femoral); Bones of (in sphenoid); Columns of (in kidney).

BICHAT, MARIE FRANCOIS XAVIER, Professor of anatomy and physiology in Paris, 1771–1802.—Fissure of (between cerebrum and cerebellum); Foramen of (third ventricle).

BIDDER, HEINRICH F., German anatomist, 1810—. Ganglion of (in auriculo-ventricular septum).

BIGELOW, HENRY J., American surgeon, 1846—. Ligament of (ileo-femoral or Y-shaped).

BLANDIN, PHILIPPE FREDERIC, French surgeon, 1798–1849.—Glands of (tongue).

BLUMENBACH, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German anatomist, 1752–1840.—Clivus or plane of (in sphenoid).

BOCHDALEK, VICTOR ALEXANDER, Professor of anatomy in Prague up till 1869. **BOCHDALEK, VICTOR** (son), anatomist in Prague (papers published from 1866).—Ganglion of (above upper canine tooth).

BOCK, KARL AUGUST, German anatomist and physician, 1782–1833.—Nerve of (pharyngeal); Ganglion of (cavernous).

BOERHAAVE, HERMANN, Dutch physician, 1668–1738.—Glands of (sudoriparous).

BOTALLI, LEONARDO, Italian anatomist, born in Sardinian States, 1530; lived in France from 1561 till 1585.—Foramen of (foramen ovale); Ligament of (obliterated ductus arteriosus).

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CHASSAIGNAC, CHARLES MARIE EDWARD, French surgeon and anatomist, 1805–1879.—Chassaignac's tubercle (anterior tubercle of transverse process of sixth cervical vertebra).

CHARCOT, JEAN MARTIN, French physician and anatomist, 1825–1893.—Prostatic crystals of.

CHAUSSIER, FRANCOIS, French surgeon and anatomist, 1746–1828.—Line of (rhaphe of corpus callosum).

CHOPART, FRANCOIS, French surgeon, 1741–1795.—Line of (in foot).

CLARK, JOSEPH LOCKHART, English microscopist, 1812–1880.—Column of (posterior vesicular, of cord).

CLAUDIUS, FREDERICH MATTHIAS, German anatomist (Marburg), 1822–1869.—Cells of (cochlea).

CLEVINGER, SHOBAL, American neurologist, born 1843.—Fissure of (inferior occipital, in brain).

CLOQUET, HIPPOLYTE, French surgeon and professor of anatomy, Paris 1787–1840.—Ganglion of (naso-palatine); Angle of (facial); Canal of (in vitreous); Septum of (septum crurale internum).

COHNHEIM, ——Cohnheim's fields (in muscle fibers).

COLLES, ABRAHAM, Irish surgeon, 1773–1843.—Ligament of (ligamentum triangulare femoris); Fascia of (deep layer of superficial perineal); Colles' Fracture (of lower end of radius).

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, English surgeon, 1768–1841.—Oblique band of (elbow joint); Ligament of (in mamma); Reflected tendon of (internal abdominal ring).

CORTI, MARQUIS ALFONSO, Italian anatomist (paper published in 1851).—Arches of; Cells of; Fibers or Rods of; Ganglion of; Membrane of; Organ of; Tunnel of (cochlea).

COTUNNIUS (COTUGNO), DOMENICO, Italian anatomist, 1736–1822.—Aqueduct of (aqueductus vestibuli); Liquor of (perilymph); Nerve of (naso-palatine); Recessus Cotunnii (in petrous bone).

COWPER, WILLIAM, English anatomist and surgeon, 1666–1709.—Cowper's glands; Ligament of (pubic).

CRUVEILHIER, JEAN, French surgeon and pathologist, 1791–1874.—Plexus of (in cervical region); Fascia of (superficial perineal).

CUVIER, GEORGES L. C. F. D., French naturalist, 1769–1832.—Canal of (ductus venosus).

CYON, ELIE VON, Russian physiologist, born at Telsh, 1843.—Nerve of.

DALTON, JOHN CALL, JR., American physiologist, 1825.—Parietal fissure of (in brain).

DEBOVE, GEORGE MANRICO, 1849.—Endothelium of (in intestine).

DEITERS, OTTO FRIEDRICH KARL, German anatomist and histologist, 1834–1863.—Deiter's nucleus.

DEMOURS, ANTOINE PIERRE, French surgeon and ophthalmologist, 1762–1836.—Membrane of (Descemet's).

DESCEMET, JEAN, French physician and anatomist, 1732–1814.—Membrane of (in cornea).

DONNE, ALFRED, French savant and physiologist, 1801–1878.—Globules of (hæmatoblasts).

DOUGLAS, JAMES, obstetrician and anatomist in London (Scottish birth), 1675–1742.—Pouch of (recto-vaginal); Semilunar fold of.

DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUISCHARD, French physician, 1648–1730.—Duverney's glands (glands of Bartholin); Foramen of (foramen of Winslow).

EBNER, VICTOR VON, German anatomist (paper published in 1873).—Gland of (in tongue).

ECKER, ALEXANDRIA, German anatomist (Freibourg), 1816–1887.—Occipital and transverse fissures of (in brain).

EHRENBITTER, —.—Ganglion of (jugular of glosso-pharyngeal).

ELLIS, GEORGE VINER, Professor of anatomy, University College, London; elected F. R. C. S. in 1843 (living).—Ligament of (in rectum).

EUSTACHIUS, BARTOLOMEO, Italian anatomist, 1510–1574.—Eustachian tube; Eustachian valve (in right auricle).

FALLOPIUS, GABRIELLO, Italian anatomist, 1523–1562.—Fallopian tube, Artery and Isthmus; Aqueduct, Arch and Canal of; Hiatus of; Muscle of (pyramidalis nasi).

FERREIN, ANTOINE, French physician and anatomist, 1693–1769.—Canal of; Tubes of; Pyramids of (medullary rays of kidney); Foramen anonymum Ferreini (hiatus Fallopii).

FLECHSIG, ROBERT FERDINAND, German anatomist, born 1812.—Columns of (spinal cord).

FLOOD, VALENTINE, Irish surgeon, died 1847.—Ligament of (gleno-humeral).

FOLIUS, CAECILIUS, Italian anatomist, 1615-1660.—Muscle of (laxator tympani); Processus Folianus (processus gracilis of malleus).

FOLTZ, J. C. E., French ophthalmic surgeon, 1822-1876.—Valve of (at canaliculus lacrymalis).

FONTANA, FELICE, Italian anatomist and naturalist, 1730-1805.—Spaces of and Canal of (at iris); Markings of (in nerve fibers).

FOVILLE, ACHILLE LOUIS, French physiologist and author, 1799-1878.—Oblique fasciculus of (peduncle of cerebellum); Decussation of (in cerebellum).

FRANKENHAUSER, F., German anatomist (memoir published in 1867).—Ganglion of (cervico-uterine).

GALEATI (OR GALEAZI), DOM. MAX. GUSMAN, Italian anatomist, 1686-1775.—Glands of (Lieberkuhn's).

GALEN, CLAUDIUS, Roman author and physician to Emperor Marcus Aurelius, 130-200 A. D.—Venae Galeni (in brain); Vein of (right marginal of heart); Foramen of (foramen ovale); Galen's anastomosis (between superior and inferior laryngeal nerves).

GARTNER, KARL F., German anatomist, 1786-1833.—Duct of or Canal of (relic of Wolffian duct).

GASSERIUS, JOHANN LAURENTIUS, German physician, 1505-1577.—Gasserian ganglion; Muscle of (ligamentum mallei externum or laxator tympani minor).

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, French anatomist, 1753-1802.—Muscle of (oblique fibers in stomach).

GENNARI, FRANCISCO, Italian anatomist (work published in 1782).—Lines of (Baillarger's stripes).

GERDY, PIERRE NICOLAS, French anatomist and physiologist, 1797-1856.—Ligament of (in axilla); Fibers of (at web of fingers).

GERLACH, JOSEPH VON, German anatomist, 1820.—Nerve network of.

GIANUZZI, —.—Crescents of (demi-lunes of Heidenhain).

GIMBERNAT, DON ANTONIO DE, Spanish surgeon; professor at Barcelona from 1762-1774.—Gimbernat's ligament.

GIRALDES, JOACHIM ALBIN, anatomist and surgeon in Paris (born in Portugal (1808-1875)).—Organ of (paradidymis).

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(in bone); Haversian fringes (in synovial membranes); Haversian glands.

HEIDENHAIN, RUDOLF PETER HEINRICH, German anatomist, 1834.—Demi-lunes of (in acini of mucous glands).

HEISTER, LORENZ, German anatomist, 1683–1758.—Valve of (gall-bladder).

HELMHOLTZ, HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND VON, professor of physics in Berlin, 1821–1894.—Ligament of (malleus).

HELVETIUS, JEAN CLAUDE ADRIEN, French anatomist, 1685–1765.—Ligament of (lateral bands in stomach).

HENLE, FRIEDRICH GUSTAV JAKOB, German anatomist and pathologist, 1809–1885.—Looped tubes of (in kidney); Fenestrated membrane of (beneath endothelium of arteries); Glands of (in eyelid); Layer of (in hair-follicle).

HENSEN, VICTOR, German embryologist, 1835.—Canal of (ear); Cells of (in cochlea).

HEROPHILUS, Alexandrian surgeon and anatomist, about B. C. 300.—Torcular Herophili.

HESSELBACH, F. K., German surgeon, 1759–1816.—Triangle of (lower part of abdomen).

HEY, WILLIAM, surgeon in Leeds, 1736–1819.—Ligament of (fascia lata).

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, English physician, 1613–1684.—Antrum of (in jaw); Corpus Highmorianum (in testicle).

HILTON, JOHN, English surgeon, 1804–1878.—Line of (at anus); Hilton's muscle (arytaeno-epiglottideus inferior).

HIRSCHFIELD, LUDWIG MORITZ, German neurologist, 1816.—Ganglion of (gyrus hippocampi).

HIS, WILHELM, German anatomist, —.—Space of (for lymphatics).

HOLDEN, LUTHER, English surgeon, licensed 1838 (living).—Line of (Poupart's ligament).

HOME, SIR EVERHARD, English surgeon, 1763–1832.—Lobe of (prostate).

HORNER, WILLIAM EDMONDS, American surgeon and anatomist, 1790–1853.—Muscle of (tensor tarsi).

HOUSTON, JOHN, Irish surgeon, 1802–1845.—Folds of (in rec-

tum); Muscles of (compressing veins of penis); Valves of (in rectum).

HUVIUS, JACOBUS, Dutch anatomist, early part of eighteenth century.—Plexus of (in ciliary region); Canal of (same as Fontana's); Sinus venosus Hovii (venae vorticosae).

HUGUIER, PIERRE CHARLES, French surgeon, 1804–1873.—Glands of (two small glands opening into vagina); Canal of (for chorda tympani).

HUNTER, JOHN, surgeon, physiologist and pathologist in London (Scottish birth), 1728–1793.—Hunter's canal.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, physician, obstetrician and anatomist in London (Scottish birth), 1718–1783.—Ligament of (round ligament of uterus).

HUSCHKE, EMIL, German anatomist, 1797–1858.—Huschke's valve; Huschke's canal (tympanum); Huschke's foramen (tympanic plate).

HUXLEY, —.—Layer of (in hair follicle).

INGRASSIAS, GIOVANNI FILIPPO, Italian anatomist (Naples), 1510–1580.—Processes of (lesser wings of sphenoid).

JACOB, ARTHUR, Irish ophthalmic surgeon, 1790–1874.—Jacob's membrane or coat (in retina).

JACOBSON, LUDWIG LEVIN, Danish anatomist, 1783–1843.—Jacobson's anastomosis; Canal of; Cartilage of; Jacobson's nerve; Jacobson's organ.

JARJAVAY, JEAN FRANCOIS, French surgeon, 1815–1868.—Jarjavay's muscle (depressor urethrae).

KERKRING(IUS), THEODORUS, Dutch anatomist, 1640–1693.—Valves of (valvulae conniventes).

KEY, ERNST AXEL HENRIK, 1832—.—Foramina of Key and Retzius (in meninges).

KILIAN, HERMANN FRIEDRICH, German professor of midwifery, 1800–1863.—Linea prominens of (sacrum).

KOBELT, GEORG LUDWIG, German surgeon, 1804–1857.—Muscle of (compressor of venae dorsales penis).

KOLLIKER, RUDOLPH ALBERT, Swiss anatomist and professor in Wurzburg, 1817—.—Nucleus of (central canal of cord); Reticular laminae of (in cochlea); Osteoclasts of (myeloplaxes of Robin).

KRAUSE, WILHELM, German anatomist, 1833-.—Glands of (conjunctiva); Membrane of (microscopic muscular structure); Articular end-bulbs of.

KUHNE, —.—End plates of (motorial).

LABBE, CHARLES (thesis published in Paris, 1882).—Posterior anastomosing vein of (cortex of cerebrum).

LANCISI, GIOVANNI MARIA, Italian anatomist, 1654-1720.—Nerves of (striae longitudinales in corpus callosum).

LANGERHANS, PAUL, 1848-1888.—Nerve endings of.

LAUMONIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, French surgeon, 1749-1818.—Ganglion of (carotid superior).

LAURA, SECONDO, Italian physician, 1833-.—Nucleus of (external auditory).

LAUTH, THOMAS, German anatomist, 1758-1826.—Transverse ligament of (atlas).

LEBER, THEODORE, German ophthalmologist, 1840-.—Venous plexus of (in eyeball).

LESSER, ADOLPH, physician in Berlin, 1851-.—Triangle of (in neck).

LIEBERKUHN, JOHANN NATH., German physician and naturalist, 1711-1756.—Ampulla of; Crypts or glands of.

LIEUTAUD, JOSEPH, French anatomist, 1703-1780.—Uvula of (in trigone of bladder).

LISFRANC, JACQUES, French surgeon, 1847-.—Lisfranc's tubercle (on first rib).

LISSAUER, —.—Boundary zone of (in spinal cord).

LITTRE, ALEXIS, French surgeon, 1658-1726.—Glands of (in urethra).

LIZARS, JOHN, Edinburgh surgeon, 1783-1860.—Lines of (gluteal region).

LOCKWOOD, C. B., English surgeon, M. R. C. S. in 1878 (living).—Ligament of (tendo orbitalis superior).

LOEWENBERG, BENJAMIN, German aural surgeon in Paris, 1836-.—Canal of (in cochlea).

LOEWIT, M., physiologist and pathologist in Prague (papers published, 1880-'81).—Ganglion of (bulbus arteriosus).

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MERKEL, KARL L., German anatomist, 1812-1876.—Ganglia and corpuscles of (touch); Muscle of (kerato-cricoid).

MERY, JEAN, French surgeon, 1645-1722.—Glands of (Cowper's).

MEYNEBT, T., professor of anatomy in Vienna, 1833-.—Ganglion of (optic basal); Commissure of.

MIERZEJEWSKY, M., French physician (present time).—Foramen of (under ligula).

MOHRENHEIMER, —.—Space of (between pectoralis major and deltoid).

MOLL, JACOB ANTONIUS, Dutch histologist (thesis in 1857).—Glands of (at margin of eyelid).

MONRO, ALEXANDER, professor of anatomy in Edinburgh University, 1733-1817.—Foramen of ; Sulcus of (in third ventricle).

MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM FETHERSTON, 1797-1859.—Tubercles of (in areolae of mammae); Glands of.

MORGAGNI, GIOVANNI, BATTISTA, Italian anatomist and pathologist, 1682-1771.—Caruncula Morgagni (middle lobe of prostate); Frenum Morgagni (projection formed by the ileo-colic and ileo-caecal valve); Glands of (urethral); Fossa of (navicular); Hydatids of (testicle); Fimbriae of (Fallopian tube); Foramen caecum Morgagni (in tongue); Columns of (in rectum); Liquor Morgagni.

MÜLLER, HEINRICH, German anatomist, 1820-1864.—Lid-muscle of ; Ring-muscle of ; Muscles of (in spheno-maxillary fossa).

MÜLLER, JOHANNES, German anatomist and physiologist, 1801-1858.—Ganglion of (jugular and prostatic); Duct of (foetal); Radial fibers of (in retina).

NABOTH, MARTIN, Saxon physician, 1675-1721.—Glands of (cervix uteri); Ovules of ; Vesicles of (same as glands).

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, London dentist (paper published 1839), died 1849.—Nasmyth's membrane (cuticle of enamel).

NELATON, AUGUSTE, French surgeon, 1807-1873.—Test line of (anterior superior spine of ilium to tuberosity of ischium); Fibers of (circular fibers of rectum).

NEUBAUER, JOHANN ERNST, German anatomist, 1742-1777.—Artery of (occasional branch of inferior thyroid).

NEUMANN, KARL GEORG, German medical writer, 1774-1850.—Corpuscles of (nucleated colored corpuscles in the blood),

NUCK, ANTOINE, professor of anatomy and surgery at Leyden, 1650–1692.—Canal of ; Glands of.

NUEL, —.—Spaces of (in cochlea).

NUHN, ANTON, professor of anatomy in Heidelberg, born 1814.—Glands of (beneath tip of tongue).

PACINI, FILIPPO, Italian physician and physiologist, 1812–1883.—Pacinian corpuscles (of touch).

PACCHIONIUS, ANTONINUS, Italian physician and anatomist (Rome), 1665–1726.—Pacchionian bodies ; Pacchionian fossae.

PANDER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN VON, German physiologist, 1794–1865.—Blood islands of.

PANSCH, ADOLF, German anatomist (Kiel), 1841–1887.—Parietal fissure of (in brain).

PECHLIN, JAN NIKLAAS, Dutch physician, 1646–1706.—Glands of (Peyer's).

PECQUET, JEAN, French anatomist, 1622–1674.—Cistern of (receptaculum chyli).

PETIT, FRANCOIS POURFOUR DU, French surgeon and anatomist, 1718–1794.—Canal of (in ligament of lens).

PETIT, J. L., French surgeon, 1674–1750.—Triangle of (abdomen); Sinus of (Valsalva).

PEYER, JOHANN K., Swiss anatomist, 1653–1712.—Peyer's glands and patches.

POTT, PERCIVAL, English surgeon and writer, 1713–1788.—Pott's fracture (of fibula).

POUPART, FRANCOIS, French anatomist, 1616–1708.—Poupart's ligament (also called ligament of Vesalius).

PURKINJE, JAN EVANGELISTA, Bohemian physiologist, 1787–1869.—Cells of (in cerebellar cortex); Fibers of (in hearts of ruminants); Axis cylinder of.

RANVIER, LOUIS R., French anatomist and pathologist, 1835.—Nodes of.

RATHEKE, MARTIN, German anatomist, 1793–1860.—Gland of (nasal); Pouch of (pharyngeal diverticulum).

RAUBER, AUGUST, German anatomist, 1845.—Convolution of (nuclear, in olivary body).

REICHERT, KARL B., German anatomist, 1811-1883.—Membrane of (Bowman's).

REIL, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, German physician, 1759-1813.—Island of; Fissure of; Band of (heart).

REISSNER, ERNST, Russian anatomist, 1824-1878.—Reissner's canal (cochlea); Reissner's membrane.

REMAK, ROBERT, German physician, 1815-1865.—Fibers of (non-medullated); Ganglion of (in heart).

RETZIUS, ANDREAS ADOLF, Swedish anatomist, 1796-1860.—Ligament of (annular of leg); Foramina of Key and Retzius (in meninges).

RIBES, FRANCOIS, French surgeon, 1770-1845.—Ganglion of (cephalic end of sympathetic).

RICHET, LOUIS ALFRED, French physiologist, 1816-.—Fascia and canal of (for umbilical vein).

RIDLEY, H., English anatomist, 1653-1708.—Sinus circulaire de Ridley (brain).

RIOLANUS, JEAN, French anatomist, 1580-1657.—Muscle of (in eyelid); Bones of (in petro-occipital suture).

RIVINI, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, German professor of physiology, 1652-1723.—Duct of (one of sub-lingual ducts); Notch of (in tympanic ring); Foramen of (in tympanum), disputed; Gland of (sub-lingual).

ROBIN, CHARLES PHILIPPE, French anatomist and microscopist, 1821-1885.—Myeloplaxes of (giant cells); Polar globules of (in ovum); Space of (in adventitia of arteries).

ROLANDO, LUIGI, professor of anatomy in Turin, 1773-1831.—Arciform fibers of (in medulla oblongata); Columns of (medulla); Fissure of; Tubercles of (medulla).

ROSENMÜLLER, JOHANN GEORG, German surgeon and anatomist (Leipsic), 1771-1820.—Fossa of; Organ or body of (parovarium); Rosenmüller's gland.

RUYSCHIUS, FRED, Dutch anatomist (Amsterdam), 1638-1731.—Membrana or tunica Ruyschiana (choroid).

SALTER, —.—Incremental lines of (in dentine).

SANTORINI, GIOVANNI DOMENICO, Italian anatomist, 1680-1736.—Canal of; Cartilages, ligament and tubercle of; Duct of; Fissure

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SKENE, ALEXANDER J. C., American gynecologist, 1837.—Skene's tubules (analogous in female to vesiculæ seminales).

SOEMMERING, SAMUEL THOMAS, German anatomist and physiologist, 1755-1830.—Soemmering's bone (part of malar); Yellow spot of (so-called foramen in retina); Ganglion of (thalamus); Nerve of (long pudic); Soemmering's numbering of cranial nerves.

SPIEGEL, ADRIAN VAN DEN, Dutch anatomist, professor of anatomy and surgery at University of Padua, 1558-1625.—Line of Spiegelius (*linea semilunaris*) Lobus Spiegelii (liver).

STENSEN, NICOLAS (BISHOP), Danish anatomist, 1638-1686.—Stensen's (or Steno's) canal, duct and foramen.

STILLING, BENEDICT, German anatomist and surgeon, 1810-1879.—Nucleus of (nerves tegmenth); Canal of (center of vitreous).

SWAN, JOSEPH, English anatomist, 1791-1874.—Foramina of (for superior dental nerves).

SYLVIUS, JACOBUS (JACQUES DUBOIS), professor of anatomy in Paris, 1478-1555.—Artery, fissure and fossa of; Aqueduct of.

SYME, JAMES, Scotch surgeon and writer, 1800-1870.—Lines of (for foot amputation).

TARIN, PIERRE, French anatomist and writer, 1700-1761.—Foramen of (hiatus Fallopii); Pons Tarini (posterior perforated space); Horny band of Tarinus (margin of *taenia semicircularis*).

TEICHMANN, —.—Haemin crystals of.

TENON, JACQUES RENE, French surgeon, 1724-1816.—Capsule of; Space of.

THEBESIUS, ADAM CHRISTIAN, German physician, 1686-1732.—Foramina of (in heart); Veins of (in heart); Valve of (coronary).

TOMES, SIR JOHN, —.—Fibers of (in dentine).

TROLARD, PAULIN, thesis in Paris, 1868.—Vein of (emptying into superior petrosal sinus).

TULPIUS, NICOLAS, Dutch anatomist, 1593-1674.—Valve of (ileo-caecal).

TURCK, LUDWIG, German physician, 1810-1868.—Fasciculus or column of (in spinal cord).

TURNER, SIR WILLIAM, professor of anatomy in Edinburgh (English birth), 1832.—Annectant convolution of.

TYRRELL, FREDERICK, English surgeon, 1797–1843.—Fascia of (rectovesical layer).

TYSON, EDWARD, English physician and anatomist, 1649–1708.—Glands of (prepuce and labia).

VALENTIN, GABRIEL GUSTAV, German physiologist, 1810–1883.—Ganglion of (above second bi-cuspid).

VALSALVA, ANTONIO MARIA, professor of anatomy at Bologna, 1666–1723.—Sinuses of.

VAROLIUS, CONSTANZO, Italian anatomist, 1543–1575.—Pons Varolii.

VATER; ABRAHAM, German anatomist, 1684–1751.—Corpuscles of (Pacinian).

VENUS (Myth.), Goddess of Love.—Mons Venæris.

VERGA, ANDREA, Italian physician and anatomist.—Ventricle of (in fornix).

VERHEYEN, PHILIPPI, Flemish anatomist, 1648–1710.—“Stars” of (superficial veins of kidney).

VESALIUS, ANDREAS, professor of anatomy in Padua (Belgian by birth), 1514–1564.—Foramen, glands, ligament and veins of.

VICQ D’AZYR, FELIX, professor of anatomy in Paris, 1748–1794.—Bundle of; Foramen (caecum) of; White line of.

VIDIUS (VIDUS), GUIDI (GUIDO), Florentine physician; professor of medicine in Paris, 1500–1569.—Vidian artery (internal maxillary); Vidian canal, foramen and nerve.

VIEUSSENS, RAYMOND, French anatomist, 1641–1720.—Valve of (in brain); Ganglion of (solar plexus); Corpus album subrotundum Vieussenii (anterior tubercle of optic thalamus); Ansa of (sympathetic in neck).

WACHENDORF, EBERHARD JACOB VON, professor of chemistry in Utrecht (Membrane described in 1740).—Membrane of (foetal eye).

WAGNER, RUDOLPH, German physiologist, 1805–1864.—Tactile corpuscles of.

WALDEYER, HEINRICH WILHELM GOTTFRIED, German anatomist, 1836.—Glands of (in eyelid).

WALTER, JOHANN G., German anatomist, 1734–1818.—Ganglion of (coccygeal).

WALTHER, JOHANN ADAM, German physician (Diss. De humanae linguae natura, 1806), Ducts of (sub-lingual).

WEBER, ERNST HEINRICH, German physiologist, 1795-1878.—Glands of (tongue).

WERNICKE, KARL, German neurologist, 1848.—Fissure of (vertical fissure at end of fissure of Sylvius).

WESTPHAL, KARL FRIEDRICH, German physician, 1833.—Nucleus of.

WEITBRECHT, JOSIAS (born at Wurtemberg), anatomist in St. Petersburg, 1702-1747.—Cord of or Ligament of (orbicular ligament of elbow).

WERNEKINK, FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN GREGOR, —.—Commissure of (decussation of praepeduncle in cerebellum).

WHARTON, THOMAS, English anatomist, 1610-1673.—Wharton's canal and duct; Wharton's jelly (in umbilical cord).

WILDER, BURT GREEN, American anatomist and naturalist, 1841.—Fissure of (amygdaline in brain).

WILLIS, THOMAS, English physician, 1622-1675.—Circle of; Chords of (in superior longitudinal sinus); Nerve of (spinal accessory); Gland of; Numbering of cranial nerves.

WILSON, JAMES ARTHUR, English physician and anatomist, 1795-1883.—Muscle of (constrictor urethrae).

WINSLOW, JACQUES BENIGNE (a Dane), professor of anatomy in Paris, 1669-1760.—Foramen of; Ligament of (knee-joint).

WIRSUNG, JOHANN GEORG, German physician, died 1643.—Canal of (pancreatic duct).

WOLFF, KASPAR FRIEDRICH, German anatomist, 1733-1794.—Wolffian body, duct and tubules.

WOOLNER, THOMAS, English sculptor and poet, 1826-1892.—Woolner's tip (helical apex of ear).

WORM, OLAUS, Danish anatomist and physiologist, 1588-1654.—Wormian bones.

WRISBERG, HEINRICH AUGUST, German anatomist (Göttingen), 1739-1808.—Nerve of; Cartilages of; Ganglion of (heart); Ligament of (knee).

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GENERAL VOCABULARY.

ā, ab, prep. with abl., *from*.

abacus, -ī, m., *shelf*.

abdōmen, -inis, n., *the belly* ;
abdomen.

abdōminālis, -e, *abdominal*.

abdūcēns, -ntis, *leading or drawing from (the median line)*; applied, also, to sixth pair of cranial nerves.

aberrāns, -ntis, *wandering*.

abiēs, abietis, f., *fir-tree*.

abstractum, -ī, n., *abstract*.

acācia, -ae, f., *gum-Arabic* ;
acacia.

accessōrius, -a, -um, *accessory*.

accidō, -ere, -cidī, intr., *occur, happen*.

ācer, ācris, ācre, *sharp, severe*.

acervulus, -ī, m. (lit., *little heap*), *acervulus*.

acētābulum, -ī, n. (lit., *vinegar cup*), *the bony cup-like cavity of the hip-joint*; *acetabulum*.

acētās, -ātis, m., *acetate*.

acētum, -ī, n., *vinegar*.

acidum, -ī, n., *acid*.

acinus, -ī, m., *a terminal compartment or secreting portion of a gland* ; *acinus*.

aconitum, -ī, n., *aconite*.

aconitina, -ae, f., *aconitine*.

acrōmium, -ī, n., *process at the summit of the scapula* ;
shoulder ; *acromion*.

acusticus, -a, -um, *auditory*.

acūtus, -a, -um, *acute*.

ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward*.

Adamus, -ī, m., *Adam*.

adeps, adipis, m. and f., *fat, lard*.

adjūtor, -ōris, m., *helper, assistant*.

adjuvō, -āre, -jūvī, -jūtus, *aid, assist*.

adsum, -esse, -fuī, *be present*.

aeger, -gra, -grum, *sick*.

aegrōtus, -a, -um, *sick*.

āēr, āēris, m., *air*.

aeternus, -a, -um, *eternal*.

aether, -is, m., *ether*.

ager, agrī, m., *field*.

agricola, -ae, m., *farmer*.

āla, -ae, f., *wing*.

ālāris, -e, *wing-like* ; *alar*.

albicāns, -ntis, *whitening, white*.

albūgineus, -a, -um, *white*.

albulus, -a, -um, *whitish*.

albus, -a, -um, *white*.

alcohol, indecl., n., *alcohol*.

alcoholicus, -a, -um, *alcoholic*.

aliquandō, adv., *sometimes*.

alius, -a, -ud, *other*.

aloē, ēs, f., *aloe*.

aloina, -ae, f., *aloin*.

alōpecia, -ae, f., *baldness (the effect of disease)*.

alter, -tera, -terum, *other*.

altus, -a, -um, *high*.

alūmen, -inis, n., *alum*.

alūminium, -ī, n., *aluminium*.

alveolus, -ī, m., *a small hollow or socket, a cell; alveolus*.

alvus, -ī, f., *belly, or its contents*.

amārus, -a, -um, *bitter*.

amātor, -ōris, m., *lover*.

Americānus, -a, -um, *American*.

amicus, -ī, m., *friend*.

āmissiō, -ōnis, f., *loss*.

āmissus, -ūs, m., *loss*.

ammōnia, -ae, f., *ammonia*.

ammōnium, -ī, n., *ammonium*, NH₃.

amnion, -ī, or *amniūm*, -ī, n., *innermost membrane enveloping the foetus; amnion*.

amygdala, -ae, f., *almond*.

anaestheticus, -a, -um, *producing insensibility; anaesthetic*.

anastomoticus, -a, -um, *anastomosing*.

ancōneus, -ī, m. (Gr. ἀγκων, *elbow*), *an extensor muscle of the forearm; anconeus*.

ānellus, -ī, m., *ring*.

angina, -ae, f., *sore throat*.

angina-pectoris, *a spasmodic pain and oppression about the heart; angina-pectoris*.

angulus, -ī, m., *angle*.

anima, -ae, f., *breath, life*.

animal, -ālis, n., *animal*.

anisum, -ī, n., *anise*.

ānnulāris, -e, *ring-like; annular*.

ānnulus, -ī, m., *ring*.

anserinus, -a, -um, *of a goose*.

anterius, -a, -um, *anterior*.

anticus, -a, -um, *foremost*.

antidōtum, -ī, n., *antidote*.

antihelix, -icis, f., *semi-circular ridge of external ear, in front of the helix (q. v.); anti-helix*.

antimōnium, -ī, n., *antimony*.

antimōniālis, -e, *of antimony; antimonial*.

antipyreticus, -a, -um, *reducing the temperature; antipyretic*.

antisepticus, -a, -um, *destroying germ-life; antiseptic*.

anti-trāgus, -ī, m., *a conical eminence opposite the tragus (q. v.); antitragus*.

antiquus, -a, -um, *ancient*.

antrum, -ī, n., *cave; cavity, especially in bone*.

ānus, -ī, m., *extremity of the rectum; anus*.

aōrta, -ae, f., *the great trunk of the arterial system; aorta*.

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- basis**, -is, f., *base*.
- belladonna**, -ae, f., *deadly nightshade; belladonna*.
- bene**, adv., *well*.
- benignus**, -a, -um, mild, *benign, not malignant*.
- berberis**, -idis, f., *barberry*.
- bibō**, -ere, bibī, *drink*.
- bicarbonās**, -ātis, m., *bicarbonate*.
- biceps**, -cipitis, *two-headed*.
- bifidus**, -a, -um, *cleft*.
- billāris**, -e, *pertaining to or conveying bile, biliary*.
- binī**, -ae, -a, *two each*.
- bismuthum**, -ī, n., *bismuth*.
- bitartrās**, -ātis, m., *bitartrate*.
- bonus**, -a, -um, *good*.
- borās**, -ātis, m., *borate*.
- brachiālis**, -e, *of the arm; brachial*.
- brāchium**, ī, n., *arm*.
- brevis**, -e, *short*.
- brōmidum**, -ī, n., *bromide*.
- bronchī**, -ōrum, m, *the two tubes with their branches which arise from the division of the trachea; bronchi*.
- būbula**, -ae, f., *beef*.
- būccinātor**, -ōris, m., *the trumpeter muscle; buccinator*.
- bulbus**, -ī, m., *bulb*.
- bursa**, -ae, f., *pouch, sac; bursa*.
- caecus**, -a, -um, *blind*.
- calamus**, -ī, m., *reed*.
- calcaneum**, -ī, n., *the heel-bone (os calcis)*.
- calcium**, -ī, n., *calcium*.
- calculus**, -ī, m., *pebble; calculus*.
- calidus**, -a, -um, *hot*.
- callōsus**, -a, -um, *hard, tough*.
- calor**, -ōris, m., *heat*.
- calumba**, -ae, f., *calumba*.
- calvārium**, -ī, n., *the skull-cap*.
- calx**, -cis, f., *lime*.
- calyx**, -icis, f., *cup; calyx*.
- camphora**, -ae, f., *camphor*.
- camphorātus**, -a, -um, *camphorated*.
- Canadēnsis**, -e, *Canadian*.
- canāliculus**, -ī, m., *small duct or canal*.
- canālis**, -is, m., *canal*.
- cancer**, -eris, m. (lit., *a crab*), *cancer*.
- caninus**, -a, -um, *of a dog; canine*.
- canis**, -is, m., and f., *dog*.
- cānitiēs**, -ēī, f., *a gray color, hoariness*.
- cannabis**, -is, f., *hemp*.
- cantharis**, -idis, f., *Spanish fly*.
- canthus**, -ī, m., *the corner or angle of the eye*.
- capīō**, -ere, cēpī, captus, *take*.
- capitulum**, ī, n., dim. (caput), *a knob or protuberance of bone received into a concavity of another bone*.

capsicum, *i.*, *n.*, *Cayenne pepper*; *capsicum*.

capsula, *-ae*, *f.*, *a small box*; *capsule*.

caput, *-itis*, *n.*, *head*.

carbō, *ōnis*, *m.*, *carbon*, *coal*, *charcoal*.

carbolicus, *-a*, *-um*, *carbolic*.

carbonās, *-ātis*, *m.*, *carbonate*.

carcinōma, *-atis*, *n.* (*usu.* *same as cancer*), *carcinoma*.

cardamōmum, *-i*, *n.*, *cardamom*.

carēō, *-ēre*, *-uī*, *-itus*, *need*, *want*.

carneus, *-a*, *-um*, *fleshy*.

Carolus, *-i*, *m.*, *Charles*.

carpus, *-i*, *m.*, *wrist*.

cartilāginōsus, *-a*, *-um*, *cartilaginous*.

cartilāgō, *-inis*, *f.*, *cartilage*.

caruncula, *-ae*, *f.* (*dim.*, *carō*, *flesh*), *a little piece of flesh*; *caruncle*.

cataplasma, *-atis*, *n.*, *poultice*; *cataplasm*.

catharticus, *-a*, *-um*, *cathartic*.

cauda, *-ae*, *f.*, *tail*.

caudātus, *-a*, *-um*, *having a tail*; *caudate*.

causa, *-ae*, *f.*, *cause*.

causō, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*, *cause*.

cavernōsus, *-a*, *-um*, *hollow*; *cavernous*.

cavitās, *-ātis*, *f.*, *cavity*.

cavus, *-a*, *-um*, *hollow*.

celeriter, *adv.*, *quickly*.

Celsus, *-i*, *m.*, *Celsus*. (*See Notes*.)

centrālis, *-e*, *central*.

centrum, *-i*, *n.*, *center*.

cephalalgia, *-ae*, *f.*, *headache*

cērātum, *-i*, *n.*, *waxed dressing*; *cerate*.

cerātus, *-a*, *-um*, *waxed*.

cerebellum, *-i*, *n.* (*dim.*, *cerebrum*), *posterior inferior portion of the brain*; *cerebellum*.

cerebrum, *-i*, *n.*, *the brain*, *especially the upper portion*; *cerebrum*.

cerevisia, *-ae*, *f.*, *beer*.

certus, *-a*, *-um*, *sure*, *certain*.

cervix, *-icis*, *f.*, *neck*.

cēterus, *-a*, *-um*, *other*.

charta, *-ae*, *f.*, *medicated paper*.

chartula, *-ae*, *f.*, *small paper (powder)*.

chirāta, *-ae*, *f.*, *chirata*.

chirurgia, *-ae*, *f.*, *surgery*.

chirurgus, *-i*, *m.*, *surgeon*.

chlōral, *indecl.*, *n.*, *chloral*.

chlōrās, *-ātis*, *m.*, *chlorate*.

chlōridum, *-i*, *n.*, *chloride*.

chlōrōformum, *-i*, *n.*, *chloroform*.

choledochus, *-i*, *holding or receiving bile*.

cholera, *-ae*, *f.*, *cholera*.

chorda, *-ae*, *f.*, *cord*.

chorion, *-i*, or **chorium**, *-i*, *n.*, *outer envelope of foetus*; *chorion*.

chronicus, -a, -um, *chronic*.

chylum, -i, n., *chyle*.

cibus, -i, m., *food*.

cleatrix, -icis, f., *scar*.

cleatorsus, -a, -um, *full of scars, scarred*.

Cicerō, -ōnis, m., *Cicero*.

ciliaris, -e, *ciliary*.

cinchona, -ae, f., *cinchona*.

cinchonina, -ae, f., *cinchonine*.

cinereus, a-, -um, *ash-colored*.

cinnamomum, -i, n., *cinnamon*.

circularis, -e, *circular*.

circulatio, -ōnis, f., *circulation*.

circulus, -i, m., *circle*.

circum, prep. with acc., *around*.

circumdō, -dare, dedī, datus, *surround*.

citō, adv., *promptly, quickly*.

citras, -ātis, m., *citrate*.

clarus, -a, -um, *clear, distinguished*.

claudus, -a, -um, *lame*.

clavus, -i, m., *a corn, usually on the toes*.

clitoris, -idis, f., *clitoris*.

clūdō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *shut, close*.

coccyx, -cygis, m., *coccyx; a group of small bones (usually four) attached to the lower part of the sacrum*.

cochlea, -ae, f. (lit., *snail shell*), *spiral cavity of the internal ear; cochlea*.

cochlearis, -is, n., *spoon*.

codeina, -ae, f., *an alkaloid of opium; codeine*.

coeliacus, a, -um, *relating to the stomach; celiac*.

colicus, -a, -um, *of or pertaining to the colon*.

collateralis, -e, *collateral*.

collum -i, n., *neck*.

colocynthis, -idis, f., *colocynth*.

color, -ōris, m., *color*.

cōlum, -i, n., *large intestine; colon*.

columna, -ae, f., *column*.

comes, itis, m., *companion*.

commissura, -ae, f., *a joining; commissure*.

communicans, -ntis, *communicating*.

communis, -e, *common*.

compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, *compound*.

conarium i n. (from Gr. κώνος a cone, a synonym for the pineal gland; *conarium*).

concha, -ae, f. (lit., *a shell*), *hollow part of the external ear; concha*.

confectio, -ōnis, f., *confection*.

conium, -i, n., *poison hemlock; conium*.

conjectura, -ae, f., *guess*.

conjunctiva, -ae, f., *a mucous membrane, so called because it unites the eye with the eyelid; conjunctiva*.

conī. eō, -ēre, -nīvī, *blink, half-close*.

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dexter, -tra, -trum, *right*.

diabeticus, -a, -um, *diabetis*.

(subst. *one having diabetes*).

diabolus, -ī, m., *devil*.

dicō, -ere, -dixī, dictus, *say*.

diēs, -ēī, m., *day*.

difficilis, -e, *difficult*.

digitālis, -is, f., *digitalis*.

digitus, -ī, m., *finger* (**digitus pedis**, *a toe*).

dilātor, -ōris, m., *that which dilates; dilator*.

dilūtus, -a, -um, *dilute*.

dimidius, -a, -um, *half*.

diphtheria, -ae, f., *diphtheria*.

discipulus, -ī, m., *a learner, pupil, student*.

diu, adv. *for a long time*.

diureticus, -a, -um, *diuretic*.

dividō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsus, *divide*.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give*.

doctus, -a, -um, *learned*.

dolōr, -ōris, m., *pain*.

dolōrōsus, -a, -um, *painful*.

domicilium, -ī, n., *abode*.

dorsālis, -e, *of the back; dorsal*.

dorsum, -ī, n., *back*.

dosis, -is, f., *dose*.

drachma, -ae, f., *drachm*.

ductus, -ūs, m., *duct*.

dulcis, -e, *sweet*.

duō, duae, duō, *two*.

duodēnum, -ī, n., *first portion of small intestine; duodenum*.

dūrus, -a, -um, *hard*.

dyspepsia, -ae, f., *dyspepsia*.

dyspepticus, -a, -um, *dyspeptic* (subst., *a dyspeptic*).

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *out of, from*.

eczema, -atis, n., *eczema*.

edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsus, *eat*.

efferēns, -ntis, *bearing out or away; efferent*.

effervescēns, -ntis, *boiling up*.

elegāns, -ntis, *elegant*.

ēluviēs, -ēī, f., *discharge*.

Elysium, -ī, m., *abode of the blest Elysium*.

emeticus, -a, -um, *causing vomiting; emetic*.

eminentia, -ae, f., *eminence*.

emō, -ere, -ēmī, emptus, *buy*.

empiricus, -ī, n., *quack; empiric*.

emplastrum, -ī, n., *plaster*.

ēnsiformis, -e, *sword-shaped; ensiform*.

ēō, īre, īvī, itus, *go*.

epilepsia, -ae, f., *epilepsy*.

epiploicus, -a, -um, *relating to the epiplōon (omentum)*.

epitheliōma, -atis, n., *skin-cancer*.

equinus, -a, -um, *of a horse; equine*.

ergota, -ae, f., *ergot*.

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *wander, err*.

eruditus, -a, -um, *learned, educated; erudite*.

erysipelas, -atis, n., *erysipelas*.

et, conj., *and*.

et-et, conj., *both-and*.

ethmoidālis, -e (*ἠθμός*, a sieve),
ethmoid.

etiam, conj., *even*.

eucalyptus, -ī, m., *eucalyptus*.

euonymus, -ī, m., *wahoo*; *euonymous*.

eupatōrium, -ī, n., *boneset*;
eupatorium.

Eustachius, -ī, m., *Eustachius*.

(See Anatomical Proper Names.)

exanthema, -atis, n., *a rash*;
exanthem.

excessus, -ūs, m., *departure*.

excidō, -ere, -idī, -isus, *cut out*;
excise.

excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *excite*.

expectatiō, -ōnis, f., *expectation*.

experimentum, -ī, n., *experiment*.

expressiō, -ōnis, f., *expression*.

exsiccātus, -a, -um, *dried out*.

exsudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
sweat out;
exude.

externus, -a, -um, *external*.

extensor, -ōris, m., *extender*;
extensor.

extractum, -ī, n., *extract*.

faciēs, -ēī, f., *face, countenance*.

faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus, *make*.

Fallopius, -ī, m., *Fallopian*.

(See Anatomical Proper Names.)

falx, -cis, f., *sickle (a sickle-shaped process)*.

familia, -ae (or -as), f., *family*.

fascia, -ae, f., *band*;
fascia.

fasciculus, -ī, m., *a small bundle of fibers*.

fauces, -ium, f., *upper part of throat*;
pharynx.

febrifuga, -ae, f., *agent that reduces fever*;
febrifuge.

febris, -is, f., *fever*.

fēmina, -ae, f., *woman*.

femorālis, -e, *of the thigh*;
femoral.

femur, -oris, n., *thigh*;
thighbone.

fenestra, -ae, f., *window*;
an opening in the wall of the tympanum.

ferē, adv., *almost*.

ferrum, -ī, n., *iron*.

fibrilla, -ae, f., *filament*;
fibril.

fibrōsus, -a, -um, *fibrous*.

fibula, -ae, f., *clasp*;
outer bone of leg.

fidēs, -eī, f., *faith, trustworthiness*.

fidus, -a, -um, *faithful, trustworthy*.

filia, -ae, f., *daughter*.

fillus, -ī, m., *son*.

filix, -icis, f., *fern*.

fimbria, -ae, f., *fringe*.

fimbriātus, -a, -um, *fringed*;
fimbriated.

finiō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, *end, finish*.

fiō, fierī, factus, *be made*.

fissūra, -ae, f., *cleft, fissure*.

flavus, -a, -um, *yellow*.

flexilis, -e, *flexible*.

flexor, -ōris, m., *muscle that bends; flexor*.

flos, flōris, m., *flower*.

fluidus, -a, -um, *fluid*.

flumen, -inis, n., *river*.

fluō, -ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow*.

fluor, -ōris, m., *flux, flow*.

foetus, -ūs, m., *embryo; foetus*.

foetidus, -a, -um, *offensive; fetid*.

folium, -i, n., *leaf*.

folliculus, -i, m., *a small secretory sac; follicle*.

fōns, -ntis, m., *fountain, spring*.

forāmen, -inis, n., *opening or passage*.

formō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *form*.

formula, -ae, f., *recipe, formula*.

fornicātus, -a, -um, *arched*.

fornix, -icis, m., *arch, vault; fornix*.

fortis, -e, *strong, brave*.

fossa, -ae, f., *ditch, depression; fossa*.

fovea, -ae, f., *small pit, depression*.

fractus, -a, -um, *broken*.

fragilitās, -ātis, f., *brittleness*.

frēnum, -i, n., *a bridle; a membranous fold; frenum*.

frigidus, a, -um, *cold*.

fructus, ūs, m, *fruit*.

frumentum -ī, n., *corn, grain*.

frustum, -ī, n., *piece, bit*.

functiō, -ōnis, f., *execution; normal action; function*.

fuscus, -a, -um, *brown*.

fūsiformis, -e, *spindle-shaped; fusiform*.

Galēnus, -i, m., *Galen*. (See Anatomical Proper Names.)

gallus, -ī, m., *cock*.

ganglion, -iī, n., *ganglion*.

ganglioniformis, -e, *ganglion-like*.

gastrocnemius, -ī, m., *muscle of calf of the leg; gastrocnemius*.

gelsemium, -i, n., *gelsemium; yellow jasmine (root)*.

gemellus, -a, -um, *paired, twin*.

gena, -ae, f., *the cheek*.

geniō-hyo-glossus, -ī, m., *muscle attached to chin, hyoid bone and tongue*.

gentiāna, -ae, f., *gentian*.

genu, -ūs, n., *knee*.

genus, generis, n., *kind*.

Germānus, -a, -um, *German*.

germinātivus, -a, -um, *germinative; germinal*.

glabrus, -a, -um, *smooth*.

glaciēs, -ēī, f., *ice*.

gladiolus, -ī, m. (lit., *a small sword*) *middle piece of sternum; gladiolus*.

glandula, ae, f., *small gland*.

glans, glandis, f. (lit., *an acorn*), *bulbous end of penis or clitoris; glans*.

globus, -ī, m., *globe*.

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hyoscyamus, -ī, m., *henbane*;
hyoscyamus.

ignārus, -a, -um, *ignorant*.

ilēum, -ī, n. (ἔιλειν, *to twist*),
third portion of small intestine;
ileum.

ileo-pectineus, -a, -um, *per-*
taining to the pectineus muscle
and the ilium; *ileo-pectineal*.

iliacus, -a, -um, *of or pertain-*
ing to the flanks or ilium;
iliac.

illum, -ī, n., *upper part of in-*
nominate bone; *ilium*.

ille, *illa*, *illud*, *he*, *she*, *it*.

immōbilis, -e, *immovable*.

immōbilitas, -ātis, f., *immo-*
bility. [fellow.

impar, -is, *without a mate or*

impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, *hin-*
der, *check*, *prevent*.

imperitus, -a, -um, *unskilled*.

impūrus, -a, -um, *impure*.

imus, -a, -um, *lowest*.

in, prep. with abl., *in*.

incisūra, -ae, f., *groove or*
notch.

incus, -udis, f. (lit., *anvil*),
ossicle of middle ear; *incus*.

index, -icis, c. (lit., *an in-*
former), *forefinger*.

Indicus, -a, -um, *Indian*.

inertia, -ae, f., *inactivity*, *in-*
ertness.

infans, -ntis, c., *infant*.

inferior, -ius, *lower*; *inferior*.

inflammatiō, -ōnis, f., *in-*
flammation.

infraspinātus, -a, -um, *be-*
neath the spine (of the scapula);
infraspinate.

infundibulum, ī, n., *funnel*;
infundibulum.

infūsum, -ī, m., *infusion*.

ingressus, -ūs, m., *entrance*.

innominātus, -a, -um, *un-*
named; *innominate*.

inter, prep. with acc., *between*.

intermittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mis-

sus, *intermit*.

internōdium, -ī, n., *space*
between two joints; *internode*.

internus, -a, -um, *inner*.

interosseus, -a, -um, *between*
bones; *interosseous*.

interpositus, -a, -um, *placed*
between.

Idem, *eadem*, *idem*, *same*.

inter-tragicus, -a, -um, *be-*
tween the tragus and anti-
tragus.

intestinum, -ī, n., *intestine*.

intumescētia, -ae, f., *an*
enlargement; *intumescence*.

inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus,
find, *discover*.

inversiō, -ōnis, f., *inversion*.

iodidum, -ī, n., *iodide*.

ipecacuanhae, -ae, f., *ipecac*.

ipse, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, *himself*, *her-*
self, *itself*.

iris, *iridis*, f. (lit., *the rain-*
bow), *a membrane of the eye*;
iris.

iris, *iridis*, f., *iris*; *blue flag*.

is, *ea*, *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*.

ischium, -i, n., *lowermost portion of the innominate bone*; *ischium*.

isthmus, -ī, m., *a narrow pass or band*; *isthmus*.

iter, *itineris*, n., *way*; *passage-way*.

Jalapa, -ae, f., *Jalap*.

jecur, *jecinoris*, n., *liver*.

jejūnum, -ī, n. (*jejūnus*, -a, -um, *hungry* *second portion of small intestine*); *jejunum*.

jūcunde, adv., *happily*, *pleasantly*.

jūglans, *juglandis*, f., *walnut*.

jugulāris, -e, *jugular*.

jūniperus, -ī, f., *juniper-tree*.

juvenis, -is, m. and f., adj. and subst., *young*; *a youth*.

Krameria, -ae, f., *rhatany (root)*; *krameria*.

labium, -ī, n., *lip*.

lacer, -a, -um, *lacerated*, *mutilated*.

lachryma, -ae, f., *tear*.

lachrymālis, -e, *pertaining to tears*; *lachrymal*.

lactās, -ātis, m., *a salt of lactic acid*; *lactate*.

lactiferus, -a, -um, *milk-bearing*; *lactiferous*.

lacūna, -ae, f., dim. (*lacus*), *a small cavity*; *lacuna*.

lacus, -ūs, m., *lake*, *basin*, *reservoir*.

lamella, -ae, f., dim. (*lamina*), *layer*.

lamina, -ae, f., *thin plate*, *layer*.

lāna, -ae, f., *wool*.

larynx, -yngis, m., *larynx*.

lassus, -a, -um, *weary*.

laterālis, -e, *lateral*.

Latine, adv., *in Latin*.

lātus, -a, -um, *broad*.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *praise*.

lavandula, -ae, f., *lavender*.

lavō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, or *lavi*, *lautus*, *wash*

laxātor, -ōris, m., *a muscle that loosens*; *relaxer*

legō, -ere, -lēgī, *lectus*, *bring together*; *collect*.

leniō, -ire -ivī, -ītus, *calm*, *soothe*, *assuage*

lenticulāris, -e, *lentil-shaped (double-convex)*, *lenticular*.

lentus, -a, -um, *sticky*.

letifer, -a, -um, *deadly*.

levātor, -ōris, m., *a muscle that lifts or elevates*; *lifter*.

levis, -e, *light*.

lien, -ēnis, m., *spleen*.

lienālis, -e, *of the spleen*.

ligamentōsus, -a, -um, *ligamentous*.

ligamentum, -ī, n., *ligament*.

lignum, -ī, n., *wood*.

limbus, -ī, m., *border*, *band*, *fringe*.

- limitāns**, -ntis, *limiting*.
limon, -ōnis, f., *lemon*.
linea, -ae, f., *line*.
lingua, -ae, f., *tongue*.
linguālis, -e, *of the tongue*;
lingual.
linimentum, -ī, n., *liniment*.
linum, -ī, n., *flax*.
lipōma, -atis, n., *a fatty tu-
mor*; *lipoma*.
liquidus, -a, -um, *liquid*.
liquor, -ōris, m., *solution, fluid*.
Lister, indecl. *Lister Sir Jo-
seph, an English surgeon*. (See
Notes.)
lobulus, -ī, m., *lobule*.
lobus, -ī, m., *lobe*.
longitudinālis, -e, *longitu-
dinal*.
longus, -a, -um, *long*.
lotiō, -ōnis, f., *wash, lotion*.
lucidus, -a, -um, *clear, trans-
parent*.
lumbālis, -e, *of the loins*;
lumbar.
lumbricālis, -e (*lumbricus*,
an earthworm), *a name given
to certain small muscles of
hand and foot*.
lumbus, -ī, m., *loin*.
lūnula, -ae, f., *small crescent*;
lunula.
lupulina, -ae, f., *yellow pow-
der from the scales of the hop*;
lupulin.
luxatiō, -ōnis, f., *dislocation*.
luteus, -a, -um, *yellow*.
lymp̄ha, -ae, f., *chyle*; *lymph*.
- mācerō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
soak, macerate.
macula, -ae, f., *spot*; *macule*.
magister, -trī, m., *teacher*,
master.
magnesia, -ae, f., *magnesia*.
magnus, -a, -um, *large, great*.
māla, -ae, f., *the cheek-bone*.
malaria, -ae, f., *malaria*.
malignus, -a, -um, *malignant*.
malleolus, -ī, m., *projection of
tibia, or fibula at the ankle-
joint*; *malleolus*.
malleus, -ī, m. (lit., *hammer*),
small bone of middle ear;
malleus.
malus, -a, -um, *bad*.
mamma, -ae, f., *breast (espe-
cially of females)*.
mandibulum, -ī, n., *a jaw*.
māne, indecl., n., *morning*.
manūbr̄ium, -ī, n. (lit., *a
handle, hilt*), *upper part of
sternum*; *manubrium*.
manus, -ūs, f., *hand*.
massa, -ae, f., *mass*.
masticō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
chew.
mastoideus, -a, -um, *nipple-
like*; *mastoid*.
mater, -tris, f., *mother*.
māteria, -ae, f., *materials*.
māternus, -a, -um, *maternal*.
matrix, -icis, f., *source, origin*.
maxilla, -ae, f., *jaw-bone, jaw*.
meātus, -ūs, m., *opening*;
passage.

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mūtātīō, -ōnis, f., *change*.

myōma, -atis, n., *a muscular tumor; myoma*.

myristica, -ae, f., *nutmeg*.

myrtiformis, -e, *shaped like the myrtle-leaf or berry; myrtiform*.

nāris, -is, f., *nostril*.

nāsus, -ī, m., *nose*.

natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *swim, float*.

natūra, -ae, f., *nature*.

nauta, -ae, m., *sailor*.

naviculāris, -e, *boat-shaped; navicular*.

neglectus, -a, -um, *neglected*.

nēmō, -inis, m. and f., *no one*.

nervus, -ī, m., *nerve*.

nescio, -ire, -īvi, -ītus, *not know; be ignorant of*.

neurilemma, -atis, n., *nerve-sheath*.

nictitāns, -ntis, *winking*.

nil, indecl., *nothing*.

nimum, adv., *too often*.

nisi, conj., *unless*.

nitrās, -ātis, m., *nitrate*.

nitricus, -a, -um, *nitric*.

nitrosus, -a, -um, *nitrous*.

nōmen, -inis, n., *name*.

nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *name*.

nōn, adv., *not*.

nondum, adv., *not yet*.

nōnus, -a, -um, *ninth*. [*know*].

nosco, -ere, nōvī, nōtus, *learn*,

novem, indecl., *nine*.

novus, -a, -um, *new*.

nox, noctis, f., *night*.

nucha, -ae, f., *nape of neck*.

nucleus, -ī, m., *vesicular body within a cell; nucleus*.

nullus, -a, -um, *no, none*.

numerus, -ī, m., *number*.

nunc, adv., *now*.

nux-vomica, nucis-vomicae, f., *nux-vomica*.

nymphae, -arum, f., *the labia minora, two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva*.

obliquus, -a, -um, *oblique*.

oblongātus, -a, -um, *oblong*.

obturātor, -ōris, m., *that which stops up; obstructor*.

octō, indecl., *eight*.

oculus, -ī, m., *eye*.

odontalgia, -ae, f., *toothache*.

oesophagus, -ī, m., *gullet; oesophagus*.

officina, -ae, f., *office*.

officinālis, -e, *officinal*.

oleorēsina, -ae, f., *oleoresin*.

oleum, -ī, n., *oil*.

olfactorius, -a, -um, *olfactory*.

omentum, -ī, n., *epiplöon; omentum*.

omnis, -e, *every, all*.

operculum, -ī, n. (lit., *a cover or lid*), *applied to a group of convolutions in the cerebrum, between the two divisions of the fissure of Sylvius*.

ophthalmicus, -a, -um, of the eye; ophthalmic.

opium, -ī, n., opium.

oppōnēns, -ntis, opposing.

opticus, -a, -um, optic.

opus, operis, n., work.

orbiculāris, -e, spherical, circular; orbicular.

orbita, -ae, f. (**orbis**, a circle), the cavity which lodges the eye; orbit.

ordō, -inis, m., row. [orifice.

orificium, -ī, n., opening;

orior, -īrī, ortus, arise.

os, oris, n., mouth.

os, ossis, n., bone.

ossiculum, -ī, n., small bone.

osteitis, -idis, f., inflammation of bone.

ostium, -ī, n., an opening.

ovālis, -e, egg-shaped, oval.

ovum, -ī, n., egg.

oxalās, -ātis, m., a salt of oxalic acid; oxalate.

oxidum, -ī, n., oxide.

palato-glossus, -ī, m., a muscle attached to palate and tongue; palato-glossus.

palātum, -ī, n., palate.

palpēbra, -ae, f., eyelid.

pālus, -ūdis, f., marsh, swamp.

pancreās, -ātis, n., pancreas.

pancreāticus, -a, -um, pancreatic.

papilla, -ae, f., a nipple, a small eminence; papilla.

papillāris, -e, resembling or covered with papillae; papillary.

pār, paris, n., a pair.

parasiticus, -a, -um, parasitic.

paries, -iētis, m., wall.

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, prepare.

pars, partis, f., part.

partus, -ūs, m., parturition, childbirth.

parvus, -a, -um, small.

patella, -ae, f., dim. (**patera**, a bowl), kneecap; patella.

pater, -tris, m., father.

patheticus, -a, -um, that which moves the passions; a name given to the fourth pair of nerves.

patria, -ae, f., fatherland, country.

paucus, -a, -um, few.

pectinātus, -a, -um, resembling the teeth of a comb; pectinate.

pectineus, -a, -um, comb-like.

pectiniformis, -e, comb-like.

pectorālis, -e, of the breast; pectoral.

pectus, pectoris, n., breast, bosom.

pellucidus, -a, -um, transparent.

pelvis, -is, f., basin; pelvis.

penis, -is, m., penis.

pensō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, weigh.

pepsinum, -ī, n., *pepsin*.

per, prep. with acc., *through*.

percolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *filter strain*.

perforō, āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bore through, perforate*.

pericardium, -ī, n., *membranous sac enclosing the heart; pericardium*. [ous.

periculōsus, -a, -um, *danger-*

perinōum, -ī, n., *space between ischiatic tuberosities, anus and genital organs; perineum*.

peritonōum, -ī, n., *the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering most of the organs contained therein; peritoneum*.

peritus, -a, -um, *skilled*.

peronōus, -a, -um (περόνη, *fibula*), *relating to the fibula; peroneal*.

persōna, -ae, f., *person*.

perspiratōrius, -a, -um, *relating to perspiration; perspiratory*.

pēs, pedis, m., *foot*.

petō, -ere, -ivī, -ītus, *seek*.

petrolātum, -ī, n., *petrolatum; vaseline*.

petrōsus, -a, -um, *rock-like; petrous*.

pharmacopoeia, -a, f., *pharmacopoeia*.

phiala, ae, f., *vial*. [pher.

philosophus, -ī, m., *philoso-*

phosphās, -ātis, m., *a salt of phosphoric acid; phosphate*.

phrenicus, -a, -um, *of the diaphragm; phrenic*.

phthisis, -is, f., *progressive emaciation, consumption; phthisis*.

physostigma, -atis, n., *Calabar bean; physostigma*.

piger, -gra, -grum, *lazy*.

pigmentum, -ī, n., *pigment*.

pilula, -ae, f., *pill*.

pilus, -ī, m., *hair*.

pineālis, -e, *resembling a pine cone; pineal*.

pinna, -ae, f. (lit., *feather*), *pavilion of the ear; pinna*.

piper, piperis, n., *pepper*.

piperitus, -a, -um, *pepper, peppery*. [pisiform.

pisiformis, -e, *pea-formed*;

pistillum, -ī, n., *pestle*.

pituitārius, -a, -um (*pituita, phlegm or mucus*), *pituitary (applied to a reddish-gray body occupying the sella Turcica of the sphenoid bone, from a former erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils)*.

pius, -a, -um, *tender*.

pix, picis, f., *pitch*.

placenta, -ae, f. (lit., *a cake*), *organ of nutrition for fetus; placenta*.

plantāris, -e, *relating to the sole of the foot; plantar*.

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- pulvis**, pulveris, m., *powder*.
punctum, -i, n., *point*.
puniō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, *punish*.
pūpilla, -ae, f., *pupil (of eye)*.
pupillāris, -e, *pupillary*; applied to a delicate membrane which covers the pupil of the eye in the foetus.
purgātivus, -a, -um, *purgative*.
purificātus, -a, -um, *purified*.
pūrus, -a, -um, *pure*.
pyramidālis, -e, *pyramidal*.
pyramis, -idis, f., *pyramid*.
pyriformis, -e, *pear-shaped*; *pyriform*.
- quadrātus**, -a, -um, *four-sided, square*.
quadricēps, -cipitis, *four-headed*.
quadrigeminus, -a, -um, *fourfold, four*.
quaestiō, -ōnis, f., *question*.
quam, adv., *than*.
quartus, -a, -um, *fourth*.
quassia, -ae, f., *quassia*.
quatuor, indecl., *four*.
quatuordecim, indecl., *fourteen*.
que, conj., *and*.
quinina, -ae, f., *quinine*.
quis, quae, quid, *who, which, what*.
quondam, adv., *formerly*.
quoque, conj., *also*.
quot, indecl., *how many*.
- rabiōs**, -ōis, f., *madness; rabies*.
radiālis, -e, *of the radius*; *radial*.
radiātus, -a, -um, *radiated*.
radius, -i, m. (lit., *rod*), *smaller bone of the forearm*; *radius*.
radix, -icis, f., *root*.
ramus, -i, m., *branch*.
rāro, adv., *rarely*.
rārus, -a, -um, *rare*.
recens, adv., *recently*.
receptaculum, -i, n., *receptacle*.
recipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus, *take*.
recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *refresh*.
rectus, -a, -um, *straight*.
reflexus, -a, -um, *turned back*; *reflected*. [liere.
relevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *re-*
remedium, -i, n., *remedy*.
removeō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, *remove*.
remittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, *send back*; *remit*.
ren, renis, m. (usually pl.), *kidney*.
renalis, -e, *of the kidney*; *renal*.
reperiō, -ire, -peri, -pertus, *find*.
reprimō, -ere, -pressi, -pressus, *check*; *repress*.
requiesco, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus, *rest*.

- pēs**, rei, f., *thing*.
pēsina, -ae, f., *resin*.
pēspirātiō, -ōnis, f., *respiration*.
pēs publica, -ae, f., *republic*.
pēte, -is, n., *net*.
reticulāris, -e, *like a net; reticular*.
retina, -ae, f., *retina*.
retrāhēns, -ntis, *drawing back, retracting*.
rheumatismus, -i, m., *rheumatism*.
ricinus, -i, m. (lit., *a tick, which the seeds resemble*), *the castor-oil plant (Ricinus communis)*.
rigor, -ōris, m., *stiffness, chill; rigor*.
rima, -ae, f., *slit, cleft*.
risorius, -i, m., *the smiling muscle; portion of platysma myoides*.
rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *ask*.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman*.
rosa, -ae, f., *rose*.
rostrum, -i, n., *beak*.
rotātor, -ōris, m., *that which rotates; rotator*.
rotundus, -a, -um, *round*.
rubeola, -ae, f., *measles*.
ruber, -bra, -brum, *red*.
rubor, -ōris, m., *redness*.
rūga, -ae, f., *a wrinkle, fold*.
rūmex, -icis, m. and f., *yellow dock*.
sabulum, -i, n., *sand*.
saccharātus, -a, -um, *saccharated*.
saccharum, -i, n., *sugar*.
sacciformis, -e, *sac-like*.
saccus, -i, m., *a sack or bag*.
sacrum, -i, n. (**os sacrum**), *sacred-bone, the bone above the coccyx; sacrum*.
saepe, adv., *often*.
sal, -is, m. and f., *salt*.
salicinum, -i, n., *salicin*.
salicylās, -ātis, m., *salicylate*.
salix, -icis, f., *willow*.
salol, indecl., *salol*.
sānābilis, -e, *curable*.
sanguis, -guinis, m., *blood*.
sānitās, -ātis, f., *healing*.
sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *heal, cure*.
sapientia, -ae, f., *wisdom*.
sapō, -ōnis, m., *soap*.
sarcōma, -atis, n., *a tumor of fleshy consistence and of embryonic cells; sarcoma*.
sartorius, -i, m., *the tailor muscle; sartorius*.
scabiēs, -ēi, f., *itch; scabies*.
scāla, -ae, f., *ladder*.
scalēnus, -a, -um, *of unequal sides*.
scaphoideus, -a, -um, *boat-shaped; scaphoid*.
scapula, -ae, f., *shoulder blade*.
scarlatina, -ae, f., *scarlet fever*.
Scarpa, -ae, m., *Scarpa*. (See Anatomical Proper Names.)

schola, -ae, f. (lit., *leisure given to learning*), school.

scientia, -ae, f., *knowledge, science*.

scilla, -ae, f., *squill*.

sciō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, *know*.

scribō, -ere, scripsi, scriptus, *write*.

scriptorius, -a, -um, *of a writer, writer's*.

seborrhœa, -ae, f., *seborrhea*.

secundus, -a, -um, *second*.

sed, conj., *but*.

sēdes, -is, f., *seat*.

segmentum, -i, n., *segment*.

sella, ae, f. *saddle*.

sēmi-circulāris, -e, *semi-circular*.

sēmi-ellipticus, -a, -um, *semi-elliptical*.

sēmi-lunāris, -e, *semi-lunar*.

sēmi-membranōsus, -a, -um, *semi-membranous*.

seminālis, e, *seminal*.

seminiferus, -a, -um, *semen-bearing*.

sēmis, sēmissis (or indecl.), m., *half*.

sēmitendinōsus, -a, -um, *semi-tendinous*.

senectus, -tūtis, f., *old age*.

senex, senis, m., *old man*.

senilitās, -ātis, *the feebleness of old age; senility*.

senna, -ae, f., *senna*.

sentiō, -ire, -si, -sus, *feel*.

septem, indecl., *seven*.

septum, -ī, n., *partition, septum*.

sequestrum, -ī, n., *a portion of dead bone; sequestrum*.

seriēs, -ēī, f., *row, series*.

sermō, -ōnis, m., *conversation*.

serrātus, a, -um, *notched like a saw; serrated*.

servus, -ī, m., *servant, assistant*.

sesamoideus, -a, -um, *like a sesame seed; sesamoid (applied to a bone developed in a tendon.)*

seu, conj., *whether*.

signō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *write, direct*.

simplex, -icis, *simple*.

similō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *resemble*.

sināpis, -is, f., *mustard*.

sinister, -tra, -trum, *left*.

sinus, -ūs, m. (lit., *a bay*), *any cavity whose interior is more expanded than the entrance; sinus*.

sitis, -is, f., *thirst*.

soda, -ae, f., *soda*.

sodium, -ī, n., *sodium*.

soleus, -ī, m. (*solum, sole*), *a muscle in the leg resembling the sole of a shoe*.

solitārius, -a, -um, *solitary*.

somnificus, -a, -um, *sleep-producing*.

somnus, -ī, m., *sleep*.

sopor, -ōris, m., *deep sleep*.

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sum, esse, fui, *be.*

sūmō, -ere, -psi, -ptus, *take.*

super, prep. with acc. and abl.,
above.

supercilium, -ī, n., *eyebrow.*

superficiālis, -e, *superficial.*

superficiēs, -ēī, f., *surface.*

superior, -ius, *upper; superior.*

supinātor, -ōris, m., *a muscle
which turns the palm of the
hand upward; supinator.*

supraspinātus, -a, -um, *above
the spine (of scapula); supra-
spinata.*

suppositōrium, -ī, n., *sup-
pository.*

suspensōrium, -ī, n., *that
which suspends.* [pensory.

suspensōrius, -a, -um, *sus-
sustentaculum*, -ī, n., *a prop,
support.*

sutūra, -ae, f., *seam, suture.*

Sylvius, -ī, m., *Sylvius.* (See
Anatomical Proper Names.)

sympatheticus, -a, -um, *sym-
pathetic.*

symphysis, -is, f., *junction of
bones; symphysis.*

symptōma, -atis, n., *symptom.*

synoviālis, -e, *synovial.*

tabacum, -ī; -n., *tobacco.*

tāenia, -ae, f., *a band; t.
semi-circulāris*, *a layer in
the cerebrum; also, a genus of
intestinal worms; the tape-
worm.*

talus, -ī, m., *the heel.*

tam, adv., *so.*

tapētum, -ī, n. (**tapēte**,
carpet, tapestry), *a lining
membrane (193, 3); also, the
radiating fibers of the corpus
callōsum.*

taraxacum, -ī, n., *dandelion
(root); taraxacum.*

tarsus, -ī, m., *ankle.*

tartaricus, -a, -um, *tartaric.*

tartrās, -ātis, m., *tartrate.*

tegō, -erē, -xī, -ctum, *cover,
protect.*

tectōrium, -ī, n., *a covering.*

tectōrius, -a, -um, *protecting;
covering.*

temporālis, -e, *temporal.*

tempus, -oris, n., *time.*

tenax, -ācis, *holding fast;
tenacious.*

tendineus, -a, -um, *tendinous.*

tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentus,
stretch, reach.

tendō, -dinis, m., *tendon.*

teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tus, *keep;
hold.*

tener, -a, -um, *delicate, tender.*

tensor, -ōris, m., *stretcher;
tensor.* [try.

tentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *test,*

tentōrium, -ī, n., *a tent;
covering.*

tenuis, -e, *thin, small.*

tepidus, -a, -um, *lukewarm.*

terebinthina, -ae, f., *turpen-
tine.*

teres, -ētis, rounded, smooth.

tergum, -ī, n., back.

terminus, -ī, m., end.

tertius, -a, -um, third.

testis, -is, m., testicle.

thalamus, -ī, m. (lit., bed-chamber), place in which a nerve originates; thalamus.

Thebesius, -ī, m., Thebesius.

(See Anatomical Proper Names.)

theobrōma, -atis, n., cacao (food of the gods).

thoracicus, -a, -um, thoracic.

thorax, -ācis, m., chest; thorax.

thyroideus, -a, -um, having the shape of a folding door; thyroid.

tibia, -ae, f. (lit., a flute), inner bone of leg; tibia.

tiglium, -ī, n., the specific name of the croton-oil plant.

tinctūra, -ae, f., tincture.

Tolu, indecl., n., Tolu.

Tolutānus, -a, -um, of Tolu.

tonicus, -a, -um, tonic.

tonsilla, -ae, f., tonsil.

torcular, -āris, n., a wine-press. [trachea.

trachea, -ae, f., windpipe;

tracheālis, -e, tracheal.

tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, handle.

tragus, -ī, m. (τράγος, a goat), small nipple in front of external auditory meatus; so called because sometimes covered with hair; tragus.

transversālis, -e, transverse.

transversus, -a, -um, transverse.

trapezius, -a, -um, like a trapezium; that is, having no two sides parallel; applied to a muscle in the back.

trapezoideus, -a, -um, like a trapezium; trapezoid.

trauma, -atis, n., injury, wound.

tremor, -ōris, m., trembling; tremor.

trēs, tria, three.

triangulāris, -e, triangular.

triceps, -ipitis, three-headed.

trigeminus, -a, -um, three-fold.

trīgīnta, indecl., thirty.

trigōnum, -ī, n., triangle.

triquetrus, -a, -um, three-cornered; triangular.

trochiscus, -ī, m., troche.

trochlea, -ae, f., a pulley; a structure grooved like a pulley; trochlea.

tuba, -ae, f. (trumpet), tube.

tuber, -eris, n., swelling; protuberance.

tuberculum, -ī, n., a protuberance; tubercle.

tubulus, -ī, m., small tube.

tubus, -ī, m., tube.

tumor, -ōris, m., swelling; tumor.

tunica, -ae, f., coat, covering.

Turcicus, -a, -um, Turkish.

tussidō, -ire, -ivī, -itus, cough.

tussis, -is, f., *cough*.

tūtāmen, -minis, n., *means of defense; a protection*.

tūtō, adv., *safely*.

tympanicus, -a, -um, *of the tympanum; tympanic*.

tympanum, -ī, m., *drum (of the ear), middle ear; tympanum*.

ubi, adv., *where*.

ulna, -ae, f., *larger bone of forearm; ulna*.

ulnāris, -e, *of the ulna; ulnar*.

uncia, -ae, f., *ounce*

unciformis, -e, *hooked*.

uncinātus, -a, -um, *hooked; uncinatē*.

unguentum, -ī, n., *ointment*.

unguis, -is, m., *nail*.

ūnus, -a, -um, *one*.

urachus, -ī, m., *a fibrous cord connecting the summit of the bladder with the umbilicus*.

urbānus, -a, -um, *of the city; urbane*.

ureter, -teris, m., *ureter*.

urīna, -ae, f., *urine*.

uriniferus, -a, -um, *urine-bearing; uriniferous*.

usque, adv., *continuously; constantly*.

uterinus, -a, -um, *of the uterus; uterine*.

uterus, -ī, m., *womb; uterus*.

ūtilis, -e, *useful*.

uvula, -ae, f., dim. (**uva**, *bunch of grapes*), *a small appendix or tubercle; uvula*.

UXOR, -ōris, f., *wife*.

vagina, -ae, f., *sheath; vagina*.

vaginālis, -e, *sheath-like; vaginal*.

vagus, -a, -um, *wandering*.

valeriānās, -ātis, m., *valerianate*.

valetūdō, -inis, f., *health*.

validus, -a, -um, *strong, sturdy, healthy*.

valvula, -ae, f., *valve*.

varicella, -ae, f., *chicken-pox*.

variōla, -ae, f., *small-pox*.

Varōlius, -ī, m., *Varolius*.
(See Anatomical Proper Names.)

vās, vāsis, n., *vessel*.

vasculōsus, -a, -um, *vascular*.

vasculum, -ī, n., *small vessel*.

vastus, -a, -um, *extensive; large*.

vegetābilis, -e, *vegetable*.

vehiculum, -ī, n., *vehicle*.

vel, conj., *either*.

vēlum, -ī, n., *veil*.

vēna, -ae, f., *vein*.

vendō, -ere, vendidī, *sell*.

veneficus, -ī, m., *poisoner*.

venēnum, -ī, n., *poison*.

venōsus, -a, -um, *venous*.

venter, -tris, m., *belly*.

ventriculus, -ī, m., dim. (**venter**), *ventricle*.

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