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Presented by
Dr. E. R. SHUTTLEWORTH
First Dean of
The Ontario College of Pharmacy
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE

A MANUAL GIVING THE ORIGIN, ETYMOLOGY, PRONUNCIATION, AND MEANING OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS FOUND IN MEDICAL LITERATURE

BY

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TO

EDWARD MOTT MOORE, M. D., LL. D.,

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

IN HOMAGE TO HIS RIPE SCHOLARSHIP, HIS GENIUS
AS A SURGEON, AND HIS SKILL AS A TEACHER, THIS
BOOK IS GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED BY HIS FORMER PUPIL,

THE AUTHOR.
THE object of this work is to provide the medical student with a suitable means of acquiring the vocabulary of his science. Like Shakespeare, the great majority of medical students have but "small Latine and lesse Greeke." Even those who have enjoyed the advantages of literary colleges are often unable to apply their knowledge of the classical languages in determining the etymology and meaning of ordinary medical words, partly because the classics are studied more from a literary than a philological point of view, but largely because the words most used in medical works seldom appear in the Latin and Greek with which they are familiar.

In studying mathematics or grammar the pupil begins with definitions of the new words to be employed. In medicine, also, much valuable time could be saved if the student would first master the meaning of the technical terms by which the principles of the science are to be carried into his mind. The words must be understood before thoughts which they convey can be comprehended. In the first part of this work are discussed many of the elementary principles of philology and etymology, illustrated by common words occurring in medical literature. Coleridge has said that we may often derive more useful knowledge from the history of a word than from the history of a campaign. In medicine we may often obtain more practical benefit from the study of some word with an account of the errors involved therein, than from the study of a new theory which rises like a balloon only to burst like a bubble. A brief history of medicine, from a linguistic
point of view, is given in order that the sources of our technical words may be known.

In part second will be found the majority of the Latin words used in medical works. The principles of Latin grammar which are employed in nomenclature and prescription writing are discussed and exercises for translation are given in order that the student may fix the words and grammatical principles in his mind.

The subject of orthoepy is incidentally discussed and a list of many words commonly mispronounced is given. The majority of these have been collected in the class-room, but many, very many, have been mispronounced by medical society orators and college professors who have persisted in propagating their orthoepical blunders through the medical profession until one hesitates before pronouncing some words correctly for fear of being misunderstood.

In part third will be found the principal words of Greek origin with a description of the method of converting Greek words into Latin and English. In part fourth are collected the majority of the words transferred from the modern foreign languages into our medical vocabulary. In determining the correct etymology of words the author has, in the main, followed Curtius, Skeat, and Halsey. But philologists, like doctors, sometimes disagree, and in these cases the writer has selected what appeared to him the most reasonable derivation.

It may be urged that this work should have been undertaken by a professor of the languages rather than by a physician. But the teacher of languages knows comparatively little of the real needs and defects of the average medical student, while a physician reasonably familiar with the ancient and modern languages is able to apply his linguistic knowledge in
a manner at once more interesting and instructive to the medical student.

In conclusion, the author must acknowledge his indebtedness to the following authors, for without their aid the preparation of this book would have been an impossibility:

Andrews, Latin-English Lexicon.
Biondelli, Studii Linguistici.
Brachet, Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Francaise.
Curtius, Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie.
Darmesteter, Life of Words as the Symbols of Ideas.
Encyclopaedia Britannica.
Farrar, Origin of Language.
Halsey, Etymology of Latin and Greek.
Liddell and Scott, Greek-English Lexicon.
Dr. Meredith, Errors of Speech.
Pareira, Physicians' Prescription Book.
Skeat, Etymological English Dictionary.
Thomas, Medical Dictionary.
Trench, On the Study of Words.
Whitney, Language and the Study of Language.

Frederick R. Campbell.

Buffalo, N. Y., January, 1888.
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PART I.

ORIGIN OF THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Sciences and arts, like nations, have languages of their own. When a nation makes progress in civilization, new words are formed to express new thoughts and discoveries. When old institutions die out, the words used to symbolize them disappear. So it is with the language of a science; with each new theory or discovery a new word is born; with each exploded hypothesis or abandoned instrument an old word dies. Words in a language like the cells of an animal are constantly forming and dying, this process being one of the surest indications of life. To use the words of a poet:—

"Life itself is but a rider
On the myriad steeds of death,
Since some tissue, some secretion
Lives and dies at every breath.
But the force which binds the atoms,
Which controls secreting glands,
Is the same that guides the planets
Acting by divine commands."

Nations disappear from the political map of the world and we often speak of them and their languages as "dead;" but their life is not really gone, for their blood is mingled with that of their conquerors and the words used to designate truths discovered by them are retained as monuments, to tell the story of their customs
and civilization. There is no longer a Roman empire but Latin is the basis of the languages of five great nations and has exerted a lasting influence upon the vocabularies of every civilized race. The so-called sciences of alchemy and astrology have long slept in the dim and dusty past, but many of the terms employed by their devotees still exist in scientific nomenclature.

Many of these words have assumed meanings entirely different from the original. *Al eksir*, elixir, with the alchemists meant, the philosopher's stone, but is now applied to an agreeable preparation of a medicine. So also many words which arose from strange medical notions, long ago abandoned, still remain in our language with their forms and significations more or less changed. *Mania*, Greek *μανία*, or *μηνις* as used by Homer, is derived from the same root as *μην*, the moon, and meant originally, the moon sickness, being the exact counterpart of the Latin *lunaticus* from *luna*, the moon. These words are still employed to designate states of mental aberration although we ridicule the aetiological notions involved in them.

A careful study of the etymology of medical terms would enable us to reconstruct, in a measure, the history of our art, just as the geologist from strata and fossils, tells the story of the earth's creation and the development of all the life it now contains. By examining the silt at the mouth of a river we can determine the character of the soil through which the waters have passed; so also we can discover in the ancient medical words which have drifted down through the ages, indications of the sources of our knowledge, of our past errors and successes. We still talk of *plagues*, a word derived from *πλῆθος*, a blow inflicted by the almighty gods to wreak vengeance upon guilty mortals; of *melancholy* from
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μέλας black and γάλαγ bile, which was supposed to cause this affection; of poultices which are no longer bean puddings or porridge, πόλσ; of arteries, from ἀρτηρία a wind pipe or air tube, because they were supposed to contain nothing but air; and yet the original ideas represented by these words have long since faded from our view. In fact, as Archbishop Trench has shown, we find poetry, history and ethics in words, even in medical terms, which are supposed by those ignorant of their history, to be the symbols of the dryest of facts and ideas.

Saturn, one of the gods of the older school, has come down to us in saturnine poisoning; Mars, the god of war and iron weapons, has given us the martial preparations; Jupiter Ammon, the horned god, is remembered in ammonia, hartshorn; some of our instruments are of Vulcanized rubber; Mercury, as a Roman, has presented us with mercurial preparations, as a Greek with name of Hermes, (Ἐρμῆς) he sees that our tubes are hermetically sealed. Venus, as a Roman, has a particular portion of the female anatomy, the mōns veneris, dedicated to her memory, while she has sent us a host of diseases, the venereal, which are very remunerative to the doctor but not very complimentary to herself. As a Greek goddess with the name of Aphrodite, (Αφροδίτη) we see her in the class of aphrodisiac remedies. Eros (Ἑρώς), the Greek Cupid is remembered in Erotomania, Psyche (Ψυχή) his companion in psychiatry, and from Iris, the messenger of the gods, we now extract a cholagogue. All Olympus thus seems to have been interested in medicine, while demigods, nymphs, satyrs, and naiads stroll through the various branches of our science giving their names, here to a plant used medicinally, and there to a disease, symptom, or part of the body.
When we speak of the *tendo Achillis* we are reminded of that classical tale relating how the son of Peleus was held by the heel and dipped by his seaborn mother into the river Styx to make him invulnerable; how this particular tendon and the parts about it were not immersed, and how Paris succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound in this locality. There is poetry too in the names of drugs and plants. *Phosphorus* (Greek χρηστος light χειρος to carry), is the morning star, the light bearer; *Cypripedium* in Venus's slipper, from *Cypris* one of her names; while *morphine* recalls *Morpheus*, the changing god of dreams, who lulled mankind to sleep.

Even the names of diseases, strange as it may seem, contain metaphors and other poetical figures. *Carbuncles* are like the purple reddish gems of the same name, *icterus* (Greek ἴκτερος) is the name of the yellow bird, while *iliac passion* is a phrase which recalls the spear thrust and the tragic sufferings on the Cross. History is found everywhere illustrated in words, *calculate* and *testify* take us back to the days when men told members with pebbles, *calculi*, and cast their votes with shells, *testae*. *Gentianus* of Illyria is said to have discovered the virtues of the plant named after him. *Magnets* were first known in Magnesia, chalk, *cretta*, in Crete.

We all know what *cretinism* is, yet few are aware that *cretin* and *Christian* were originally the same word. The Arian refugees of the Pyrines were anciently called *Christaas*, in French *Chretiens* or Christians. Long residence in the dim valleys with frequent intermarriages of blood relations in time developed a peculiar form of idiocy associated with enlargement of the thyroid gland. People afflicted with this malady are still called Christians under the name *cretins*, while *cretinism* means etymologically Christianity.
Idiocy also has a historical origin. The ancient Athenians were a nation of politicians. Those who did not hold office were designated as ἵνωται, private citizens, to distinguish them from the office holders. In time a man who was not a public servant and had never had an opportunity to serve the state as such, was looked upon as a person of very inferior mental capacity, and finally idiocy assumed a meaning among the Ancient Greeks quite similar to that which we now assign to it.

There is in mankind a tendency to call impure things by better names than they deserve. This custom, called euphemism is frequently illustrated in medical nomenclature, and we find the names pagan divinities who once tuned the harps of poets and inspired the genius of artists, applied to parts or functions of the body whose vulgar names we would be ashamed to write. Venus in our art is not the goddess of love, but of lust, Priapus has nothing to do with the fertility of gardens, but is distinguished only for his enormous membrum virile in a constant state of erection; satyrs and nymphs no longer sport by babbling brooks on vineclad hills, revelling in choral dances with Pan and Bacchus, but are famed only for their salacity, and Hymen, the god of marriage and of nuptial songs is remembered only by a delicate female membrane supposed to be ruptured on the wedding night.

When we recall the numerous allusions in our science to the heathen deities of old, the "sacred disease," epilepsy, the "sacred fire," erysipelas, the "sacred muscle," transversalis lumborum, and the "sacred bone," os sacrum, we feel that our art is still redolent with the paganism and superstitions of antiquity. When we think of "St. Anthony's fire," "St. Vitus' dance," and St. Ignatius' bean, we wander to mediaeval shrines
more pious but not less superstitious. But with all these relics of vagaries and past errors, our science is still advancing to a higher plain, and the day may come when the comma bacillus, the gonococcus, and many other terms will likewise be classed among words marking the delusions of the past; for many a hypothesis supported by the ablest of physicians, has disappeared from the pages of our medical books leaving only a few words, like fossils, to tell future generations the story of their rise and fall.
CHAPTER II.

THE HISTORICAL SOURCES OF THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

In tracing the history of the English language we learn that the earliest known inhabitants of Britain were the Celts whose language has left but few traces in our vernacular. Then came the Saxons, sweeping all before them and forcing their vocabulary upon the original inhabitants who were not destroyed or driven into the mountain fastnesses. A few centuries later the Normans conquered the Saxons, and, although they could not abolish the vocabulary of these Teutons, they forced many words upon them, and the language of England became a Normanized Saxon. The Christian Church, with its Latin tongue, and the revival of Greek learning, in their turn brought many erudite terms from these sources into the English language, while the Crusades, commerce, and Continental wars have introduced many more foreign terms, making the English language what it is to-day.

In a similar manner we may trace the developmental history of the language of medicine, which, like the language of a nation, has a story and a dictionary of its own. The art of medicine was born with the Aryan race, but the language of the Aryans, like that of the Celts, has had only an indirect influence upon the subsequent vocabularies. The Greeks cultivated medical science until it attained a high degree of development; then, as the Normans conquered the Saxons, so the Romans conquered the Greeks, and the language of medicine became a Latinized Greek, as, in the former
case, it became a Normanized Saxon. For half a millennium in the middle ages the true science of medicine dwelt with the Arabs, and when it came back to Latin-speaking countries it brought some Moorish words and notions in its train. Then, when Greek learning was revived in the fifteenth century, many of the older terms, which had been lost, were again restored, and Greek has remained the favorite source from which we derive medical terms at the present day, although, of late, many words from various modern languages, especially the French, have found their way into our medical literature.

We will now discuss the sources of our medical terms in a more detailed manner.

An eminent comparative philologist has devoted considerable attention to the language and civilization of the primitive Aryans. Although there are no written specimens of their tongue, and no tabulated history of their nation, he has been able to gather a great deal of interesting information from the roots of Aryan words found in other languages, thus reconstructing their vocabulary and grammar, much as the geologist, from a single fossil bone, will picture to you the antediluvian animal of which it formed a part. He thus discovers that this ancient people rode in carts drawn by oxen, wore clothes made of wool, had a religion with a priesthood, and employed physicians.

Sanskrit, the sacred language of the Hindoos, is the elder brother of the Indo-European linguistic family, and of this we possess some very ancient books on medicine and other sciences. Long before the days of Homer, at least a thousand years before Christ, these Hindoos possessed a knowledge of medicine which was not surpassed by that of the Greeks in the days of Hippocrates. The Ayur Veda,
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

with the commentaries of Charaka and Susruta, were probably in existence at that early date, and there is considerable evidence that the Ayur Veda, the oldest medical treatise in the world, is an abridgement of a still older and larger work. The dignity and ethics of the medical profession of that ancient race have never been surpassed. Before the young Brahmin was allowed to study medicine, he must pass a special examination in regard to his moral and intellectual attainments. In his final examination, so various and extensive were the qualifications desired, that, it is said, "they were never found combined in a single mortal on earth, and but rarely in heaven." There were laws enforced by the Rajah regulating the practice of medicine and the suppression of quackery. "The charlatan may be known," says Susruta, "by his vanity and his ill-will toward the good physician. He flatters the patient's friends, takes reduced fees, is hesitating and doubtful in performing difficult operations, and pretends that his want of success is caused by bad attendants. Such persons avoid the society of the learned physician as they would a jungle." *

The ancient Hindoo physician was familiar with practical anatomy. All the larger viscera of the body were known and named. Susruta says: "A holy man (physician-priest) should dissect, in order that he may know the internal structure of the body." He also gives minute directions for the selection of a subject. Seven kinds of joints were known and described, nerves were distinguished from tendons, and the different layers of the skin had been discovered. Pathology, like that of the Greeks at a later period, was based upon humors. Indeed, this humoral pathology remained in medical science until the last century, and traces of it still exist

* Dr. H. T. Wise, "History of Medicine," Vol. I.
in our language. "Salt rheum," from ἰζύμα, a humor, is a common expression with the laity. What does it mean? Merely that there is a salty humor in the blood. Rheumatism meant, originally, to be full of humors, from the Greek ἰζύμαιος. The proper mixture of the humors produced temperaments, from τείμερο, to season or restrain. Thus there are bilious, lymphatic, sanguine and mixed temperaments, depending upon the preponderating humor. When we say that a horse has the distemper, we mean, literally, that the equilibrium of humors has been impaired.

So much for this diversion from our subject. In materia medica the Hindoos had made great discoveries. The properties of many plants were known; leeches were used; common salt, borax, sulphur, four kinds of mercury, antimony, zinc, iron and arsenic were all administered in a remarkably intelligent manner. Surgery was also highly developed. Susruta gives directions for performing lithotomy, laparotomy, hysterotomy, and various autoplastic operations, particularly rhinoplasty. Physicians from India traveled through the world performing operations and attending the sick. It is probable, though not certain, that they visited Greece, and it may be that the lithotomists whom Hippocrates mentions as being the only ones who should perform the operation for removing stone, were Indians, and far better surgeons than the Father of Medicine himself. We know that when, shortly after the death of Hippocrates, Alexander the Great invaded Asia, Indian physicians possessed of wonderful skill, even being able to raise the dead, were mentioned by Arrian. It is also claimed that many of the Hippocratic treatises are mere translations of Hindoo works. In scarcely any other way can we account for the remarkable knowledge of
anatomy displayed by the Greeks at this time, for we know that practical anatomy was unknown to Hipposocrates. Another evidence that Greek medicine was indebted to that of the Hindoos may be deduced from the fact that many drugs employed by the Greeks have Hellenized Sanskrit names. The following may be mentioned:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SANSKRIT.</th>
<th>LATIN.</th>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Καστόριον</td>
<td>kasturi</td>
<td>castor</td>
<td>musk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κάστανα</td>
<td>fr. kasta testicle and chestnut</td>
<td>castanea</td>
<td>chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κάρυδαμον</td>
<td>civadamum cira a pod</td>
<td>cardamomum</td>
<td>cardamom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κάνναβες</td>
<td>cana</td>
<td>cannabis</td>
<td>hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μακήρ</td>
<td>makura</td>
<td>macis</td>
<td>mace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μόσχος</td>
<td>muschka testicle</td>
<td>moschus</td>
<td>musk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Πάππαλι</td>
<td>pippali</td>
<td>piper</td>
<td>pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σάνταλον</td>
<td>candana shining</td>
<td>santalum</td>
<td>sandal wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σάχαρον</td>
<td>carkara</td>
<td>saccharum</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ζιγκαρίζες</td>
<td>gringavera: antler shaped zingiber</td>
<td>antler</td>
<td>zingiber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some anatomical names, also, are either taken directly from the Sanskrit or, what is more probable, both the Sanskrit and the Greek are derived from the primitive Aryan. Examples:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SANSKRIT.</th>
<th>GREEK.</th>
<th>LATIN.</th>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ciras</td>
<td>κάρωα</td>
<td>caput</td>
<td>head, kopf Germ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrid</td>
<td>κωμία</td>
<td>cor</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauree</td>
<td>νευρόν</td>
<td>nervus</td>
<td>nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medhara</td>
<td>μυελός</td>
<td>medulla</td>
<td>marrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othi</td>
<td>ὀσσέον</td>
<td>os</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta bile</td>
<td>πετύτα</td>
<td>pituita</td>
<td>spittle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasti</td>
<td>κύστις</td>
<td>vesica</td>
<td>bladder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some words have found their way into Latin and English from the Sanskrit which are not observed in the Greek. For example sulphur, often spelled sulfur, is
from the Sanskrit *cakvari*. In Greek the word for sulphur is *θζιον* *divine*, because it was supposed to have a purifying power, prophetic of its use as a disinfectant on earth and in Hades. This Greek word appears in the nomenclature of the sulphur compounds, dithionic, *bisulphuric*, trithionic, etc.

The student will observe that these words change form in passing from one language to another, just as many of the lower animal and vegetable organisms undergo morphological changes when the medium which surrounds them is altered. On this account it is very difficult to trace many words to their birthplace, and our knowledge of the influence of Hindoo medicine upon that of the Greeks is very obscure. We may state, however, that the art, much more than the language of medicine, was affected by Eastern influence.

The same may be said of Egyptian medicine in regard to its influence upon the Greek. We know that many Greeks visited Egypt and studied their sciences. Indeed, it was the custom with historians, at one time, to derive all the sciences from Egypt. Yet, with the possible exception of *πύραμος*, pyramid, and the names of a few divinities, there are scarcely any Egyptian words to be found in the Greek language. The Egyptians were famed for their specialties. Herodotus tells us that they had "one physician for the eyes, another for the head, and another for the parts about the belly." They were the first dentists of whom we have any knowledge, for false teeth and gold fillings have been found in the mouths of mummies. They were able to operate for cataract successfully, could remove stone from the bladder, knowing both the supra-pubic and perinaeal operation, and yet, with all their skill and all their intercourse with Greece, few, if any, Egyptian words found their way into the
vocabularies of medical writers. The Greeks prided themselves upon the purity of their language, regarding all foreign words as barbarisms, and, accordingly, avoided the importation of words to represent the ideas acquired abroad.

The Greek element is the foundation of the language of medicine, and it is of great importance that the scientific student should know at least the first principles of this tongue. In the works of Homer, who is supposed to have lived some 900 years before Christ, we find frequent references to the healing art. There were no surgeons who devoted themselves especially to that branch of practice. Podalirius and Machaon, the sons of Ἐςκελαπιος, were called ἵατροι, or ἄνωρες ἵατροι, healing men, but they fought in the ranks like the other heroes, and there are many instances in which other leaders extracted darts and applied styptic herbs to the wounds. The word ἵατρος is derived from ἰάομαι, to heal, and is always used by Homer for surgeon, there being no evidence that medicines (ζάφμα) were given internally. The word ἵατρος, or ἵατρία, healing, curing, is preserved in the technical terms psychiatry, mind healing, the cure of mental diseases, and in pediatry, child healing, the treatment of children's diseases, derived from φυγή, the mind, and παις, a child, respectively. The pharmaca were always of a vegetable nature, and were styptic and anodyne in their action. The word χειρουργός is of later origin, and means, literally, hand work, from χεῖρ, the hand, and zealos, work; whence we have χειρουργία, handiwork, Latin chirurgia, a word which, with slight modification, means surgery in nearly all modern languages; thus, in Italian and Spanish chirurgia, German and French chirurgie, Old English chirurgery; whence the modern form, surgery. When men became afflicted with non-
surgical affections, the disease was looked upon as a punishment sent by the gods, just as our Western Indians, and some other people not so barbarous but quite as superstitious, regard bodily disorders at the present day. When the pestilence (λοιμός, from which our word loimology is derived) appeared among the Grecian hosts at Troy, it was explained by the anger of Apollo, who was wreaking vengeance upon the offenders:

"He came as comes the night. At first he smote
The mules and the swift dogs, and then on man
He turned his deadly arrows, while all around
Glared evermore the frequent funeral pyres."

In this case the Greeks did not imitate Asa, of Old Testament fame, who "sought not to the Lord in his affliction, but to the physicians," and, as a consequence, "slept with his fathers." But neglecting Podalirius and Machaon, they piously consulted the priest of Apollo, to help them appease the anger of the infuriated god. He ordered a general ablation of the Greek army—very good advice in its way—and a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, and soon the pestilence disappeared. The word physician comes indirectly from the Greek through the Latin physicianus. The Greek ψυχή means pertaining to nature or growth (ψύξ). From this our words physic, physics, and many others are derived. The ψυχώτα, physici, were not physicians as the word is understood to-day, but natural scientists; and as these scientists understood medicine, the science most appreciated by the people, the word finally came to be applied to medical practitioners alone. During the early centuries of our era the physici were sorcerers, and physic, τῶ ψυχώδ, meant drugs of magical origin.

The Homeric surgeons had no knowledge of anatomy except such as was acquired from the treatment of
wounds and the evisceration of animals, as was practiced in making sacrifices. All the external parts of the body and the principal internal organs were known and named, the words employed by Homer being found in scientific medical works at the present day.*

But the true science of medicine, as we now understand it, came into existence with Hippocrates, who lived 460-377 B.C. With the exception of an accurate knowledge of osteology, Hippocrates was not much more intimately acquainted with anatomy than were the Homeric heroes. He mentions, with considerable satisfaction, the existence of a human skeleton in one of the temples of Æsculapius, and it was from this source that his accurate knowledge of bones was derived. To him, muscles were but flesh, and veins (κλέβεις) were only gushers (from κλέω, to gush, cf. the Latin fléo to weep). The word *artery (αμυτηρία) is restricted to the windpipe, while υφόρα (νεύρα), in the Hippocratic age, represented both nerves and tendons. The brain was a gland secreting mucus; the heart, a muscle containing four cavities, two for the reception of air, and two fountains of life; the lungs were for the reception of air to cool the internal fires.

But the Hippocratic descriptions of diseases and symptoms are quite accurate. He was a true artist in portraying the signs and symptoms of disease. The

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* The following medical words are found in the Iliad and Odyssey, with meanings identical with those of the present day: Carpus, chole, cleido, coma, corona, crocus, cranium, cyanic, cystis, encephalon, entera, hidrosis, ischium, omphalus, ophthalmos, omo-, picric, phrenic, phalanges, sponge, stethos, and syringe.

Besides these, there are many words which are similar in form in Homeric Greek and in modern medical works, but have different meanings. The following may be taken as examples: Äther, amnion, amoebe, astragalus, chonos, corymb, didymi, ephialtes, gastro-, iris, ichor, melissa, mesodeme, meconium, molybdenum, narcosis, nymphae, pleura, phial, phlebs, phalanges, sponge, trachea and troche.
Hippocratic countenance, *facies Hippocratica,* has become a classical phrase. The names given by him to diseases, in many instances, remain in the nosologies of the present day, and his method of forming words to represent pathological processes has served as a model for all succeeding generations.

The next great name which has had a lasting influence upon the language of medicine is that of Aristotle, who was born 384 B.C. He was the inventor of comparative anatomy. His classification of animals, based upon anatomical peculiarities, was so excellent that Cuvier, more than 2,000 years afterward, found no occasion to seek a better. Aristotle gives the first reliable description of the brain, and the word *aorta* (*aopözî*, from *ázîpou*, to rise up) was probably invented by him. He was familiar with the whole alimentary canal and the surrounding viscera. He divides the intestines into parts quite similar to those described in modern works, the terms now used being, in many cases, mere translations of the Greek words used by Aristotle.

The foundation of the Alexandrian Library by the Greeks of Egypt, 380 B.C. and the legalization of human dissection gave a new impetus to the study of anatomy and physiology, and a few years later we observe the names of Erasistratus and Herophilus, the first Greek anatomists. Erasistratus described the valves of the heart, the cranial nerves, and perhaps distinguished motor from sensory nerves. Herophilus whose name is

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*A sharp nose, hollow eyes, collapsed temples; the ears cold, contracted, and their lobes turned out; the skin about the forehead being rough, distended and parched; the color of the whole face being green, black, livid or lead-colored.—*Hippocrates' Prognostics.

Shakespeare, in describing the death of Falstaff, seems to have been familiar with this description of the *facies Hippocratica:* "For after I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way: for his nose was as sharp as a pin, and he babbled of green fields. So he bade me lay more clothes on his feet: I put my hands into the bed and felt them, and they were as cold as any stone."—*Henry V, II, 3.*
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

commemorated in *torcular Herophili*, the wine press of Herophilus, was the first vivisectionist, and was even accused of vivisecting condemned criminals. He gave the names to the *choroid plexus* and *calamus scriptorius*, κάλαμος γραφικός writing pen. These two physicians were rivals and founded rival schools. Herophilus was a close follower of Hippocrates. Erasistratus was more independent and explained diseases by mechanical theories, but employed a large number of drugs. His school was followed by the empirics, (Greek ἐμπειρικός, skilled experienced) who believed that all knowledge of medicine was obtained from clinical experience. A rival school, the *methodists* (Greek μεθοδικός followers of a definite track οδός) soon gained the ascendancy and the empirics were looked upon as charlatans, so that the word, though honorable in its origin, is still applied to quacks.

We meet with no more epoch marking names until the time of Galen (130–209 A. D.) a physician of the Alexandrian School who stands next to Hippocrates in the ancient medical world. He was an ardent admirer of the older medical writers and an enthusiastic investigator in unexplored regions of medical science. The veins of the brain substance, *venae Galeni*, commemorate his name. Previous to his time, a speculative tendency had crept into all the sciences. Physicians were more interested in elaborating theories of disease, than in applying inductive methods of thought to medical matters. Galen saw that scientific medicine must be based upon a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology, that the normal must be known before its abnormal could be explained and corrected. He devoted much time to these elementary branches and made some important discoveries. He demonstrated the existence
of the periosteum and described the nutrition of bone; he showed that symphyses were in early life articulations. He discovered that muscles were the organs of locomotion and not mere inert masses for covering bones and viscera; that arteries contained blood and not air as was formerly supposed; and finally he showed the distinction between nerves and tendons.

The rise of Christianity now arrested the development of medical science which came to be looked upon as a black art. Anthropotomy was prohibited and the general belief in daemoniacal possession, as taught in the New Testament, encouraged the existence of a host of impostors who claimed to cure disease by invoking divine aid. The Cross that brought light to religion, cast a gloom over philosophy and the sciences which soon lulled them to sleep in monasteries or sent them into exile among the Arabians. Thus we find few Greek writers on medicine after Galen who added anything to the science.

Oribasius, court physician to the Pagan Emperor Julian the Apostate, compiled a work of great historical value but evincing little original research, unless we may ascribe to him the discovery of the salivary glands. Soranus wrote the first work on gynaecology and describes the speculum rediscovered in modern times. Alexander of Tralles advanced some new views on pathology, while Paul of Aegina wrote on surgery and obstetrics. We have thus a series of Greek writers on medicine extending from 450 B.C. to 700 A.D. During all this time no discovery of any moment was made by a Latin writer, and even after the decline and fall of Greek learning, the true science of medicine did not pass to the Romans but to the Arabs.
To sum up the influence of Greek science upon the language of medicine we may state that in anatomy the names of the majority of organs requiring careful research for their discovery are taken from the Greek. Thus the names of the external bones of the cranium are Latin, e.g. *frontal*, *parietal*, *occipital* and *temporal*, while those requiring dissection for their discovery are Greek, e.g. *ethmoid* and *sphenoid*. From the Greek, also, come the names of nearly all diseases and symptoms. So readily are compounds formed in Greek which express exactly the idea named that scientific men turn instinctively to that language to form the symbols of their thoughts. For this reason we find almost the entire nomenclature of bacteriology to be of Greek origin although the words have nearly all been coined within the past decade. Thus we have:—*Schizomyces* from *σχίζω* to split and *μύκης* fungus; *Micrococcus*, from *μικρός* small and *μύκης* a seed or berry; *Saprophyte*, from *σαπρός* rotten and *φυτόν* plant, all being words which designate accurately the thing described. The names of many surgical instruments, such as *lithotrite*, stone pulverizer, from *λίθος* a stone and *τρίσμω* to pulverize; *cranioclast* a skull crusher, from *κρανίον* cranium and *κράτος* to crush, and of the great majority of operations, e.g. *thoracentesis* boring the thorax from *θόρακς* the chest and *υγρό* to bore, are also mere Greek words in an English dress.

*The Latin Element.* The student will naturally enquire why the language of medicine is, in structure, Latin, when it is so largely derived from the Greek. Circumstances having no direct bearing upon the development of the science have accomplished this result. The first and only work on pure Roman medicine is from the pen of Cato the Censor, who lived some two hundred years before Christ. It is included in a treatise on rural
affairs, "De Re Rustica," and contains about as much scientific medicine as a similar work composed by "Sitting Bull," or "Tippoo Tib" might be expected to display. It abounds in superstitious nonsense and slanders of the regular physicians who were coming to Rome from Greece about that time. Nevertheless, Cato's work is significant from a literary point of view. The words employed by him to express many morbid conditions and parts of the body were used in the subsequent translation of Greek works into Latin.

After the fall of Grecian independence, 146 B.C., many Greek physicians found their way to Rome. Some were slaves, others were freemen who came to try their fortunes. In fact, all the arts and sciences, good and bad, so highly developed by the Greeks, gained a foothold in Rome, and this sturdy race of warriors was made effeminate by their captors. As Horace relates, in his Ars Poetica:

"Gracia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio."

There was some opposition on the part of the Roman populace to the new art of medicine, which, to a certain extent, antagonized their religious notions. Arca- gathus, the first Greek physician, was dubbed carnifex, meat-maker or butcher, as some surgeons are called by unappreciative people at the present day, and later Cato accuses the Greek doctors of having formed a conspiracy to poison the Roman nation. But the art of medicine, thus established on Latin soil, soon took root, and, for many centuries, maintained a sickly existence in a Romanized form.

The Roman mind possessed but little originality except in politics and war. Even the most famous of the Latin writers were often little more than good trans-
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lators. Virgil, in his Eclogues, makes a fair translation of the Idyls of Theocritus, and, in the Aeneid, the thoughts, the form, and the poetical figures are, as a rule, taken bodily from Homer. So in medicine the Romans merely copied from the Greeks. When a convenient Latin word was wanting, in making their translations, they never stopped to coin one of their own, but took the Greek word and dressed it in Roman type and terminations. For example, the first section of the small intestine was called in Greek, δωδέκαδέκτης, twelve fingers, meaning that this organ was, in length, equal to the width of twelve fingers. In Latin this was translated duodenum, by twelve. But ileum, the name of the third portion of the small intestine, is identical with that used by the Greeks, viz.:—εἶλζον or τὸ ἕντερον εἶλζον, the twisted gut. Sometimes the Greek word found its way into Latin, even when there was a good Latin word in existence. Thus, for liver, there are both the old Latin word, fœcur, and the Greek, ἡπαρ, ἡπαρ; for spleen there is the Latin lien and the Greek splenium, σπλήν; and for amber there is the Latin succinum, from succus, juice, and the Greek electrum, ἐλεκτρον. The names of diseases and of obscure organs were, almost without exception, borrowed and not translated.

The two most distinguished Latin writers on medicine were Celsus, who flourished from B. C. 53 to 7 A. D., and Pliny the Younger, 23-105 A. D. Perhaps neither of these men was a physician. The second speaks in a very deprecatory manner of the art of medicine, but the first displays much practical knowledge. But their works are encyclopædias of the medical knowledge of their time, and Celsus is regarded as the perfection of medical Latinity, even at the present day. Coelius Aurelianus wrote on acute and chronic diseases, "De
Celeris Passionibus" and "De Tardis Passionibus." He is noted for the purity of his Latin, and his attempt to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of pure Greek words. The monastic physicians, a few years later, read his work to the exclusion of all others, and, in this manner, his influence upon the subsequent medical Latin was very great.

Celsus, Pliny and Aurelian are the only important Latin medical authors of the classical period. They were much read by the Latin writers who lived after the revival of learning, and thus have had a lasting influence upon our language, if not upon our methods of practice.

When the Roman Empire fell, it dropped into the lap of the Church, which straightway proceeded to despoil it of its system of government, thus becoming, for many centuries, the greatest of temporal powers. The old pagan literature and philosophy were locked up in cloisters or destroyed by papal command. The arts and sciences, with the exception of war, theology and law, were, to a great extent, suppressed. The scientific medical works composed by heathen writers, and filled with allusions to strange gods, were among the first to disappear, and physicians who showed any familiarity with them were regarded as being in league with the evil one.

But the monks began to cultivate, in a rude way, the arts and sciences. Some whiled away their lonely hours in the perusal of medical works, and often on their frequent begging expeditions, in a very unscientific manner, they practiced the healing art. Surgery fell into the hands of barbers, and not until the tenth century, when the monks of Salerno began to teach medicine, was there a medical school in Europe outside of Moorish Spain. In this school at Salerno surgery was again taught, and there is some evidence that animals were dissected, for
about this time a work was written on the anatomy of the hog, "Anatomiia Porci." In the twelfth century the Crusades brought the nations of Europe into contact with Saracenic culture, and medical works were translated from Arabic into mediaeval Latin. Medicine then became a purely Arabic science, and so continued until, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, the ancient medical authors were again studied in the original Greek. About this time practical human anatomy was revived. Achillini, Berenger, Fallopius, Arantius, Eustachius, and Varolius of Italy, with Sylvius and Vesalius of France, form a galaxy of anatomical investigators who have given their names to many of their discoveries. Their works were all published in the sixteenth century, and in Latin, the language of the Church and State in all Western Europe at this time. Their style was far purer than that of their monkish predecessors, who had corrupted the language of medicine by the introduction of numerous Arabic and Moorish-Greek terms, such as meri for oesophagus, sumae for the umbilical region, myrac for the abdomen, sipiae for the peritoneum, zirbis for omentum, and nucha for cervix. This word nucha is almost the only Arabic-Latin word still remaining in anatomical nomenclature, as seen in ligamentum nuchae, the ligament of the nape of the neck.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century, medical men in England began to write in their own language, although the great majority of the text-books in all the sciences were Latin, and professors in the schools lectured in that language. The first English work on anatomy was compiled by John Banister, in 1578, and was entitled, "The Historie of Man, from the most Approved Anathomistes in this Present Age." In other countries of Europe, Latin was still the only language of the physi-
cians, and so continued far into the eighteenth century. Even at the present day, in Italy, Germany, and Spain, monographs are occasionally composed in Latin, although as a literary language it is fast disappearing. In Germany there is now a tendency to abolish Latin and Greek terms and substitute pure German words. Thus we find them using krebs for cancer, kohlkopf for larynx, magen-entzündung for gastritis, frauenheilkunde for gynaecology, etc. In the German language this change is possible, though, perhaps, not advisable. In English, however, it would be very difficult to form words to take the place of our scientific technical terms derived from the Classic tongues. "Windpipehead," "womanhealing-art," and "straightgutinflammation," would certainly be no improvement upon the learned words now employed. Moreover, our colloquial vocabulary is in a constant state of change, as will be shown in a future chapter, whereas, scientific truths, once established, should have names to designate them in all times and in all countries. Where there are several common names for the same thing, much confusion would, in a short time, be introduced into the language of medicine, were the Classical terms to be dropped. What one of the hundred vulgar names for the male organ of generation, which Rabelais has taken the trouble to record in French, could we substitute for the Latin penis?

Before leaving the discussion of the Latin element in medicine, we must call attention to the fact that many of our technical words belong to Low Latin, and would not be found in the works of Cicero or Celsus. For example, scorbutus, scurvy, is derived from the Teutonic schaar, torn, and buik, belly, and embrocatio from Greek ἐμποτίζω, to soak in, both being Mediæval Latin. Sometimes we have both the Classical and Mediæval
Latin word for the same thing, as the following illustrations will show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASSICAL LATIN</th>
<th>MEDIAEVAL LATIN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pila</td>
<td>bulla</td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthemis</td>
<td>chamomilla</td>
<td>chamomile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os frontis</td>
<td>glabella</td>
<td>frontal bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os equus</td>
<td>bucca</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>caballus</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes we have adopted in medicine the later meaning of words instead of the signification found in the classics. Thus *curatio*, from *curo*, to care for, has come to mean cure, just as from the Greek *θεραπεύω*, who was originally a slave or menial who waited upon a master, is derived the modern *therapeutist* who is quite a different person. The ancient word for healing was *medicatio* from *medeor* to heal, and a *medicus* was a healer, at first of wounds, afterward of all diseases, just as was the case with the Greek *iaσρον*. Our word *heal* has a similar history. It is derived from a root *hel* meaning *cover*, and from it *heal*, *heel* and *hell* are all formed. To *heal* meant originally, to *cover* a wound with skin; the *heel* is *covered* by the leg, and *hell* is a *covered* place somewhere below.

Latin words are still being formed, and it is anything but a dead language. Antimonium, potassium, and tannicum are words unknown to the Ancients. The recently formed Greek words all wear Latin dresses; we do not write *γόνοκόκκος* but *gonococcus*, nor *μυρίγγιτις* but *myringitis*. Many of the medical words imported from the modern languages are, when it is possible, promptly turned into Latin. Although we do not inflect *tolu* as a Latin word, we form from it the adjective *tolutanus*. Spanish, Portuguese and Italian words, like *cas-
carilla, ipecacuanha, and scarlatina, are usually treated as if they were Latin, forming a genitive in 

The nomenclature of a recently-developed branch of our science, medical jurisprudence, is almost exclusively Latin. The rudiments of forensic medicine are found in that mine of legal knowledge, the "Institutes of Justinian," where such subjects as prolonged gestation, sterility, impotence and hermaphroditism are discussed. The technical terms employed by the Latin legal writers have passed through Norman French, and into the English codes, from which our laws are so largely derived.

The Arabic Element. While philosophy and the sciences in Christian countries, during the middle ages, were in a state of slumbering decay, the Arabs, imbued with the wisdom of Indians, Egyptians and Greeks, kept the sacred flame of knowledge burning. Their sages made translations of the Ayur Veda, the commentaries of Charaka and Susruta, and cultivated the occult sciences of that mysterious race, the Egyptians. Much of their medical knowledge was derived from the works of Hippocrates and Galen, and, as the Arabic language does not possess that capacity for word-building which belongs to the Greek, many Greek words, slightly modified, were adopted into their vocabularies. The Arabs did not permit the dissection of animals or human bodies. In their manuscripts no drawings of any living thing were permitted, and, as a consequence, there could be no discoveries in anatomy, physiology or surgery. But in the departments of chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy and nosography, great advances were made, which have exerted an influence on medical science felt even at the present day.
Chemistry, or rather alchymy, is distinctively a science of Arabic origin. Many have supposed that the Saracens obtained it in a rudimentary state from Egypt, and, to support this view, claim that the word is derived from Chemi, the Egyptian word for Ham, who was, according to the Old Testament, the first settler in Africa. This word Chemi was converted by the Greeks into Ammon, as seen in Ἴζος Ἀμμων, although this word may also be derived from ἄμμος, sand, Jupiter Ammon thus meaning “Jupiter of the Sands.” The majority of philologists, however, claim that alchymy is derived from the Arabic al, the, and the Greek γυμνία, pouring or mixing, from γέω, to pour, thus shutting off the etymological argument in favor of the Egyptian origin of this science, making the word mean “the mixing science,” instead of the Egyptian or Hamitic science.

The alchemists had two objects constantly in view, first, to discover “the philosopher’s stone,” which would convert the baser metals into gold, and, second, to find the source of life, or compound a mixture which would enable mankind to retain perpetual youth. In order to accomplish this, they sought for a universal solvent, alkahest, which would reduce substances to the four primitive elements of which they believed all things composed. This word alkahest was sometimes translated quintessentia, fifth essence, by the Latin alchemists, and the word still survives in this form, with altered meaning, in nearly all European languages. Many of the works of the alchemists were composed in cipher, in order that the uninitiated might not learn of their discoveries, and it is now quite impossible to translate them. This custom led an old Latin writer to say: “Alchymy is a great science, for few can understand the language thereof.” Wild as were their schemes, and obscure as
were their methods, great discoveries were, nevertheless, made. They invented the method of preparing the mineral acids, calling nitro-hydrochloric acid the "royal water," *aqua regia,* as translated in Latin, because it would dissolve gold, the royal metal. Brandy also, was, first prepared by them, and, for a long time, was regarded as the elixir of life. *Aqua vitae,* it was called by the Latin writers, a name which it still retains in France and Italy as *eau de vie* and *acqua vita.* It also had this name among the Spaniards at one time, but is now called *aguardiente,* burning water, being nearly a literal translation of the German *brandy,* i. e., burning.

The classic period of Arabian medicine began with Rhazes of Persia, 920 A. D., who was the first to describe small-pox and measles in an intelligent manner. In fact, it is to him that we owe our first knowledge of the exanthematous diseases.

Messua, who lived in the eleventh century, wrote an extensive treatise on materia medica, which was translated into Latin in the fifteenth century, passing through twenty-six editions, and finally becoming the basis for the formation of the first London Pharmacopoeia, in the reign of James I.

Avicenna, "the prince of physicians," was born 980 A. D., and wrote his "*Canon of Medicine,*" in the first part of the eleventh century. A hundred years later his work was translated into Latin, and continued to be used as a standard text-book until about 1650. He was the first to mention the use of the obstetric forceps.

Albucasis wrote on surgery and invented the probang. Of the Moors of Spain, Avenzoar and Maimonides the Jew, were the principal authors, and their works were read throughout the civilized world.
The Arabian influence was much greater upon the art than upon the language of medicine. Arabic, belonging to a family of languages quite distinct from the Indo-European, could not easily be Latinized. Arabic words were, therefore, rarely adopted to designate ideas or discoveries, whatever may have been the defects in the Latin vocabulary. The great majority of the words that were transferred before the revival of learning were dropped by the medical writers of the sixteenth century. We give below a list of the principal Arabic words still found in medical literature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkali</td>
<td>al the, qali ash</td>
<td>the ashes of glasswort, abounding in soda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>al the, kahal eye-wash</td>
<td>a fine powder used to paint eyebrows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>anbar</td>
<td>a rich perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barberry</td>
<td>barbaris</td>
<td>barberry tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoin</td>
<td>benzoah</td>
<td>a balsam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borax</td>
<td>buraq</td>
<td>borax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway</td>
<td>carvi</td>
<td>caraway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmine</td>
<td>qirmiz</td>
<td>crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubebs</td>
<td>kubabah</td>
<td>bitter plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elixir</td>
<td>al the, ıksir quintessence</td>
<td>the quintessence, philosopher's stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrrh</td>
<td>murr</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitre, natron</td>
<td>nitrun</td>
<td>an alkaline earth, from Nitria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphtha</td>
<td>naft</td>
<td>bitumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherbet</td>
<td>sharbat</td>
<td>a drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumbul</td>
<td>sumboul</td>
<td>a spike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup</td>
<td>sharab drink</td>
<td>sweet wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senna</td>
<td>sana</td>
<td>senna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumach</td>
<td>summaq</td>
<td>a shrub, sumach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saffron za'faran yellow
Taraxacum tarasacon succory dandelion
Tartar durdik, dregs { because it is obtained from dregs of wine.
Tamarind tamhind, tamr, palm, and hind, Indian
Zero sifr through Italian zefiro

As the mediaeval translators of the Arabic medical authors were ignorant of philological science, several words derived from non-Arabic sources were introduced into Latin. In these cases the Arabic definite article al, or el, was, through a mistaken notion, prefixed to words, thus forming hybrids. We have alembic, from al ʿlād[ī], the cup or vessel for distilling. In some of the older English works we find the word alembroth for ammoniated hydrochlorate of mercury. This word is derived from the Arabic al, the, and the Chaldaic embroth, "the key to knowledge," because the alchemists expected to determine the final composition of matter from this salt. This method of transferring the definite article as a prefix is occasionally observed in words derived from other languages. Thus, the word alligator is merely a corruption of el ligarto, Spanish for the lizard. The English sailors who heard the word knew nothing of Spanish grammar and would naturally speak of alligartas, a word found in the language of that erudite scholar, Ben Johnson.

Elements Derived from Other Ancient Languages. The study of the Old Testament and the commercial relations with the East have introduced a few Hebrew and Persian words into the language of medicine.

From the Hebrew we have:—

Cassia, Heb. qatzah, to cut, because the bark was cut off.

Cinnamon, Heb. qinamon, from qinch, a reed.
Manna, Heb. man hu, What is this?
Bedlam, a corruption of Bethlehem, where Mary was in child-bed. Afterward applied to the Asylum of St. Mary of Bethlehem.
From the Persian we have:—
Azedarach, from aza, a gum, a plant with anthelmintic properties.
Asafoetida, from aza, name of gum, and Latin faetida, stinking.
Bezoar, Persian padzahar, from pad, against, and zahar, poison; whence,—
Bezoardics, remedies used for the prevention of disease.
Cinnabar, from Persian zinjarf, red lead.
Jasminum, from Persian yasmin, jasmine.
Jujube, corrupted from Pers. zizafun, the jujube tree.
Julep, from Pers. gulab, rose-water, a sweet drink.
Laudanum, Greek ledoav, from Persian ladan, the gum of the herb, lada.
Limon, from Pers. limun, lemon or lime.
Orange, Latin aurantium, from Pers. naranj.
Nard and spikenard, Pers. nard, an odor.

Elements Derived from the Modern Languages. During the present century, and, especially, since the Napoleonic wars, a large number of foreign words, especially from the French, have found their way into the language of medicine as used by English-speaking authors. Increased facilities for travel, the telegraph, and the host of medical journals, afford remarkable advantages for the interchange of scientific thought. So rapidly are new discoveries heralded throughout the civilized world that we do not stop to translate new terms but adopt, without change, the word coined by the inventor or discoverer.
Thus words from the French, German, Spanish, and even from the far distant countries of the Orient have found a place in our medical literature. When Piorry wrote his work on percussion, and Laennec published his discoveries in auscultation, English writers did not, at first, stop to frame new words for the terms used to designate these discoveries and, as a consequence, we find the nomenclature of physical diagnosis replete with French words. In neurology, obstetrics, and venereal diseases, branches of medicine carefully studied in France, we also have a number of French words. From Germany and the Scandinavian countries we derive the names of some minerals and of a few diseases. From the Spanish and Portuguese we have obtained the names of many plants and of a few pathological conditions. From the Italian, also, a few words are derived, although this language is so much like the Latin that we generally prefer the Latin equivalents.

Commerce has brought words into our language, as well as merchandise into our markets. From Turkey we have coffee, Turkish qahveh, Latinized into caffea. From Hindoostan we have shampoo, Hindoostani champna to rub or press. From the Malay Peninsula we have gutta-percha, Malay gatah, gum, and percha, the tree from which it is obtained; camphor, Malay kapur barus, barous chalk, Latinized into camphora; rum, Malay rum booze, good drink, and mango, Malay mangga. From China we have tea, Chinese te, Latinized into thea. From Annam we have gamboge, derived from the name of the Province Cambodia, where the plant grows. From a common African personal name we have Quassia. Quashi was a West Indian slave, and a “medicine man,” who first pointed out the uses of this plant. In slavery days the name Quashi was frequently met with among
our Southern negroes. We have the plantation song:

"Quashi scrapes the fiddle string,
And Venus plays the flute."

From the Abyssinian we have kouso or kusso and kamala. From the Tartar koumiss or kumyss. From the Fijian, kava-kava, a word meaning intoxication.

From the American Indian languages through the Portuguese, we have ipccacuanha, from ipecaaguen, "the roadside sick-making plant," jequirity or jeriquity, and jaborandi. From the Indian languages through the Spanish, we have boldo, coto, guaiac, jalap from the Province of Xalapa in Mexico, kino, quebracho, quinine from kina, bark, tobacco from the name of the island of Tobago, tolu, the name of a place, and tonga, or tonka.

From this brief history of the sources of our technical terms, we learn that the language of our science, like the science itself, is truly cosmopolitan, all nations and all ages having contributed to our knowledge and our vocabulary.
CHAPTER III.

THE ORIGIN OF WORDS.

WORDS are the symbols of ideas, not mere arbitrary signs such as those used by the mathematicians, but mental pictures addressed to the imagination and recalling the exact relations of the thought symbolized. To be sure these pictures are, in many cases, faded, or as Goethe expresses it, like the images on coins they are worn away by long continued use or obscured by the rust of ages.

Mankind instinctively shrink from the use of words of which they have no accurate knowledge. When foreign words, replete with meaning, are forced upon the common people, they often reform or deform them into words with which they are familiar. The Latin word *carbunculus* means "a little live coal," and was applied to a bright sparkling gem. When these brilliants were introduced into Germany, the Teutonic genius, though obliged to accept the Latin name, converted it into *karfunkel*, from *funkel*, to sparkle. Many other words have been similarly modified. The German *hauscnblase*, fish or sturgeon bladder, has been converted into *isingsglas*, the Arabic *carui* into *caraway*, and *benzoin* into *benjamin*. The French *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, has become *dandelion*; *ros marinus*, sea foam, has become *rosemary*; *salpetra*, rock salt, has become *saltpetre*; *verd de gris*, Fr., green of gray, *verdigrasc*; *wermuth*, Germ., mind preserver, *wormwood*; *cingulum*, the girdle, a Latin name for *herpes zoster*, has been converted into *shingles*, and *staphisagria*, from *σταφίς*, a vine, and *ἄγρια*, wild, has become *stavesacere*. The Spanish *dengue*, a kind of fever
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common in the Southern United States and Mexico, was called by the English, danggy fever, and then "dandy fever," a name now found in our medical works. We are also reminded, in this connection, of the physician who told an Irish woman that her husband had pneumonia. "You're right he has no money," was her reply.

Words that do not speak to the imagination are things without life. The attempt has been made to form such words in chemical nomenclature, the names of the organic series of compounds being distinguished by the vowel in the final syllable, thus, sextane, sextene, sextine, sextone, sextwnc, and the terminations ate and ite, have no inherent meaning. The word sepal used in botany, it is said, has no etymological signification, having been devised by Neckar, but in this case his mind was influenced by the word petal, and, perhaps, by the Latin sepio, to divide. Bulwer has modeled his language of the "Vrilya," as given in "The Coming Race," largely after the Greek, and Volupuk, "the universal language," contains the majority of the Indo-European roots.

It is quite probable that the earliest words in all primitive languages were formed by onomatopoeia, that is, the sound expressing the thing by some peculiar adaptation. When we wish a person to stand we instinctively say st. This sound is found as the root of words expressing the idea of immobility in all the Indo-European languages; Aryan sta, Greek ἑτερα, Latin stare, German standen, etc. The first cry of the infant on its entrance into this world is ma-ma, and, as its lamentations cease when it is applied to its mother's bosom, our imaginative ancestors employed the word mamma as the name of the female breast; thus we have the Greek μαμμα, and the Latin mamma, etc. This same root, ma, is found in the word for mother in all the Indo-European
languages; Sansk. *matri*, Greek μητέρα, Latin *mater*, French *mere*, German *mutter*, Russian *mate*, Anglo-Saxon, *moder*, Icelandic *modher*, etc. Animals were named from their peculiar inarticulate sounds. The Greek word for frog is ὑδέρας, from "batr-r-r-ach," the sound which he utters. From the sound made by the cow we get the Sansk. *gāo*, Germ. *kuh*, Greek μιθρα, and Latin *bos*. Names of animals that cannot thus be explained are probably of late origin and are derived from other characteristics. But even when there are such words we find among the people, and especially with children, a tendency to frame onomatopoeic synonyms. The regular Latin word for cat was *felis*, but *cattus*, the first syllable of which is the sound made by the cat when spitting, is found in colloquial Latin. So we have *chat* (pronounced *sha*) in French, *katze* in German, all being preferred to words derived from other characteristics.

When people are in strange lands they often go back to the primitive method of word-forming in order to make themselves understood. A story is told of an Englishman who, on dining in China, wished to know the composition of a certain dish. Pointing to it he said, "Quack? quack?" The answer received was, "Bow-wow!"

The sounds made by animals were soon applied to other things. The winds and torrents roared, as well as the lion. The Palatine Hill takes us back to the days when the shepherds watched their bleating (*balatans*) flocks upon its grassy slopes. The palate, Latin *palatum*, is the *balatans* organ. The Latin word for tongue, *lingua*, is derived from the licking sound of the tongue. Compare English *lick*, Greek *λείξω*, German *lechen*, Italian *leccare*.

The language of the passions is largely onomatopoeic. The Greek γειώμα, Latin *cacchinatio*, German
lachen, and English laugh, will serve to illustrate this point. In a similar manner words were made to express the sounds of bodies colliding or passing through the air, of ringing, breaking, cracking, splashing, and many others.

These sounds, we believe, were the basis of speech, and were learned by the primæval man as the parrot imitates the sounds he hears. But man has a higher faculty than speech, namely, that of reason, and through this he was enabled to remember, compare and express relations. If he had been created without a larynx, he would undoubtedly have found other means than speech, of communicating his thoughts. As Nodier has aptly said, "Man speaks because he thinks."

From the radical words thus formed by onomatopœia, a host of new expressions may be developed by the addition of prefixes and postfixes. It is said that in the German language there are only about 250 roots, and many of these can be traced to earlier forms; yet, from this comparatively small number of original words, a vocabulary 80,000 strong has been elaborated. To illustrate the formation of words from onomatopœic roots, we may take the radical ach, which originally denoted pain, like our ouch! In Greek we have ὄξι, a point, ὄξυς, a thorn, ὄξως, a burden, etc.; Latin acuo, to sharpen, acus, a needle, aculeus, a spur, acer, sharp, etc.; and the same root may be traced throughout the Indo-European family of languages, always having this primary signification of pain, but modified by inflections into a thousand different shades of thought. Indeed, these onomatopœic roots seem to be the true protoplasm of speech, and from a single one, a thousand words often so unlike the original that their relation cannot be detected, are developed. Take, for example, the sound of the initial m of mum,
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denoting silence. In Greek alone there are nearly a hundred words containing this radical. There is μῶ, to close, as seen in myopia, in which a partial closing of eyelids is a symptom, mydriasis, from μῦδρος, a hot iron which caused the eyes to close and the pupils to dilate, muscles, which enclose the viscera, mucus (μῦξος), phlegm, which is enclosed in the body, μῦσος, hatred which one conceals in his mind, μῦς, a mushroom which grows in dim, concealed places, and the mysteries of a society are the things that are kept “mum.” Mutus, dumb, contains the same root, as do, also, the English words muzzle, mummary and mumps.

Words having meanings very different from the original root are often formed. Thus, from the root ναί, call, we have the Greek νο, to hear. The word “dear” has two meanings, “prized,” because you have it, and “expensive,” because you want it. The Latin word sacrum and Greek ὅσον have the meanings of sacred to the gods and accursed by the gods. Os sacrum means “the accursed bone,” because it was not offered up in sacrifices, and not “the sacred bone,” as usually translated.

Words are also formed by changing their meaning, neologisms of meaning, they are sometimes called. To illustrate this, we may look at the etymology of the words for man, mankind, and woman. Man is derived from an Aryan root, ma, meaning to think or measure, as seen in the Sanskrit manu, and Brahmana, holy man. Kind is from the Saxon ge-cynd, nature. Mankind is man nature. Woman was, in Anglo-Saxon, wifman, wifeman, becoming in Old English, wimman, plural wimmen, as pronounced to-day. The origin of wife is not known, but probably referred to her reproductive capacity, as in the sound of the modern wom(b)man. In Greek the word for man, the male, is
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ἀνήρ, root (and), from an Aryan word meaning testicle. Woman γυνή (root γυναίκα), from γεννάω, to bring forth, produce. Mankind is ἄνθρωπος, ἀνήρ, man, and ἄγος, looking. The etymology ἀνω, upward, and τρέπω, to turn, indicating that the primitive man worshipped the sun and stars, is probably a pure fancy. In Latin we have vir for man, referring to his strength, vis, allied to Greek ζή, (root in) fibre, strength; for woman we have femina, from an old word, feo, to produce, as seen in fætus, fertile, fecund, and some other terms; for mankind we have homo, allied to humus, the soil, because man was formed according to the ancient myth from the earth.

We thus see that language is, as Richter truly says, a dictionary of faded metaphors, using the word metaphor in a generic sense and not subdividing it into the specific rhetorical figures, synecdoche, metonymy, simile, etc. In the recently-developed sciences, such as organic chemistry, figurative language is almost entirely wanting, but in medicine, an ancient art, with a history as old as the human race and bearing in its vocabulary the records of a thousand triumphs, struggles and mistakes, there is an abundance of the poetical method of word formation.

In regard to the metaphorical formation of words, we have:

1. The name of a part or symptom applied to the whole, and conversely. In scrofula, for example, the neck of a child often swells until it resembles that of a pig, hence the name scrofula meaning, literally, a little pig. In many cases of idiocy the motor apparatus is affected and the patient is obliged to walk with a staff or cane; hence we have imbecile, from in bacillum, upon a staff or cane. We now use the word femur which means the thigh for os femoris, the thigh bone. In the Hindoo
word beriberi, we have the symptom for the disease. The limbs in this affection become rigid, and the patient feels as though he were shackled, hence the name from beri, a fetter.

2. The name of a quality or characteristic of an object for the name of the whole. This method of forming new words is exceedingly common. *Aconite* is so named because it grows upon sharp projecting rocks, ἐν ἄκων. *Hydrargyrum* is a watery or fluid silver, ὕδωρ water, ὀργυρόν silver. *Paraffin* was so called because it had little affinity, *parum affinis*, for any other chemical substance. *Apocynum* was named from the fact that dogs keep away from it, ἀπό away, ᾧστων dog. Calomel is a beautiful remedy for black bile, σάφεις beautiful and μέλας black. *Sarcophagi* were originally made of a stone which was supposed to consume the body, σάρξ flesh, χαλάζω to eat. The *bregma* is that part of a child’s head where sweating or moisture is first observed, from βρέγω to moisten. We speak of the *vagus* or wandering nerve, and call the windpipe the *trachea* because it is rough, τραχεία.

3. The cause for the effect. In this class of words we have such as *intertrigo*, to rub together, designating the disease caused by such friction; *nausea*, literally ship sickness, from ναῦς, a ship; and we now hear of people having *malaria*, when they mean they have a disease caused by *malaria* or bad air.

4. The place for the thing. In this class of words we have copper, *cuprum*, from Cyprus; *colchicum* from Colchis, *Κολχίς*, in Asia; *magnesia* and *magnets* from Magnesia a district in Thessaly; *chalybates*, named from the Chalybes (Χάλυβαται), who dwelt in Pontus; *coco* from the province Choco in Mexico; rhubarb from *Rha bar-
barum, so called because it grew on the wild banks of the river Rha or Volga. Charlatan comes through the French from the Italian ciarlatano, an inhabitant of Cerreto. The people of this town were notorious for their boastful language, and we find in Italian the verb cialare, meaning to brag. From Taranto we get tarantula, a spider whose bite was supposed to cause the dancing mania of the middle ages, the affection being called tarantism, for which about the only remedy was a peculiar variety of music which is still known as the tarantella.

Clap, the vulgar word for gonorrhoea is derived from the name of a part of Paris, Le Clapié, the word meaning literally a rabbit burrow. This quarter contained numerous houses of ill fame and soon the common French word for brothel was clapisé, hence the name of the disease acquired in such places.

5. The name of the inventor or discoverer for the name of the thing. Every student of human anatomy has observed the common practice of naming a newly discovered part of the body from the person first describing it. Thus we have the fissures of Sylvius, Rolando, and Glasser, the lobus Spigelii, the formanina of Monro and Thebesius, and many other similar expressions. In physics Voltaism, Galvanism, and Faradism are named after Volta, Galvani and Faraday who first observed these varieties of electrical phenomena. Nicotine and pelletierine are derived from the names of Nicot and Pelletier. Davyum was named after Sir Humphrey Davy, Krameria after the botanist Kramer, the guillotine immortalizes the name of the supposed inventor Dr. Guillotine, and Dr. Condom has a “monumentum aere perennium” in the appliance which commemorates his name.
There is also a large number of plants named in honor of distinguished persons. *Asclepias*, Greek 'Ασκληπιας, is the botanic name of the milkweed. *Jug- 
lans* butternut, is the nut of *Jove*, Jovisglans. *Valerian* is named in honor of the Roman Emperor, *cinchona* is named after the countess of *Chinchon* who is said to have been cured by the use of this plant. *Asagraca* is derived from the name of the distinguished botanist, Dr. Asa Gray.

6. *The name of the thing derived from something resembling it.* This is pure metaphor and is the commonest way in which words assume new meanings. Coleridge has compared words to some of the infusoria which increase by fission, continually splitting themselves up into new organisms. This method of growth in language is remarkably exemplified in tongues having but a comparatively small number of words. The Chinese for example have only 1500 words and yet these have at least a 100,000 meanings, and if you will turn to the word *zug* in your German dictionary you will find over thirty English words given as equivalents. It is not necessary to make any extended search to illustrate this method of word formation.* The *vomer* is the plough-share, the *tibia*, a flute; the *clitoris*, from Greek κλίτη, a key, is the door tender; the *testes* are evidences of virility; *theobroma* is the food of the gods, θεός god, βυσσα food. The little tumors which form in the eyelids are hail-

* It is a remarkable fact that synonyms for vulgar or obscene things are always most numerous, a fact which does no great credit to the natural bent of the human imagination. Thus we find in the Latin medical writers some 200 names for the anus, penis and vulva. Among the Latin names for the male organ of generation are:—Clava, cauda, columna, gladius, penis, pyramis, radix, ramus, trabes, vas, vena, and vomer.

For the external female genitals we find among a hundred others:—Annulus, cava, delta, folliculus, fora, fundus, hiatus, meso, ostium, porta, sinus, sulcus, tremo and vulva. These nomina impudica all illustrate the formation of metaphorical neologisms.
stones, from the Greek χρύσι, while pannus is a cloth growing over the eye.

Sometimes these comparisons are expressed in the form of the words, and not implied as in the above cases. The Greek termination oid, from εἶδος, an image, and the Latin termination formis, form, being employed. This constitutes a figure of speech denominated by the rhetoricians as simile. We have anthropoid, manlike, apes, and cuneiform, wedge-like, bones, as illustrations of this method of formation.

Many words in common use have strange and often obscure etymologies. Many of the dictionaries give no derivation of syphilis, yet it plainly comes from σῦς, a hog, and ςυζω, to love. In a poem published by the Italian Fracastoro, Syphilis was a swine-herd, very appropriately named, for he certainly ought to have been a lover of hogs. But he unfortunately acquired the morbus Gallicus, French disease, as the venereal affection was then designated in Italy.* The French called it mal de Naples, the Neapolitan disease, and no nation cared to claim it as their own invention, a fact that induced Voltaire to say: "The pox, like the fine arts, owes its origin to no particular race." As it soon became necessary to have a common word to designate the affection, the name of Fracastoro's swine-herd was adopted into nosology by Sauvage, being peculiarly appropriate, for by a slight change in meaning syphilis means a tendency to have scurfy skin like a hog, just as hemaphilia, blood loving, means a tendency to have hemorrhages.

* Quotations from the ancient writers are often given to prove that syphilis existed long before the fourteenth century. We find the following passage in the poems of Perseus, who lived 32-62 A.D.:

"Tentemus fauces: tenera latet ulcus in ore
Putre, quod haud decent phlebta raderebeta!"

But this "putrid ulcer in the swollen throat" might apply as well to scarlatina anginosa, diphtheria, or noma, as to syphilis.
The French word *enceinte*, now meaning pregnant, is derived from the Latin *incincta*, girded in. The Roman matron wore a girdle of a peculiar pattern to inform people that she was pregnant and her person sacred. At a later period *incincta* was applied to designate pregnancy, although the women went ungirdled when in that interesting condition.

The word *dexter*, the right hand, takes us back to the infancy of the Aryan race. This ancient people worshipped the sun, *bhog*, and the south was on the right while thus performing their orisons. The Sanskrit word for south was *dekkan*, allied to *dhu*, shining, and the early meaning of *dexter* was the south or shining hand. As the sun-god kept to the south, things seen in that direction were looked upon as of good omen as were afterward all things seen on the right hand. Things observed on the left, or north, the region of cold and darkness, were looked upon as unlucky, and so great has been the influence of this myth that many a cultivated lady at the present day feels more comfortable if she first sees the new moon over the right shoulder instead of the left. A *sinister* look is still literally a left-handed, that is, an ill-omened look. Moreover, the right hand is the skillful hand, and *dexterity*, right-handedness, is skillfulness. Among the Romans *sinisteritas*, left-handedness, was awkwardness.

The common Aryan word for God was *dyaus*, shining, a word found in the genitive of the Greek *Zeus*, Ἴως and θεός a god, the Latin *deus* and *Jupiter*, that is, *Dinpater*, shining Father, the Italian *Dio* and the French *Dieu*, all meaning our bright Heavenly Father. It is quite possible, moreover, that our God is only a modification of the Sanskrit *bhog*, the rising sun.
The word used for *soul* or *spirit* in various Indo-European languages, is almost uniformly the same as that for *breath*. The Greek πνεῦμα (*pneuma*), meaning a gas or the soul, is derived from πνέω, to breathe, and the New Testament phrase, τὸ πνεῦμα ἄγιον, usually rendered “Holy Ghost,” might from an etymological point of view be translated “sacred wind.” So the Latin *spiritus* and our *spirit* are derived from *spiro*, to breathe. The ancients, observing that the soul winged an eternal flight with the cessation of respiration, applied a common word to both.

Van Helmont is said to have invented the word *gas*, and yet, whether conscious of the fact or not, he has made it resemble *geist*, the German word for soul.

In *nightmare* we still see the old Norse demi-god, *Mara*, who was said to strangle people in their sleep.

The *risus Sardonicus*, observed in cases of lock-jaw, is derived from the tradition that in Sardinia there grew a plant which, when eaten, caused people to die of laughter or at least to die laughing.

*Delirium* is derived from the Latin *de*, off, and *lira*, a furrow or track. When a man is *delirious*, he has wandered from his normal mental track. The same poetical figure is observed in the slang phrase, “off his base.”

We have given a sufficient number of examples to prove that imagination and poetry have played an important part in the building and remodeling of words. Sometimes when the origin of words is very obscure men have invented fanciful or legendary derivations. Such etymologies are seen when *formica*, an ant, is derived from *ferens micas*, carrying crumbs; *mors*, death, from *amarus* because it is bitter, or from *Mars* because
he is the god of war and death. _Cadaver,* a corpse, has been derived by taking the first syllables of the words _cavo data vermilbus, flesh given to the worms. Even the scholarly Archbishop Trench seems to favor the derivation of _crypt, which evidently comes from _κρυπτω, to hide, from "crypit," because sinners in doing penance were placed in pits from which their cries were heard. In this case the cart has evidently been placed before the horse, for _cry pit is but a corruption of _crypt. We are reminded of the peasant’s explanation of the word _Jew: "They will _jew you and _jew you, and that is why they are called Jews."

_Antimony, also, has a legend connected with its name. Basil Valentine was an abbot of a scientific turn of mind. He gave antimony to the hogs upon the monastery farm, and found that they thrived upon it, but when he dosed the monks with the same chemical he learned that it acted with well-nigh fatal violence. On this account he named it _antimonium, not good for monks, from _αντι, against, and _μοναρχος, a monk, or more directly from the French _moine, a monk.

The word _crystal is derived from the Greek _κρυσταλλος through the Latin _crystallum, which meant, originally, ice. Michaelis in his work entitled, "The Influence of Language on Opinions, and of Opinions on Language," shows how this word brought a ridiculous error in its train. Pliny tells us that crystals are ice which has been frozen so long that it has forever lost its fluidity; and in St. Augustine, one of the Church Fathers, we read:

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1. _Mors is derived from Aryan root, _mar, meaning to die; cf. Sansk. _murtis, body, _marasmus, etc.
2. _Formica is cognate with the Sanskrit _vamraka, an ant, from the root _vam, meaning to vomit. So named because the ant, when held in the hand, discharges _formic acid. _Formication is the name of a symptom in which the patient has the sensation of ants crawling over the skin.
3. _Cadaver is derived from _cado, to fall, and was first applied to the bodies of those who had fallen in battle. _Cf. Greek _πτωμα, a corpse from _πιπτο, to fall. From _πτωμα, the word, _πτωμαίνει, a cadaveric alkaloid, is derived.
"What is a crystal? Snow hardened into ice for so many years that it cannot readily be dissolved by sun or fire."

We still employ the word *gonorrhcea*, from γόνη, semen, and ἑκτό, to flow, although we know it is a flow of muco-pus.

As an example of the manner in which ideas influence language we may cite the notion of the alchemists who believed that there was sex in metals. Arsenic is derived from ἀρσενικός masculine, from ἀρσην a male. Silver was feminine and was sacred to Diana or the moon, *Luna*, a myth which has influenced medical practice even down to the present day. Dr. Martin tells us that nitrate of silver, still called *lunar* caustic, was first administered in epilepsy because it was supposed that epileptics were under the malign influence of the moon, as were all *lunatics*. It followed by a natural course of reasoning that the moon's metal, silver, must be the specific for all moon blasted patients, and this remedy continued its popularity until a few years since, the bromides became the fashionable drug in this affection.

Pliny tells that "*sordes hominis, sudor et oleum,*" that is, "the dirty sweat and grease of man," are sovereign remedies for *angina*. As a consequence of this fallacy how many a quinsied youth has had a dirty stocking wound about his neck at night by his anxious but not over-scientific mother.

The nomenclature of the brain, moreover, shows how ideas may influence language. Our anatomical fathers believed that in the encephalon the homologues of all the parts of the body, both male and female, could be found in miniature; and if you will turn to your text book on anatomy to the description of the brain you will find arms *brachia*, legs *crura*, knees *corpora geniculata*,

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breasts *corpora mammillaria*, five stomachs *ventriculi*, one of which was anciently called the womb, *utriculus*, a vulva *cerebri*, buttocks *nates*, testicles *testes*; a penis, *clava*; a vulgar name for the pubic hair, *flocculus*; a veil, *velum interpositum*, and a marriage bed, *thalamus*. With all this procreative apparatus before us, we are not surprised to find a union *fornix*, and numerous offspring, quadruplets, *corpora quadrigemina*. 
CHAPTER IV.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WORDS.

It is a common error to suppose that words, especially scientific terms, are born, as was Minerva from the head of Jove, complete, eternal and unchangeable. One of the advantages claimed for Latin in scientific nomenclature is that, being a "dead" language, the words will not be subject to those continual alterations observed in all modern tongues. The language of Homer is quite different from that of Sophocles who lived five hundred years later. Piers Plowman and Chaucer are unintelligible to the average English student of to-day. Italian is but a modified Latin, and in the language of medicine the student would find considerable difficulty in comprehending Banister in his "Anatomy of Man."

To be sure, many of our medical terms are identical with those employed 1800 years ago by Celsus, whose style has served as a model for medical writers down almost to the present decade. Jonathan Pareira, in a work published as late as 1870, advises the student to read Celsus in the original in order to acquire an elegant and accurate medical Latin style.

The alterations in the form of medical words may be traced most readily by studying a few terms which have found their way into the language of the people and have thus undergone changes corresponding to those of their vulgar lay associates.

Horne Looke, in his work entitled "Winged Words," has called attention to the fact that words in their progress through the ages, like regiments of soldiers on the march, are liable to lose letters and syllables as the
latter are liable to lose soldiers by sickness, casualty and desertion. The word *eleemosynary*, from the Greek *ἐλεημοσύνη*, consisting originally of twelve letters and seven syllables, has become *alms*, in which only four letters and a single syllable remain.

The classical medical word *hemicrania*, from the Greek *ἡμικρανία*, *half a skull*, became in Low Latin *migrāna* by a process of clipping and alteration, just as in the vulgar English of to-day we hear people saying “morphydite” for “hermaphrodite,” “janders” for *jaundice*, which is itself a corruption of the French *jaunisse*, yellowness, and “anguintum” for *unguentum hydrargyri*. From this mediæval Latin word *migrāna* the French *migraine*, often used in medical works, was formed, and *migraine*, when it traveled across the English Channel, was changed into *megrim*, a word recognized in all our medical dictionaries.

The Greek *ξυρῆς*, *cyanche*, from *ξύη*, a dog, and *ἀγγίζω*, to choke, that is, to choke like a dog, became in Low Latin *esquinantia* from which the French *esquins*, our *quinsy* have been formed.

*Paralysis*, Greek *παράλυσις*, an abnormal loosening, or loosening on the side, became in middle English, *parlesy*, and in modern English *palsy*. *Hydrops*, Greek *ὕδροσ*, a watery appearance, became *hydropisie* in Old French, *ydropsie* in Old English, and *dropsy* in the modern vernacular.

*Rachitis*, Greek *ραχίτις*, an inflammation of the spinal column, has become *rickets* in the vernacular, although it has been claimed that *rachitis* is derived from *rickets* and that *rickets* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wrīgand*, to twist. *Cataract*, as applied to opacity of the crystalline lens, is commonly derived from *καταραφάτζις*, a rushing down, a word which is not at all suited to the nature
of the disease. The word was probably *catarapt*, from the Greek *καταράπτω*, a covering over, the crystalline lens having the appearance of being covered over with a white film or cloth. But as people could see no real meaning in *catarapt* it was changed, according to the law mentioned in the preceding chapter, into *cataract*, a word with which they were already familiar.

*Glycyrrhiza*, from the Greek *γλυκύρρηζα*, sweet root, was early corrupted into the Latin *liquiritia*, and in English into liquorice and licorice. Trench, however, inclines to the belief that liquorice is derived from *liquor* as Fuller uses the expression “glycyrrhize or liquoris.” But this may have been due to Fuller’s ignorance of the origin of the word. *Tansy* comes to us through the Latin *tanacetum*, which, in its turn, is a corruption of *athanasia* (*ἀθανασία*) immortality.

Many Latin words used in medicine have undergone similar changes. *Inula campana* has become *elecampane*; *lactuca*rum, lettuce; *bipennula*, *pimpinella*; and *barbascuut* is now known as *verbascum*. *Eglantine* is only a modification of *aculetinus*, and the Spanish *cebadailla*, a diminutive of *cebada*, barley, is now found in our works on *materia medica* as *sabaddilla*.

We have only to glance at the last American *Pharmacopoeia* to convince ourselves that changes are continually taking place in the language of medicine. The gender of the Latin terms for the salts ending in *as* and *is* was changed in 1880 from feminine to masculine. From 1860–1880, *calcii carbonas precipitata* was the proper official name for precipitated chalk; now it is written *calcii carbonas precipitatus*. The names of all the alkaloids previously ending in *ia*, such as *morphia*, *strychnia* and *quinia*, were modified so that the ending is now *ina*; thus, *morphina*, *strychnina* and *quinina*. The
names of neutral principles had their terminations changed from *ina* to *inum*, being made neuter instead of feminine. *Sulphuratum* was changed to *sulphidum*. *Arsenicum, mangancsium, brominimum, iodinium* and *chlorinium* were contracted into *arsenium, manganum, bromum, iodum* and *chlorum*. *Chiretta* was changed to *chirata, assafoxtida* to *assafoxtida, gambogia* to *cambogia, gleycrina* to *gleycrimum*, and *pyroxylon* became *pyroxylinum*.

Adjectives derived from words thus changed were also remodeled; thus, *chlorinatus* became *chloratus*, and *arseniatus, arsenatus*. *Redactum* was supplanted by *reductum*. The gender of *rhus* was changed from neuter to feminine. Similar changes have been made in the nomenclature of diseases, and in other departments of medical science.

Your attention has already been called to the fact that words, like the cells of animals, die when their natural functions have been fulfilled. In Greek the older word for gold (*ἀγαθός*) was early dropped for *γρατός*, the necessary, and thousands of words in the older English works are never heard in conversation to-day. During the last half century there has been a great decline in the use of Latin in medicine. Only fifteen years ago Dr. Pareira mentions in one of his works that he knew an eminent hospital surgeon who confessed his inability to write directions to the patient in his prescriptions in correct Latin, while at present it would be quite as remarkable to discover a surgeon who could truthfully admit the contrary. A host of terms connected with blood-letting have disappeared from our medical works. Such words as *melanagoguc, acopa, antiloimica, antiscolica, bezoardic, phtheiroctonia* and *alxphanpina* seem strange to the modern practitioner. Directions to the patient are, in America, no longer written in Latin, for our drug-
gists could not translate them. Even the common expression, "pro re nata" has been rendered “for the baby just born.” “Mancat in lecto,” “let the patient remain in bed,” has been translated, “to be taken in milk in the morning,” while “mane in lacte” has been rendered “remain in bed.”

But a few years have elapsed since the pharmacopoeias of various nations and colleges were uniformly printed in Latin. The first United States Pharmacopoeia was printed in both Latin and English. The modern Greek Pharmacopoeia is printed both in Latin and the vernacular, but with this exception, Latin has been quite generally abandoned except in nomenclature.

Moreover, old remedies and names for diseases are constantly disappearing. Lyssa gave way to hydrophobia, and this is now very properly being abandoned for rabies. The once popular remedy, a pilula perpetua, a pill made of metallic antimony, which had perpetual virtues of a cathartic nature, and could be used by any number of patients, is no longer employed, and we hear as little now of arteriotomy, first practiced by Arataeus, as we do of Bishop Berkeley's tar water cure or of "Perkins' tractors."

Turning again to the last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, we observe that although the names of many remedies have been changed, at least as many more have been dropped in ten years. We do not mean to say that the board of scientific gentlemen who have charge of the revision of the Pharmacopoeia once in ten years are endowed with verbicidal powers, yet they give stunning blows to many words which at first cause them to fall into disuse and then into decay. After the lapse of a few decades, such words will be brought to light only by the aid of historical research, being lifeless objects, mere
skeletons which remind us of a past vitality. It is on account of these numerous mummy words that the student finds so much difficulty in understanding the works of the ancient and mediaeval medical authors.

Sometimes the old words remain with altered meaning. *Metria* no longer means womb disease, but puerperal fever, and *hysteric* has far more to do with the nervous system than with the female reproductive organs. *Aristolochia*, from ἀριστολοχία, best, and λογιαί, child-bed, was formerly applied to an entire class of oxytocic remedies, but is now limited to the name of a single plant, *birthwort*, or Virginia snake root.

Still more frequently words become old and decrepit, losing the vigor with which they were once so pregnant. We meet with such archaic expressions in the language of the aged. *Syncope* is now preferred to *deliquium animi*, *intussusception* to *ileus*, and so on.

We thus see that the component parts of a language are in a constant state of change, coming into existence, changing their form, and dying of old age, like beings endowed with life.
PART II.
THE LATIN ELEMENT IN THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.
Orthography.

The letters employed in medical Latin are the same in number, power and character as those used in modern English. In classical Latin there was no j, v, n or w, while k, x and z were used only in words derived from the Greek. In writing Roman numerals the final i was written j, thus viij, a custom still practiced in writing prescriptions. In the fifteenth century this final j was employed instead of i to indicate the consonant sound of y, and we now ascribe to j a sound indicated by dzh.

V also is of recent origin and is used to indicate the consonant sound of u; and w, i.e. uu, is merely a new symbol to indicate another consonant sound of u before a vowel, as in equus, now pronounced ekwus. W is found in several medical Latin words derived from proper names, e.g. Corpora Wolfiana, Ossa Wormiana, Waltheria, Wintera and Wrightia. In classical Latin k was found only before a, but in medical Latin it is found in other positions, for example before r in Krameria, a word derived from the name of the celebrated Dr. Kramer.

Initial x, y and z are found only in Latin words of foreign origin, thus: xeroderma, from ἕρος dry, and δέρμα skin; Yttrium from Ytterby, a Swedish town, and zymosis, from ζυμώ, to ferment.
The letter \( y \) was borrowed by the Romans from the Greek to designate the sound of the Greek \( upsilon \) which differed from the Latin \( u \).

The letters are divided into classes as follows:

1. Vowels: \( a, e, i, o, u, y \).
   - liquids, \( l, m, n, r \).
   - labials, \( p, b, f, ph \) and \( v \).
   - mutes \( c, ch g, k, q \) and \( j \).
   - palatals, \( t, th \) and \( d \).
   - linguals, \( s \).
   - sibilant, \( s \).
   - aspirate, \( h \).
   - double consonants, \( x \) and \( z \).

\( X \) is equivalent to \( cs, ks, gs \), or \( chs \).

\( Z \) is equivalent to \( ds \) or \( ts \).
CHAPTER II.
ORTHOEPY.

ORTHOEPHY is the art of pronouncing words correctly. The ancient pronunciation of Latin has to a great extent been lost and it is extremely doubtful if it can ever be recovered. Numerous attempts have been made to discover and restore the classical pronunciation but all such efforts are based upon hypotheses incapable of demonstration. The English method* of pronouncing Latin should be learned by every student contemplating the study of medicine.

1. Because many Latin words used in medical literature have become thoroughly Anglicised and the use of any other than the English method of pronunciation would sound pedantic, affected, and ridiculous. Such familiar words as vapor, cicatrix and vagina would scarcely be recognized if pronounced wah' por, kee kah'treex and wah ghee'nah. according to the so-called Continental method.

2. Other Latin words have long been pronounced by the medical profession strictly in accordance with English methods, and the introduction of any other system would only serve to introduce fresh confusion.

* The literary schools and colleges of this country are about equally divided between the three pronunciations of Latin, English, Continental and Roman. A small majority of the schools, however, in 1885, still adhered to the English method, while not one educated man in ten would pronounce Latin in accordance with the rules of the Continental or Roman methods. Allen and Greenough, in their Latin grammar, direct the student to pronounce familiar Latin phrases in accordance with the English method, although they advocate the Continental method for use in schools.

Furthermore, every European nation pronounces Latin according to the sounds of the letters in its own language. Why, then, should the English make themselves ridiculous by pretending to restore the ancient pronunciation of the Roman tongue? A few physicians, displaying more pedantry than good sense, propose to give the Continental sounds of the vowels and retain the English sounds of the consonants in pronouncing Latin medical terms! This method [*] of pronunciation is beneath criticism. Medical technical terms should be regarded as English words borrowed, for convenience sake, from the classical languages.
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into medical orthoepy. Not one medical man in a thousand would pronounce biceps bee'kapes, or ciliun ke'le oom.

3. A study of the rules of pronunciation, as applied according to the English method, will be of material assistance to the student in determining the pronunciation of all words found in his text-books, whether they be of Latin or other origin.

For these reasons we advocate the use of the English method of pronunciation of all words used in medical works with the exception of those recently transferred to our vocabulary from the modern foreign languages, such as the French, German and Italian.

In order to pronounce correctly in accordance to the rules of the English method a knowledge of the following particulars is requisite:—

1. Of the sounds of the letters in all their combinations.
2. Of the quantity of the penultimate syllables of words.
3. Of the place of the accent, both primary and secondary.
4. Of the mode of dividing words into syllables.

SECTION I.—THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

1. Of the Vowels:

Rule I. A vowel at the end of an accented syllable has its long English sound. Examples: Mā'nia, vē'na, vi'num, o'ra and tū'ba, in which the accented vowels are pronounced as in Jane, mete, wîne, go and cube.

Remark. This rule is often violated, in fact usually violated, in the names of inflammatory diseases ending in itis. Bronchi'tis is the correct pronunciation, not bronche'tis. You should certainly have a uniform system of pronunciation, and if you use bronche'tis you should also use kl'koom for cacum.
At the end of an unaccented syllable has the sound of a in father; thus co'că, mistu'ră.

E, o and u at the end of unaccented syllables have about the same sound as when accented, but shorter and less distinct; thus re've, petas'sa, ge'nu.

I final, always has its long English sound; thus mus'culi, au'ri.

At the end of an unaccented syllable, not final, has its short sound as in if, ex. tib'sia.

Except at the end of the first syllable of a word, the second of which is accented, when the long sound is the rule; thus vitel'lus, si ál'a go'ga.

Y is pronounced like i in the same situations.

Rule II. A vowel has its short English sound when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. căs'sia, mën tá'lis, vis cús, vŏm'ica, bŭlla, in which the vowels are pronounced as in cat, met, vin, fox, and but.

Exceptions. 1. A, before r and a consonant, is pronounced as in English; thus pars, as in part.

2. Es final is pronounced like ease; thus pubes.

3. Os at the end of plural cases is pronounced like ose in dose; thus oculos, equos.

II. Of the Diphthongs:

1. Ae and oe are always diphthongs unless separated by a diaeresis. They are pronounced as e would be in the same situations; thus ne'veus (ne'veus), hæmatox'yfon (hēm'atox'yfon), fæniculum (fēnic'ulum).

2. Ai, ei, oi and yi usually have the vowels pronounced separately; thus mā'ys, die't, cō'itus.

3. Au when a diphthong is pronounced like aw in saw; thus, aura (aw'rah), haustus (haws'tus).

4. Eu when a diphthong is pronounced like long u; thus, eucalypt'us, ēŭthana'sia.

Observation. Eu at the termination of Latin nouns and adjectives are pronounced separately; thus, nu'cle us, au'te us.

5. Ua, ue, ui, uo and uu are pronounced like wa, we, etc.; thus, aqua (a'kwah), quercus (kwer'cus), liqour (li'kwor), equus (ē'kwus). They are always diphthongs after q and g, and sometimes after s.
III. Of the Consonants.

The consonants in Latin are usually pronounced like the corresponding English letters in the same situations. Particular attention, however, should be paid to the following rules and cases:

Rule I. \( C \) has the sound of \( s \) and \( g \) the sound of \( j \), before \( e, i \) and \( y \) and the diphthongs \( æ \) and \( å \); thus, cerium, cicuta, cydoniun, caesium, cœliaca, gena, gingiva, gyrus, Gaeta.

Observation 1. It is reasonably certain that \( c \) and \( g \) were always hard in the language of the ancient Romans, and furthermore, it is probable that \( g \) had a sound quite as much like \( ^h \) or \( ^k \) hard as the sound which we now ascribe to it.

Observation 2. A few medical scholars are in the habit of giving the hard sound of \( c \) and \( g \) before \( e \) and \( y \) in words of Greek origin, on the ground that we should assign to these letters the same sounds found in the original language; thus, gynæcology, cyanogen and hyoscyamus are pronounced gîneology, kyanogen and hyosky'amus. But this method of pronunciation is inconsistent with general usage and incorrect, for upon this principle geometry, genesis, and cylinder should be pronounced gheometry, ghenesis, and kylinder.

Rule II. \( C \) and \( g \) before consonants, the vowels \( a, o, \) and \( u \), and diphthongs with the exception of \( æ \) and \( å \), have their hard sounds, i. e., \( c \) has the sound of \( k \), and \( g \) the sound of \( g \) in gay; thus, cadmium, corium, galbanum, guaiacum, etc.

 Remark 1. \( C \) following or ending an accented syllable before \( i \) followed by a vowel has the sound of \( sh \); thus, acacia (akashea).

 Remark 2. \( G \) before \( g \) soft is assimilated to it in sound; thus, agger (ajjer).

 Remark 3. \( C \) hard before \( e \) soft is not thus assimilated. We frequently hear micrococci pronounced, by those ignorant of this rule, as if it were spelled microcossi or microcokki.

Rule III. \( C h \) in all pure Latin words and in words of Greek origin has the sound of \( k \); thus, charta, chulazion, pronounced kar 'tah, käla 'zion.

Observation. This rule is frequently violated. We often hear chian pronounced tchian, catechu, catchew, and colchicum has been so generally
mispronounced that any attempt to restore its proper sound would be vain. The word should be kół'chikum, not koltch'ikum, as we usually hear it, although the latter is more euphonious.

*Chiretta,* or *chirata* according to the revised Pharmacopoeia, is an exception to the above rule because the word is not properly Latin but Hindustani, in which language it is pronounced as if spelled tchir'a'ta.

**Rule IV.** Cm, cn, ct, gm, gn, mu, tm, ps, phth, and pt, at the beginning of words are pronounced with the first letter silent; thus, *cnicus* (*ni'kus*), *gmelin* (*melin*), *gnome* (*nome*), *mnemonics* (*nemonics*), *tmesis* (*mesis*), *psora* (*sora*), *pterygoid* (*terygoid*), *phtheiri'asis* (*thiri'asis*).

**Rule V.** *S* has usually its hissing sound, as in *so, e.g., somnus.*

*Exception 1.* Si followed by a vowel and immediately succeeded by a consonant in an accented syllable, has the sound of *sh* in *she; thus, xanthopsia* (*zanthop'shea*).

*Exception 2.* Si followed by a vowel and immediately preceded by an accented vowel, has the sound of *sh*; thus, *aphasia* (*apha'zhea*).

*Exception 3.* S final, after e, a, ou, b, m, n and r has the sound of *z*; thus, *res* (*rez*), *trabs, lens.* S also has the sound of *z* in *rosa, causa* and *residuum.*

**Rule VI.** T following or ending an accented syllable before i followed by a vowel has the sound of *sh,* thus, *fortius* (*for'sheus*), *Arantius* (*aran'sheus*).

*Exception.* After *s, t* or *x,* in the above situation, *t* retains its hard sound; thus, *pederastia, sextius.*

**Rule VII.** X at the beginning of words has the sound of *z*; thus, *Xylophylhum* (*zylophyl'lum*), *Xanthina* (*zanthi'na*). X at the end of syllables has the sound of *ks*; thus, *axis* (*ak'sis*).

*Exception 1.* When ex or ux are followed by a vowel in an accented syllable, the *x* has the sound of *gz,* thus, *exemplum* (*egzem'plum*).

*Exception 2.* X ending an accented syllable before *i* followed by a vowel has the sound of *ksh;* thus, *noxius* (*nok'sheus*).

**Section II.—of the Quantities of the Syllables.**

The *quantity* of a syllable is the relative time occupied in pronouncing it. But little attention is paid to quantity in
the pronunciation of Latin prose. It is necessary, however, to know the length of the penultimate (next to the last) syllable in order to place the accent correctly.

The sign of the long syllable is (−), of the short syllable (−), and of a common syllable, i.e. one that is sometimes long and sometimes short (−). The student should disabuse his mind of the idea that quantity has anything to do with the sounds of the vowels. For example, *liquor* in Latin has the quantity of the *i* short, but is pronounced *li’quor*. *Spiritus* has the first *i* long in quantity, but is pronounced spiritus. This same remark will apply to Latinized Greek words.

The last syllable of a word is called the *ullimate*, the next to the last the *penult*, and the third from the last the *ante-penult*.

**Rule I.** *All the diphthongs except those beginning with *u* are long.*

**Rule II.** *A vowel before a double consonant (*x*, *z* or *j*), or before any two consonants, except a mute followed by a liquid, is always long, although it has the short English sound;* thus, *ëxtræc’tüm*, *metál’lum*, *pyrëx’ia*, but short in *cerèbrum*, *Per’icles*.

**Rule III.** *A vowel before another vowel or diphthong, or before *h* followed by a vowel or diphthong, is short by nature;* thus, *all’ium*, *ret’rahens*.

*Exception.* There are numerous words of Greek origin used in medical works in which a single vowel represents a diphthong or the long vowels *α*, or *η*; thus, we have *asthén’ía*, from *àsthēzíu* where *i* is equivalent to the Greek *ε*; *achillé’a*, from the Greek *àkhi’llízíu*, and *hydrozo’ía*, from *bòrozo’ía*. In these cases the vowel representing the diphthong or long letter is always long in quantity regardless of position.

In other cases, where the above rules are not applicable, it is necessary to learn the quantity of the penultimate syllable. The student, for example, must know the *i* in the termination *ina* applied to the names of alkaloids in long; thus, *quinī’na*, *morphī’na*; but the *i* is the termination *idum* in short; thus *bromī’dum*, *iod’idum*. *A* in the termination *as* is long; thus *phospha’tis*, *nitra’tis*, etc.
SECTION III.—OF THE ACCENT.

Rule I. In words of two syllables the penult is always accented. Examples, fé'mur, ul'na. râ'phe.

Rule II. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long in quantity it is accented, but if short, the accent is on the antepenult. Examples, ac'é'tum, hydrâs'tis, orchi'tis, ac'idum, ce'rúm, an'thémis.

Words of more than three syllables may have two accents, a primary and a secondary, as hy'drocyan'idum. The rules for determining the place of the secondary accent are as follows:

Rule III. If only two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary accent is placed upon the first syllable; Examples, haé'matox'ylon, pro's'tal'í'tis.

Rule IV. When more than two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary accent is placed sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second syllables. Examples, per'itoni'tis, ventri'culdrum.

SECTION IV.—DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

Every Latin word is divided into as many syllables as there are separate vowels and diphthongs, thus differing from the English in which there are numerous silent vowels. Examples, rë'të, Pom pé'i i.

1. $H$ between two vowels is joined to the vowel following it, as tru- here.

$Ch$, $Ph$, and $th$ are treated like single letters equivalent to the Greek, $\chi$, $\phi$, and $\theta$.

2. $Gl$, $tl$, and $thl$, when standing alone between two vowels, are always separated unless the first vowel be $u$. Examples, neurog'lia, at'las, ath let'ics.

3. $X$ between two vowels, is united to the vowel preceding it, but in pronunciation its elementary sounds are separated; thus ax'il'la pronounced ak-zil'la.

4. A single consonant or a mute followed by $l$ or $r$ between the last two vowels of a word or between the vowels of any two unaccented syllables must be joined to the latter vowel; thus ae ther, ru ber.
5. A single consonant or mute with l or r after the vowel of an accented syllable, whether that accent be primary or secondary, is joined to the accented vowel; thus funic'ulus, helleborus, lig'amentum.

6. Two consonants between two vowels must be separated; thus cor'pus, aph'tha.

7. When three consonants are placed between two vowels, the last, or if that be l or r preceded by a mute, the last two are joined to the latter vowel; thus trans versa'lis, fenes'tra, em plas'trum.

8. In dividing compound words into syllables, the component parts are to be separated, if the first part ends in a consonant. But if the first part ends in a vowel or has dropped its termination, it is to be divided like a simple word. Examples, ambi dex'ter, semper'virens.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION.

In the following sentences the signs — and — indicate the English sounds of the vowels:

In fig'i mūs praē ter'ē a cū cur'bi tās lēvēs, quae Graē ci cū'phas vō cānt, scīl'i cet si'nē scār"i fi cā' ti o'nē. A rēn'tēs ēt sic'cās cū cūr bit'ū lās dī'cit, quae ād mō vēn'tūr cūm flām'mā. In tēr'dūm ē'nīm cūm ā'quā cāl'i dā āp pōn"e ba'tur, quēm ād'mō dūm scrip'sit Al bū ca'sis, ca pi'tūlo, "Dé ū'sō cu'cūr bit'ū lā'rūm. CAELIUS AURELIANUS.

Dē in'dē in ip'sā ār tē'ria vē no'sā, īn spi rā'tō a'ērī mis cē'tūr et ēx spi rā'tī o'nē ā fū lig'i nē ēx pūrga'tūr; āt'que i'tem tān'dēm ā sin i'strō cōrdīs vēn trīc'ū lō to'tūm mix'tūm pēr dīāstō'ēn āt trā'hi tūr, āp'tā sū'pēl'lex, ūt fī'at spīr'i tūs vī tā'līs. Quōd ītā pēr pūl mō'nēs fī'at cōm mū'nī cā'tī ēt praēpā rā'tīō, dō'cēt cōn jūnc'tīō vā'riā ēt cōm mū nī cā'tī o vē'naē ār tēr'i o'sāē cūm ār tēr'iā vē no'sā īn pūl mō'nī būs. Ėn fīr'māt hōc māg nī tū'dō īn sīg'nis vē'naē ār tēr'i o'sāē, quāe ēn tā'lis nēc tān'tā ēs'sēt fāc'tā, nēc tān'tām ā cōrdē ip'sō vīm pūrī'sī mī sān'gūi nīs īn pūl mō'nēs ē mīt'tē rēt, ēb sō'lūm ē ō'rūm nū trī mēn'tūm; nēc cōr pūl mō'nī būs hāc rā tī o'ne sēr vī'rēt, cūm praē sēr'tīm ān'tē ā īn ēm bry o'ne sō lē'rent pūl mō'nēs ip'sī āl'i ūn'-dē nūtrī'ī, ēb mēm brān'ū lās īl lās sēu vāl'vū lās cōrdīs ūs'quē ād hō'rūm nā tīv ī tātem; ūt dō'cēt Gā lē'νus, etc. SERVE'TUS.
CHAPTER III.

Words Commonly Mispronounced.

No class of professional men mispronounce the technical words of their calling more commonly than physicians. This is sometimes due to defective elementary education, but more frequently it results from the blunders and bad example of medical orators and college professors, who, under the influence of the American spirit of freedom, declare themselves independent of all orthoepical and etymological rules. There is, however, but little excuse for these errors so commonly committed by men who place themselves before the profession as teachers, whether it be in the class-room or the medical society. Almost without exception our technical words are pronounced strictly in accordance with well established rules, but these rules are violated occasionally even by the makers of medical dictionaries. Thomas, for example, the most accurate of the medical lexicographers, pronounces *neurogl'ia, neurog'l'a. Dunglison commits frequent errors, pronouncing an'em'ic, an'em'mic, thus violating one of the primary rules of English orthoepy; * and in a small "pronouncing medical lexicon" a

* Many people have the erroneous idea that the pronunciation of English words is a purely arbitrary matter, being determined by common usage and not depending upon any fixed rules. In words derived from the Latin, both the accent and the sounds of the vowels and diphthongs are determined by the English pronunciation of the Latin word. The Latin for *anemic* is *anemicus*, which must be pronounced *a nwm'icus*. Cutting off the termination *us*, we have *a nwm'ic*, the proper English pronunciation.

In polysyllabic words of Latin origin, the place of the accent is determined in a different manner, the secondary accent of Latin words having the primary accent on the penult becoming the primary accent in English. For example, *vag'inalis* becomes *vag'inal*, not *vag'inal*; *cerebral* becomes *cerebral*, not *cerebral*.

We cannot, however, entirely ignore the influence of custom in the pronunciation of words. The Latin word *verti'go* is almost universally pronounced *ver'ti'go* in English, and common usage has made this pronunciation correct, although it was, at first, an error due to ignorance of the quantity of the penult. These occasional exceptions to the established rules of orthoepy do not prove that pronunciation is a purely arbitrary matter any more than the birth of an occasional monstrosity in the animal world would prove that species are not reproduced in accordance with fixed natural laws.
A cursory examination has detected no less than forty of the most palpable errors.

In order to illustrate the frequency with which words are mispronounced, we will make use of an excellent method adopted by Dr. L. P. Meredith in his little book on "Errors of Speech."

The study of orthoepy was so highly developed among the ancient Greeks that the mispronunciation of a single word by an orator was greeted by jeers and hisses. Let us imagine Prof. Blowmuch, of the X. Y. Z. Medical College, addressing the ancient class of Dr. Hippocrates:

"Gentlemen: — The subject of our discourse (hisses) to-day will be variola (hisses), rubedo (hisses) and varioloid (hisses). The etiology (hisses) of these affections is not well known. Some regard micrococci (hisses) as the primum (hisses) causa, others seek for fomites (hisses). It is quite certain, however, that the detritus (hisses) of the pustules and the fetid (hisses) odor of the disease contain an infectious principle. When occurring in adults (hisses) each variolous (hisses) pustule leaves a cicatrix (hisses) especially in the facial (hisses) tissues, but the abdomen (hisses) of a patient with much adipose (hisses) tissue may escape. With regard to treatment, use ammonii (hisses) acetata (hisses) for a respiratory (hisses) stimulant when râls (hisses) and broôys (hisses) are heard in the lungs. Carminatives (hisses) are sometimes indicated. Correct constipation with podophyllum (hisses) and hyoscyâmus (hisses), removing slîybalæ (hisses) by means of an enêma (hisses). For local antisepsis, I prefer iodoform (hisses) and weak solutions of hydrargyrum (hisses), chloridum (hisses) corrosivum (hisses). When there is much astheenia (hisses), a suppository of digitâlis (hisses) and coûnium (hisses) may be inserted in ärô (hisses). When death occurs the clothing and even the dead (hisses) should be sent to the crématory (hisses)," etc.
Such blunders as the above are of daily occurrence; in fact the majority of the words in the following list were collected at medical meetings and in the class-room. Although this chapter is, for convenience sake, placed under the head of the Latin element in the language of medicine, many words not derived from that source have been inserted.

The following are the signs indicating the pronunciation:

- a, é, í, ö, ù, as in ale, mete, kite, dote and cube.
- ä, é, í, ö, û, as in mat, bet, bit, bot and but.
- ä as in father.
- öö as in goaï.
- öö as in fool.
- c as in cat.
- ç as in cider.
- ch as in chapter.
- g as in gad.
- s as in hiss.

A.

- abdomen, äb do'men, not ab'do men.
- abducens, äb dü'senz, not ab'doo sens.
- aberrans, äb ar'ranz, not ab'er rans.
- ablueens, äb'lû enz, not ab lû'ëns.
- abomasus, äb o mâ'sus, not a bûm'a sus.
- acacia, a kâ'she a, not a kâ'se a.
- acanthus, a kân'thus, not âk'an thus.
- acarus, âk'a rus, not a kâ'rus.
- acaulis, a kawl'is, not âk'aw lis.
- accelerator, âk sel le ra'tor, not as sel'e ra tor.
- acclimated, a kli'mâ ted, not âk'li ma ted.
- accouchement, â'kõosh'mõng', not a kõosh'ment.
- acephalus, â sêph'a lus, not a se phâ'lus.
acephalic, à sè phàl’ic, *not* a sèph’a lic.
acetum, a sè’tum, *not* às’e tum.
acetas, a sè’tas, *not* às’e tas.
acetic, a sè’t’ic, *not* a sè’t’ic.
acetone, às’e tôn, *not* à sè’t’one.
acetyl, às’e til, *not* à sè’til.
achaenium, a kë’ni um, *not* à tché’ni um.
achillea, ak il lë’â, *not* a kil’le â.
acia, à’shë å, *not* às’e å.
acidum, às’i dum, *not* a si’dum.
acies, à’shi ès, *not* à’ses.
acinus, às’i nus, *not* a si’nus.
acanthum, àk o ni’tum, *not* à kòn’i tum.
acotyledon, a kó’t y le’don, *not* àk o tyl’e don.
acromion, a krò’mi on, *not* à kròm’i on.
acyes, a sì ç’sis, *not* a sy’e sis.
adenia, a dé’ni a, *not* à dèn’i a.
adeniform, a dèn’i form, *not* a dèn’i form.
adeps, à’dëps, *not* àd’eps.
adipose, àd’i pös, *not* ad’i pôz.
adonis, a dò’nis, *not* à dôn’is.
adult, à dult’, *not* àd’ult.
adynamia, àd i nà’mi a, *not* à dì nàm’i a.
adynamic, àd i nàm’ic, *not* à dì nà’mic.
aegophony, è gòf’o ny, *not* è jòf’o ny.
aerobic, à è ròb’ic, *not* è ròb’ic.
aestus, èstus, *not* èz’tus.
aetiology, èt i ol’ogy, *not* è ti ol’o gy.
afferens, àl’fe rens, *not* af fé’rens.
agamous, àg’a múś, *not* à gâ’mus.
agave, a gâ’vë, *not* àg’ave.
alà, àl’a, *not* àl’â.
albinism, àl’bì nizm, *not* àl bî’nism.
aletris, àl’e tris, *not* à le’tris.
alægae, àl’jë, *not* àl’gë.
algoid, àl’goid, *not* àl’joid.
alienist, àl'ye nist, *not à li é'nist.
allantoic, àl lan tò'ic, *not al làn'to ic.
allantois, al làn'to is, *not al làn'toy.
allopathic, àl lo pàth'ic, *not al lòp'a thic.
allopathy, al lòp'a thy, *not àl'lo path y.
allotropic, àl lo tròp'ic, *not al lòt'ro pic.
allotropy, àl lòt'ro py, *not àl'lo trop y.
alloy, álloy', *not ál'loy.
aloe, àl'o e, *not àl'o, (Latin).
aloes, àl'o'z, *not àl'o èz, (English).
alveolus, àl vè'o lus, *not àl ve ò'lus.
amara, à mà'ra, *not am'ara.
amarin, àm'a rin, *not a mà'rin.
amine, àm'iìn or àm'èn, *not à'mìn.
ammonia, àm mò'ni a, *not à mó'ni a.
amnion, àm'ni on, *not àm nì'on.
amphora, àm'fo ra, *not am pò'ra.
anaemic, a nè'm'ic, *not à nè'mic.
anaemia, a nè'm'i a, *not à nèm'i a.
apalgesia, an al jè'si a, *not an alge'si a.
anconeus, àn co nè'us, *not an co'ne us.
anemone, a nèm'ò nè, *not àn'è mòn.
anethum, a nè'thum, *not àn'è thum.
angina, àn jì'nà, *not aŋ'gì nà.
anilín, àn'i lìn, *not àn'i lìn.
anisum, a nì'sum, *not àn'i sum.
anticus, an tì'cus, *not àn'ti cus.
antithenar, àn tìth'e nar, *not an ti thè'nar.
antitragus, àn tìt'ra gus, *not àn'ti tragus.
anus, à'nus, *not àn'us.
aprodisiac, à frò diz'hì'ac, *not àf ro dis'si ac.
apthae, àf'thè, *not àp'the.
apocynum, a pòs'i num, *not à po sy'num.
aqua, à'kwä, *not àk'wä.
arabic, àr'a bic, *not à rå'bic.
archebiosis, ar ke bì'ò sis, *not ar ke bì ô'sis.
areola, a rē' o la, not ar e o'la.
argemone, är jēm'o ne, not är'ge mon y.
arthritis, är thrē'tis, not är thrē'tis.
arbeitenoid, a rī't e noid, not ary tē'noid.
ascaris, ās'ka ris, not as kā'ris.
asthenia, ās thē' ni a, not ā thē'ni a.
atropia, āt' ro pa, not a trō'pa.
attollens, āt tol' lens, not āt'tol lens.
atrophie, a trōf' ic, not a trō' fic.
azygos, āz' ī gōs, not a zī' gōs.

B.

balanus, bāl' ā nus, not ba lā' nus.
balsamum, bāl'sa mum, not bāwl sā'mum.
barbadoes, bār bā'dōz, not bār'ba dōz.
baryta, ba rī' ta, not bār'ī ta.
basilic, ba sī' ic, not bās'ī lic.
bdellium, dēl' li um, not be dēl' li um.
benzoin, ben zō' in, not ben'zo in.
benzoinum, ben zō' i num, or ben zo i'num.
beriberi, bā rē bā'rē, not ber'ry berry.
bifurcate, bi fūr' cāte, not bi'fur cate.
bimanous, bīm'a nus, not bi mā' nus.
binary, bi'na ry, not bin'a ry.
bismuth, biz' muth, not bīs's' muth.
bitternae, bi tēr' nate, not bit' er nate.
bitemen, bi tū' men, not bit' u men.
bismum, bi tū' men, not bit' u men.
bystema, blās tē' ma, not blās'te ma.
boletus, bo lē' tus not bōl'e tus.
bougie, bōō' zhē', not bōō jeē'.
brachial, brā'ke al or brā'ke al.
brassica, brā'si ca, not brās sī' ca.
bromidum, brōm'i dum, not bro mī' dum.
bronchitis, brōng kī' tis, not brōn kē' tis.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

bruit, brwē, *not* brōō' y.
buchu, bōō'kōō, *not* bū tchew.
butyric, bū tī' rīc, *not* bū tī' rīc.
butyrin, bū tī rīn, *not* butter ēn'.

C.
cacao, că că' o, *not* că' ka o.
cachexia, kā kē x' i a, *not* kā tchē x' i a.
cadaver, ca dā' ver, *not* ca dā' ver.
caducus, ca dū' cus, *not* cād' u cus.
caffeina, cāf fe' i nkā, *not* cāf fe' nā.
calabar, cal a bā' r, *not* cāl' a ber.
calcaneum, cāl ca' ne um, *not* cał ca nē' um.
caligo, că li' gō, *not* căl' i go.
calomelas, ca lōm' e lās, *not* cal o mēl' as.
caulophyllum, cawl' ō phī l' um, *not* cau lōp' īl' um.
color, că' l or, *not* căl' or.
camphora, kām' fo rā, *not* kām fō' rā.
cancelli, kān sēl' li, *not* kan' sel' li.
canine, kā nīn', *not* kā nīn' nor kā nēn'.
cannabinum, kān nāb' i num, *not* kān nā bī' num.
capillary, kāp' īl' la ry, preferable to ka pil' la ry.
carmintive, kār mīn' a tīve, *not* kār' mi na tīve.
carotid, kā rō' tīd, *not* kā rō' tīd.
caryophyllum, kā rī o fil' lum, *not* kā rī ōf' īl' um.
cassava, căs sā' vā, *not* căs' sa vā.
cayenne, că ēn', *not* ki en'.
cephalic, se fā' l' ic, *not* sēf' al' ic.
ceratium, sē rā' tum, *not* sēr' a tum.
cerebral, sēr' e bral, *not* sē r' e bral.
cerebrum, sēr' e brum, *not* sē r' e brum.
cerebro-spinal, sēr' e bro-spī' nal, *not* sē r' e bro-spī' nal.
cervicis, sēr vī' cis, *not* sēr' vi' cis.
cervical, ser' vi cal, *not* ser' vi cal.— *Webster* gives latter.
chalazion, ka lā z' ion, *not* sha lā z' ion.
chartula, kār' tu la, *not* tchār' tu la.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

chemosis, kē mō'sis, not tche mō'sis.
chenopodium, kēn o pō'di um, not tchē no pōd'i um.
chirata, tchē rā'tā or kī rā'tā.
chiropodist, kī rōp'o dist, not tchī rop'o dist.
chloridum, klor'i dum, not klō rī'dum.
chorion, kō'ri on, not ko ri'on.
chorea, ko re'a, not kör'e a.
chyle, kīl, not tchil.
chymy, kīm, not tchīm.
chymification, kīm i fi kā'shūn, not kī mi fi kā'shun.
cicatrix, si kā'trix, not si kā'trix nor sik'a trix.
cimicifuga, sim si sī'ū gā, not sim si sī'ūgā.
citras, si'tras, not sit'ras.
citrate, sit'rate, not si'trate.
clematis, klē'ma tis, not kle mā'tis.
cloaca, klō 'ācā, not klō'a cā.
cocaine, kō'ca in or cō'ca ēn, not co cā'in.
−coci, kōk'si, not kōk'kī.
coccyx, kōk'sīx, not kōs'sīx.
coccygis, kōk sī'jis, not kōk'sī jis.
cochineal, kōtch'i nēl, not kō'kī nēl.
cochlea, kōk'le a, not kō'kle a.
codein, kō'dē ēn, not ko de'īn.
codeina, kō de ī'na, not co di'na.
coitus, kō'i tus, not kō i'tus.
comedo, kōm'e dō, not ko mé'dō.
condom, kōn'dōm, not kū'n'dūm.
conduit, kōn'dit, not kōn'ду it.
condyle, kōn'dil, not kōn'dil.
conein, kō nē'in, not kō'ne in.
conium, kō ni'um, not cō'ni um.
conjunctiva, kōn jūk tī'vā, not kōn junč'ti vā.
conoid, kō'noid, not kōn'oid.
conserve, cōn'serve, not conserve'.
contour, kōn tōor', not kon'toor.
copaiba, kō pā'bā, not copī'bā nor co pe'bā.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

coracoid, kō'ra koid, *not kō'ra koid.
corium, kō'ri um, *not kō ri'um.
corolla, kō rōl'lah, *not kō rāl'lah.
corona, ko rō'nah, *not kōr'ō nah.
coronoid, kōr'ō noid, *not ko rō'noid.
corpora, kōr'pō rā, *not kor pō'rā.
cotyledon, kot i lē'don, *not ko til'e don,
cranium, krā'nī um, *not krān'i um.
crematory, krē'ma tō ry, *not krē'ma tō ry.
cricoid, krī'koid, *not krē'koid.
crotalus, krot'a lus, *not kro'ta lus.
crureus, kru re'us, *not krō'o're us.
cubeba, kū bē'bah, *not ku'be bah.
culinary, kū'li nā ry, *not kū'li nā ry.
cuneiform, kū'niē i form, *not kū ne'i form.
curare, kū rā're or kōō rah'rā, *not kū rā're.
curator, kū rā'tor, *not kur'a tor.
cyani'dum, sī ān'i dum, *not sī a ni'dum.
cyano'sis, sī a nō'sis, *not sī ān'o sis.
cyclopean, sy klō pe'an, *not sy klōp'e an.
cynanche, sī nāng'kē, *not sī'nā kē.
cytoblast, sī't'o blast, *not sī'to blast.

D.
decubitus, de cū'bi tus, *not dēc ū bī'itus.
demodex, dém'o dex, *not dē mō'dex.
dengue, dāng'gā, *not dēng'gū.
depilatory, de pil'a to ry, *not dēp'il a to ry.
depromens, dēp'ri mens, *not de prē'mens.
depurant, dēp'ū rānt, *not dē pū'rānt.
detritus, de tri'tus, *not dēt'ri tus.
detrital, dē'tri tal, *not de tri'tal.
diabetes, dī ā bē'tēz, *not dē ā bē'tēs.
diabetic, dī a bē'tic, *not dī a bē'tic.
diacychylon, dī a kī'lōn, preferable to dī āk'ī lon.
diaphanous, dī āf'a nūs, *not dī a fa'nūs.
diaphragmatic, dī a frāg māt'ic, not dī a frām māt'ic.
diastole, dī āstō le, not dī'ās tōl.
diastase, dī'ās tāz, not dī ā'stase.
digitalis, dīj i tā'lis, not dīj i tā'lis.
diphtheria, dīf thē'ria, preferable to dīp thē'ria.
diploe, dīp'lo e, not dī plō'e.
discutient, dis kū'shent, not dis kū'ti ent.
distoma, dis'to ma, not dī stō'ma.
dulcamara, dūl ka mā'rah, not dul kām'ra rah.
duodenal, dū o dē'nal, not du o dē'nal.
duodenum, dū o dē'num, not dū o dē'num.
dynamite, din'a mit, not dī'na mit.
dyspareunia, dis pa rū'ni ah, not dis pa rō'o'ny.
dyspnoea, disp nē'ah, not dis'ne ah.

e.
edysis, ēk'di sis, not ec dī'sis.
echinococcus, ē kī'no kok'kus, not ēk'i no kok'kus.
eethyma, ēk thi'mah, not ēk'thī mah.
cezema, ēk'ze mā, not ēk zē'mā.
efferens, ēf'fe rens, not ēf ē'rens.
elaterin, ē lā'te rin, not ēl a te'rin.
elephantiasis, ēl e phan ti'a sis, not el e phan ti'āsis.
elytron, ēl'i trōn, not ē lī'tron.
embryo, ēm'brō o, not em'brō.
emesis, ēm'e sis, not ē mē'sis.
emmenagogne, ēm mēn'a gōg, not ē mēn'o gawg.
emphysema, ēm fī sē'mah or em fī zē'mah.
empyema, ēm pē'c mah, not em pē c'mi ā.
enchondroma, ēn kōn drō'mah, not en kōn'dro mah.
endocarditis, ēn do kār dī'tis, not en do kār dē'tis.
enema, ēn'e mā, not e nē'mā.
enteritis, ēn te rī'tis, not ēn ter c'tis.
entozoon, ēn to zō'ōn, not ēn tōz'ō on.
ephelis, e fē'lis, not ēf e lis.—Thomas gives latter.
epiphora, e pī'o rā, not ēp i fō'rā.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

epiploon, e pip’lo on, *not* ep i plō’on.
epizootic, ep i zō ōt’ic, *not* ep i zōo’tic.
epulis, e pū’lis, *not* ēp’u lis.
ergota, er gō’tā, *not* er’go tā.
erigeron, e rij’e ron, *not* e righ’er on.
errhinum, ēr rhī’num, *not* er rhē’nun.
erthytheme, ēr ī thē’mā, *not* ērī thēm’ā.
esoteric, ēs o ter’ic, *not* sō’tē ric.
ethyl, ēth’il, *not* ē’thil.
eunuchus, ā nū’kus, *not* ā’nōō kus.
eustachian, ā stā’ki an, *not* ā stātch’i an.
exanthema, ēx ān thē’mā, *not* ēx ān’the mā.
excretory, ēx’cre to ry, preferable to ex crē’to ry.

F.

facet, fās’ēt, *not* fā sē’t.
facial, fā’shal, *not* fāsh’al.
faradic, fa rád’ic, *not* fā rá’dic.
farcimen, fār si’men, *not* fār’si men.
farina, *Lat.* fa ri’nah, *not* fā ré’nah.
fascia, fāsh’i ah, *not* fās’si ah.
febrile, fe’bril or feb’ril, *not* fe’bril.
fetid, fē’tid, *not* fē’tid.
fetor, fē’tor, *not* fē’tor.
filix, fī’lix, *not* fē’lix.
flaccid, flāk’sid, *not* flās’sid.
flatus, flā’tus, *not* flā’tus.
fomites, fōm’i tēz, *not* fō mi’tēz.
foramen, for ā’men, *not* fō rām’en.
formica, fōr mī’cā, *not* for’mi cā.
fornicis, fōr’ni cis, *not* for nī’cis.
fourchette, foör’shēt’, *not* foör kē’t.
fraxinus, frax’i nus, *not* frax ī’nuś.
fremitus, frēm’i tus, *not* fre mī’tus.
fungi, fun’ji, *not* fung’ghi.
G.

galbanum, gål'ba num, not gal bā'num.
gamboge, gām bōj', not gām'boj.
gangrene, gāng'grēn, not gān grēn'.
gaseous, gāz'e ĭs, not gās'se ĭs.
gastritis, gās trī'tis, not gās trē'tis.
gelsemium, jel sē'mi ĭm, not ghel sēm'i ĭm.
gelsemine, jēl'se mīn, not ghel sēm'ën.
gemellus, je mē'lus, not ghe mel'us.
geranium, je rā'ni ĭm, not je rèn'i ĭm.
gingiva, jīn ji'vā, not jīn'ji vā.
ginglymus, jīng'gli ĭus, not gin'gly ĭus.
gladiolus, glā di'o lūs, not glad ī ō'lūs.
glaucoma, glāw kō'mā, not glow'co mā.
glenoid, gle'noid, not glē'noid.
gluteus, glū tē'us, not glōo'te ĭs.
gomphosis, gōm fō'sis, not gōm'fo sis.
granatum, gra nā'tum, not grān'a tūm.
guaiacum, gwā'a ĭm or gwā'ā ĭm, not gwāck'um.
gutta-percha, gūt'tā-per tchah, not gutta-per'kah.

H.

hæmatemesis, hēm a tēm'ē ĭs, not hem a te mē'sis.
hæmoptysis, hē mōp'ti ĭs, not hē mop tī'sis.
haloid, hā'lōid, not hāl'oid.
helleborus, hēl lēb'o rūs, not hel le bō'rus.
heracleum, hēr a clē'um, not he rāk'le ĭm.
hiatus, hi ā'tus, not hī'a ĭs.
hippocampus, hīp po cám'pus, not hī po cám'pus.
hippocrates, hīp pōc'ra tēz, not hī pōc ra tēz.
hippuris, hīp pū'ric, not hip'pu rīc.
hirsute, hīr sūt, not her sōōt'.
hirudo, hī rū'dō, not hīr'ū do.
homœopathic, hō mē o pāth'ic, not hō mē ōp'ā thīc.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

homœopathy, hō mē ˈopə thy, *not* hōˈme o pathy.
hordeolum, hor dēˈo lum, *not* hor de ˈölum.
humulus, hūˈmə lūs, *not* hûmˈu lūs.
hydatid, hīˈda tīd or hīˈda tīd, *not* hy dāˈtīd.
hydatis, hīˈda tīs, *not* hy dāˈtīs.
ydromel, hīˈdro mel, *not* hy drōˈmēl.
ydromathy, hy drōˈpə thy, *not* hīˈdro path y.
ygiene, hīˈgē en, *not* hīˈgēnˈ.
yoides, hī ˈoidəz, *not* hīˈoi dēz.
yoscyamine, hī əs ˈsē mēn, *not* hy os ci ˈämˈên.
yoscyamus, hī əs ˈsē ˈmōs, *not* hy os sy ˈämˌus.
hyperinosis, hī ˈper i nōˈsis, *not* hīˈper iˈnō sēs.
hyphomyces, hī ˈōməˌsēz, *not* hīˈō mēˈsēz.
hypochondriasis, hī po kōn dēˈrā sēs, *not* hy po kōn dēˈrā sēs.
y hypospadias, hī po ˈspāˈdē as, *not* hīˈpo spāˈdē as.

I.
iatria, i ə ˈtreə, *not* iˈa ˈtrieə.
ichor, iˈkōr, *not* iˈkōr.
icthysis, i kī əˈsēs, *not* iˈkē ˈthō sēs.
icteric, i kēˈrē ək, *not* iˈkēˈter ēk.
icterus, i kēˈtē rūs, *not* iˈkēˈtē rūs.
ilus, iˈle us, *not* iˈle ˈus.
impetigo, ɪm ˈpē tiˈgō, *not* ɪm pēˈtē go.
impotence, ɪmˈpōtəns, *not* ɪmˈpōtəns.
inclusum, ɪnˈkluːsum, *not* ɪnˈkluːzum.
ingluvin, ɪnˈɡlū ˈvīn, *not* ɪnˈɡlū ˈvīn.
inTEGRAL, ɪnˈtegrəl, *not* ɪnˈtegrəl.
intertrigo, ɪn ˈter trəˈɡō, *not* ɪnˈter trəˈɡō.
intestinal, ɪnˈtēstri əl, *not* ɪnˈtēstri əl.
intestine, ɪnˈtēstən, *not* ɪnˈtēstən.
intestinum, ɪn ˈtēstənəm, *not* ɪnˈtēstənəm.
inula, ɪnˈuː ˈlā, *not* ɪnˈuːˈlā.
iodidum, ɪ ˈȯdiˈdəm, *not* ɪ əˈdiˈdəm.
iodoform, ɪ əˈdō ˈfōrm, *not* ɪ əˈdōˈfōrm.
iodum, ɪ əˈdəm, *not* ɪˈədəm.
ipecac, Ip'e cac, not ēp'i cac.
is­inglass, i'zing glās, not ēsin glās.
is­omeric, is o mer'ic, not ēsom'e ric.
is­omerism, ēsom'ér ēzm, not ēs o mē'rizm.

J.

jabo­randi, zhā bō rān'dē, not jāb'o rān'dī.
jalapa. ja lā'pā, not jāl'a pā.
jas­minum, jās'mī num, not jās mī'num.
jaun­dice, jān'dis, not jawn'dis.
jej­unum, jē jū'num, not jēj'ūō num.
jug­lans, jū glān'z, not jūg'lanz.
jug­ular, jū'gū lar, not jūg'u­lar.
jun­iperus, jū nip'e rūs, not ju ni pē'rus.

K.

kama­la, ka mā'lā or kā mā'lā, not kā māl'ā.
keloid, kē'loid, not kē’loid.
ker­atitis, kēr a ti' tis, not kēr a tē'tis.
kino, kī'no, not kē'no.
kyestein, kī ē's'te in, not kī'es tēn.

L.
lac­teal, lāc'te al, not la c tē'al.
lago­pus. la gō'pus, ēg'o pus.
lam­ella, lā mēl'lä, not lām'ēl la.
lan­thanum, lān'tha num, not lān thān'um.
laryn­gectomy, lār īn jēc'tō my. not lar yng ghēc'to my.
lau­danum, law'dā num or lōd'a num, not lawd'num.
lec­ethin, lē'sē thin, not le sē'thin.
leg­umine, le gū'min, not lē'gū min.
leu­chæmia, lū kē'mi a, not lū sē'mia, unless spelled leucaemia.
lentigo, lēn ti’go, not lēn’ti go.
levator, lē vā’tør, not le vā’tor.
lientery, lī’en te ry, not li ēn’te ry.
lémonis, (gen.) li mō’nis, not lim’o nis.
Linæan, li nē’ān, not lin’e an.
línea, līn’e ah, not li nē’ah.
líquor, lī’kwôr, not lik’ôr.
líthotripsy, lith’o tri’p si, not li thō’ri sy.
líthotríty, li thō’tri ty, not lith’o tri ty.
lobelin, lōb’e lin, not lo bē’lin.
lobulus, lōb’û lûs, not lō’bû lus.
lordosis, lôr dō’sis, not lôr’do sis.
lumbricus, lûm brî’cûs, not lum’brî cûs.
luteum, lû’të um, not lu tē’um.
lupinus, lû pi’nus, not loöp’i nus.
lycopodium, lî kō’pô’di um, not lik o pô’dî um.
lycopus, lî kô’pus, not lik’o pus.
lyra, lî’rah, not lir’ah.
lysis, lî’sis, not liś’is.

M.
machina, mâk’i nah, not mâ shē’nah.
macula, mâk’û lah, not ma kû’lah.
magistery, mâj’is te ry, not ma jis’te ry.
magistral, mâj’is tral, not ma jis’tral.
malar, mâl’är, not mâl’är.
malleolus, mâl le’o lus, not mal le ō’lus.
malpighian, mâl pîgh’i an, not mâl pij’i an.
mammillary, mâm’mil la ry, not ma mil la ry.
manganum, mân’gâ num, not mân gâ’num.
marjoram, mär’jô râm, not mär jô’ram.
masseter, mâs sé’ter, not màs’se ter.
mastiche, mâs’ti kê, not màs’ti tchê.
mastitis, màs tí’tis, not màs té’tis.
matico, mà ti’kô or mà tê’kô, not màt’i co.
matrix, mā'trix, not mā'trix.
maxillary, māk'sīl la ry, not mak zīl'la ry.
meatus, mē ā'tus, not me ā'tus.
meconin, mēk'o nīn, not mē kō'nēn.
mediastinum, me di ās tī'nūm, not me di ās'ti num.
medullary, mēd'ūl la ry, not me dul'la ry.
megrim, mē'grim, not mē grim'.
melāna, me lē'nah, not mēl'i nah.
mellitus, mēl li'tus, not mēl'li tus.
membrana, mēm brā'nah, not mēm'brā nah.
membranous, mēm'bra nous, not mem brā'noeus.
menstruum, men'strū ūm, not mēn'strūm.
mephitic, mē phī'tic, not me φhī'tic.
mesmerism, mēz' mer izm, not mes 'mer ism.
metabolic, mēt a bōl ic, not mē tāb'o lic.
meatbolism, me tāb'o lizm, not met a bōl'izm.
metamorphosis, mēt a mōr'fō sis, (English), or metamor-
fō'sis, (Latin).
methyl, mēth'il, not mēth'il.
metritis, mē trī'tis, not mēt rē'tis.
metric, mēt'ric, not mē'tric.
mezereum, mēz e rē'um, not me zēr'e um.
microscope, mi'kroskōp, not mik'rō skōp.
microscopy, mi krō'sko py, not mi'krō skō py.
microsporon, mi krō'spo ron or mi krō spō'ron.
mimosa, mī mō'sah, not mim'o sa.
mistura, mis tū'rah, not mist'ū ra.
modiolus, mo dī'o lus, not mōd i o'lus.
molecule, mōl'e kūl, not mō'le kūl.
molimen, mō lī'men, not mōl'i men.
molybdenum, mo lib'dē'num, not mo lib'de num.
monad, mōn'ad, not mō'nad.
monomania, mōn ō mā'ni a, not mō nō mā'ni a.
morphine, mor'phīn or mor'fēn, not mor'fēn'.
morphoea, mor fē'ah, not mor'fē ah.
mucilago, mū sī la'go, not mu sī'la go.
muscari, mûs kâ’ri, not mûs’ka ri.
muscarine, mûs’kâ rin, not mûs kâ’rên.
musci, mûs’si, not mûs’kî.
myselium, mi sê’li um, not mi sê’li um.
myoides, mi oî’dêz, not mi’oi dêz.
myoma, my o’mah, not mi’o mah.
myrrha, mir’rhah, not mer’rhâ.
myxœdema, mix ê dé’mah, not mix êd’e mah.

N.
nana, ná’nah, not nau’ah.
narceina, nár sê i’nah, not när si’nah.
nascent, nás’sent, not ná’sent.
nates, ná’téz, not nát’éz.
nematodes, nêm a tô’dêz, not nêm’a tôds.
nephritis, né frî’tis, not né frê’tis.
nurasthenia, nûr âs the nî’ah, not nûr âs thê’ni ah.
nuroglia, nú rög’li ah, not neurô glî’ah.—Thomas gives latter.
nomenclature, no men’kla tûr, not no’men cla ture.
nosology, nô sôl’o gy, not no zôl’o gy.
nubile, nû’bil, not noô’bil.
nucha, nû’kah, not noô’t’cha.
nucleolus, nû klê’o lus, not nû klê ô’lus.
nymphæan, nim fe’ân, not nim’fe an.
nystagmus, nîs tâg’mus, not ni stâg’mus.

O.
obesity, ô bë’si ty, not ô bë’si ty.
obliquus, o blik’wûs, not ôb li’kwus nor ob le’kwus.
obovate, ôb ô’vâte, not ôb’o vâte.
obturator, ôb tû râ’tor, not ôb’tû râ’tor.
obverse, ôb’verse, not ôb vers’.
ocimum, ô sî’um, not ôs’i mum.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

œdema, ɵ də' mah, not ɵ də'm ah.
œdematous, ɵ də'm ah təs, not ɵ də'm ah təs.
œstrum, ɵs'trum, not ɵ's'trum.
officina, ɵf fi si'nah, not ɵf fis'i nah.
officinal, ɵf fis'i nal, not ɵf fi si'nal.
oleomargarine, ɵ lə ɵ mər'gə rən, not ɵ lə ɵ mər'jà rən.
oleoresina, ɵ lə ɵ re zi'nah, not ɵ le ɵ re'z i nah.
oliva, ɵ lə'vah, not ɵl'i vah.
omasum, ɵ mə'sum, not ɵm'a sum.
oophorectomy, ɵ ɵ fə rək' tə mi, not ɵp or ɵk'to my.
ophiasis, ɵ fi'ə sis, not ɵf i ə'sis.
opthalmic, ɵf thəl'mic, not ɵp thəl'mic.
opponens, ɵp pə'nens, not ɵp'pə nens.
orchitis, or kə'tis, not or kə'tis.
origanum, ɵ ri'gə num, not or ij ə'num.
orthopedic, ɵr thə pə'də'k, not or thə pə'də'k.
oryza, ɵ rə'zah, not or'i zah.
smazome, ɵs'mə zə'mə, not ɵs mə'zə'me.
smosis, ɵs mə'sis, not ɵs'mə'sis.
osteoid, ɵs'tə oīd, not ɵs'təoid.
owale, ɵ vəl'e, not ɵ vəl'e.
owalic, ɵk səl'ək, not ək'səl ək.
owalis, ɵk'sə ləs, not ək səl'əs.
owide, ək'səd, not ək'səd.
owytocic, ək sə toks'ək, not oks'tək'ək nor oks'tək'ək.
owəna, ɵ zə'nəh, not ɵ zə'nəh.
ozone, ɵzən, not ɵ zən'.

P.
pacini, pə tchə'nə, not pə sə'nī.
pacinian, pə sən'ən, not pə tchən'ən.
pædiatry, pədəi a trə, not pə' di a trə.
pædiatrics, pəd i ət'rɪks, not pə di ət'rɪks.
palatine, pələ tən, not pələ tən.
palatum, pə lə'təm, not pələ təm.
paliative, pələ i təv, not pələ təv.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

palmaris, pāl mā'ris, not pāl'ma ris.
palpebra, pāl'pē brah, not pāl pe'brah.
paludal, pā lū'dal, not pāl'u dal.
panacea, pān a sē'ah, not pā nā'se a.
pancreatin, pān'krē a tin, not pān krē'a tin.
panis, pā'nis, not pān'is.
papaver, pā pā'ver, not pā'p'a ver.
papyrus, pā'pl'rus, not pap'y rus.
paracentesis, pār a sen tē'sis, not par a sēn'te sis.
parasitic, pār a sit'ic, not par a si tic.
paredra brava, pā ri'rah brā'vah, not pā re'rah brā'vā.
parenchyma, pār én'ki mah, not pār én kī'mah.
parenchymatous, pār én kī'ma tūs, not par en kī'ma tūs.
paresis, pār'ē sis, not pā rē'sis.
paretic, pā rē'tic, not pā rē'tic.
parietal, pā ri'ē tal, not pār i ē'tāl.
paronychia, pār o nik'i a, not pār o nitch'i a.
parotid, pā rō'tid, not pā rō'tid.
partridge-berry, pār'tridj-ber'ry, not pā'tridj-ber'ry.
pathogenic, pāth o jēn'ic, not pāth'o jē'nic.
pathogeny, pāth'o jē ny, not pāth'o gē ny.
rectal, pēk'tō ral, not pēk tō'ral.
rectal, (adj.) pē'dal, not pēd'al.
peduncle, pē dūnk'le, not pē'dunk le.
pellagra, pēl'la grah, not pē lāg'rah.
pemphigus, pēm'fi gus, not pem fi'gus.
pepo, pē'pō, not pē'pō.
pepsinum, pēp sī'num, not pēp'si num.
perinaeum, per i nē'um, not per i rin'e um.
peristaltic, per i stāl'tic, not per i stawl'tic.
peritonitis, per i tō nē'tis, not per i tō nē'tis.
peroneus, per o nē'ūs, not per o'ne ūs.
petal, pē'tal or pē'tal.
peyer, pē'er, not pā'er.
phagedaena, fāj e dē'nah, not fāj e dē'nah.
phagedenic, fāj e dē'n'ic, not fāj e dē'nic.
pharmaceutic, fär ma sū'tic, *not* fär ma kū'tic.

pharmacopoea, fär ma kō pé'ah, *not* fär ma kō'pe ah.

phenic, fēn'ic, *not* fē'nic.

phrenic, frēn'ic, *not* frē'nic.

phthisis, ti'sis or thi'sis, *not* tē'sis,

phyloxxera, fil lōk sē'rah, *not* fil lōk'se rah.

physostigma, fis ə stig'mah, *not* fi só stig'mah.

phytosis, fi tō'sis, *not* fit'o sis.

pilocarpus, pil o kār'pūs, *not* pī lo kar'pus.

pilula, pil'ū lah, *not* pi lō'o'lah.

pineal, pin'e al, *not* pi'ne al.

pisiform, pis'si form or piz'i form, *not* pē'zi form.

pityriasis, pi ti ri'a sis, *not* pi ti ri ə'sis.

plantago, plān tā'gō, *not* plān'ta go.

platinum, plāt'i num or pla tī'num.

platyctis, plā tī's'mah, *not* plā'ti's mah.

podagra, pō'd'ā grah, pō dāg'ra *sometimes given.*

podophylline, pōd ō fil'lin, *not* po dō'f'il lēn.

podophyllum, pōd ō fil'lum, *not* po dō'f'il lum.

polygala, pō lig'a lah, *not* pōl i gā'lah.

polygonum, pō lig ō'num, *not* pō ly gō'num.

porrigo, por ri'go, *not* por'ri gō.

posterior, pōs tē'ri or, *not* pōs tē'ri or.

posticus, pōs ti'cus, *not* pōs'ti cus.

posthumous, pōst'hū mūs, *not* pōst hū'mūs.

prepuce, prē'pūs, *not* prēp'ōōs.

preventive, prē vēn'tiv, *not* pre vēn'ta tiv.

process, prō'sēs, *not* prōs'ēs.

protean, prō'te an, *not* prō tē'an.

prurigo, prū ri'go, *not* prōr'ri go.

pruritus, prū rit'us, *not* prōr'r'ri tus.

psammodes, sām mō'dēz, *not* sām'ō dēz.

pterigium, te ri'jī um, te ri'gī'ī um.

pterigoid, ter'i goid, *not* ter'i joid.

ptomaine, tō'mā in, *not* tō'min nor to mān'.

puerile, pū'ēr il, *not* pū'ēr il.
purpura, pūr'pū rah, not pūr'pū rah.
purulent, pū'rū lent, not pūr'ōō lent.
pygmean, pig me'an, not pig'me an.
pyriform, pīr'i form, not pīr'i form.
pyrethrum, pīr'e thrum, not pī re'thrum.
pyrites, pī rī'tēz, not pī'ri tēz.
pyrosis, pī rō'sis, not pīr'o sis.
pyrus, pī'rus, not pī'rus.

Q.
quadrumana, kwād rōō'ma nā, not kwād ru mā'nā.
quassia, kwāsh'i a or kwōsh'i a, not kwās si a.
quaternary, kwā'ter na ry, not kwā ter'na ry.
quebracho, kā brā tchō, not kwē brāk'o.
quinate, kwī'nāt, not kwī'nāt.
quina, kwī nī'nah, not kwī nē'nah.
quinine, kwī'nīn, kwī'nīn or kwī nī'n', not kwī nē'n'.

R.
rabies, rā'bī ēz, not rāb'i ēz.
rhachitis, rā kī'tis, rā kē'tis.
radix, rā'dix, not rā'd'ix.
rale, rāl, not rāl.
raphe, rā'fe, not rā fā'.
raspberry, rāz'ber ry, not rās'berry nor raws'berry.
reflex, (noun.) rē'flēx, not rē flex'.
renal, re'nal, not rēn al.
reniform, rēn'i form, not rē'ni form.
resina, re zī'nah, not rēz'i nah.
resorcin, rē zōr'sīn, not rēz'or sin.
retrahens, rē'trā hens, not rē trā'hens.
rhinoplasty, rīn'o plās ty, not rī'no plās ty.
rhizoma, rī zō'mah, not rīz'o mah.
rhoncus, rōng'kūs, not rōn'kūs.
ricinus, rī'sī nus, not rī sī'nus.
rigor, ri'gor, not rig'or.
roseola, ro zè'o lah, not rō zē ō'lah.
rostellate, rōs'tel lāt, not rō stē'lāt.
rubedo, ru bē'do, not rū be do.
rubeola, ru bē'ō lah, not ru bē ō'lah.
rubigo, ru bī'go, not rū bi go.
rugae, ru'jē, not rōö'ghē.
rupia, ru'pi ah, not ru pī'ah.

S.
sabbatia, sā'bā 'shē a, not sā bā'tti a.
saccharum, sāk'kā rum, not sāk kā'rum.
sacrum, sā'krum, not sāk'rum.
sagittal, sāj'ī'tal, not sā jī'tal.
salicylic, sāl ī sīl'ic, not sāl sīl'ic.
saline, sā lin', not sā'lin nor sā'lēn.
salivary, sāl'i vā ry, not sā lī'va ry.
salix, sā'lix, not sāl'ix.
sambucus, sām bū'cūs, not sām'būk ūs.
santalum, sān'tā lum, not san tā'lum.
sarcina, sār sī'nah, not sār'sī nah.
sativa, sa ti'vah, not sā tē'vah.
saturnine, sāt'ūr nīn, not sā tūr'nēn.
satyriasis, sa ti ri'a sis, not sāt īr i ā'sis.
saxifraga, sāk sīf'rā gah, not sāk si frā'gah.
scabies, ska'bī ēz, not skāb'ēz.
scaenus, ska lē'nūs, not skāl'e nus.
scalpel, skāl'pēl, not skāl pēl'.
scarlatina, scār lā tī'nah or scār lā tē'nah, (Italian).
schindylesis, skin di lē'sis, not shin dil'e sis.
schizomycetes, skiz ō mī sē'tēz, not shiz o mī'sē tes.
sclilla, sīl'lah, not skīl'lah.
scirrhus, skīr'rūs, not shīr'rūs.
sicybalous, sīb'ā lūs, not skīb'a lūs.
secale, sē kālē, not sē kāl'e.
sempervirens, sēm per'vi renz, not sem per vi'rens.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

senna, sēn’nah, not sē’nah.
sequelæ, sē kwē’lē, not sēk’wē lē.
sialagogue, sī āl’ā gōg, not sē āl’ō gawg.
sinapis, sī nā’pis, not sīn’ā pis.
sinapism, sīn’ā pizm, not sīn’ā pizm.
solanum, sō lā’num, not sōl’ā num.
sorghum, sor’gum, not sōr’jum.
spermaceti, sper mā sē’tī, not sper mā sē’tī.
sphenoid, sē’noid, not sfēn’oid.
sphygmograph, sfīg’mō grāf, not smīg’mo grāf.
splenic, splēn’ic, not splē’nic.
spongoid, spōng’goid, not spūn’joid.
squamous, skwā’mūs, not skwäm’ūs nor skwā’mus.
static, stā’tic, not sta’tic.
strangury, strān’gū ry, not strān’jū ry.
suberic, sū ber’ic, not sūb’ā ric.
sublimis, sūb lī’mis, not sūb’li mis.
subsidence, sūb sī’dents, not sūb’si dents.
succinic, sūk sīn’ic, not sūs’i nic.
succinum, sūk’si num, not sūk sī’num.
sulphurous, sūl’fū rūs, not sūl sū’rūs.
suppurate, sūp’pā rāt, not sūp’per āt.
sutura, sū tū’rah, not sōōt’u rah.
synechia, sīn ē kī’a, not sīn etch’i a.
synizesis, sīn i zē’sis, not sīn iz’e sis.
synovitis, sīn ō vī’tis, not sī nō vē’tis.
syphilides, sī fil’ī dēz, not sīf’ē līdz.
syringe, (noun.) sīr’inj, not sūr inj’.
syrupus, sī rū’pūs, not sur’ū pus.
systema, sīs tē’mah, not sis’tē mah.
systemic, sīs tē’m’ic, not sis tē’mic.
systole, sīs’tō lē, not sis’tōl.

T.

tabacum, to bā’kum, not tāb’a kum.
tabes, tā’bēz, not tāb’ež.
tartaric, tär tär'ic, not tär tär'ic.
taurin, taw'rin, not tow'rin.
telluric, tel lu'ric, not tel'lu ric.
terebinthina, ter e bin'ți nah, not ter e bin thi'nah.
tetanic, te tân'ıc, not têt'a nic.
tetanoid, tê'ta noid, not te tân'oid.
tetrad, tê'tråd, not tê'trad.
thalamus, thål'a mus, not th la'mus.
thyme, tim, not thin.
thymus, thi' mús, not ti'mús.
tinctura, tink tü'rah, not tink tôö rah.
tinea, tin'e ah, not tin e'a.
tinnitus, tin ni'tus, not tin'ni tus.
thracelo-mastoid, trå ké'lo-mås'toid, not tråk'ë ló-mås'toid.
trachoma, tra kô'mah, not tråk'ô mah.
tragacanth, tråg'a kanth, not träj'i canth.
tremor, tre'mor, not trem'or.
trichiasis, tri ki' a sis, not trik i a'sis.
trichina, tri kî'nah, not tri kê'nah.
tricolor, trik'ô lor, not tri'kô lor.
trigone, tri'gôn or trë'gôn, (French), not trî'gawn.
tripartite, tri'pär tit, not tri pär tit.
triquetra, tri kwë'trah, not trøk'ë trah.
troche, trø'kë, not trõ'tchee nor trõtch.
trochisci, trø kis'si, not trö kis'kî.
trochlea, trøk'le ah, not trö'kle ah.
turpethum, tûr'pë thum, not tûr pë' thum.
tympanum, tim'pâ num, not tim pân'um.
tyrosin, tir'ō sin, not ti'rö sin.
tyrotoxicon, tir ŏ tôk'si kon, not ti rô tôk' si kon.

U.

umbellate, ūm'bēl lát, not ūm bēl' lát.
umbilicus, ūm bi li'cus, not ūm bil' i cus.—Webster gives latter.
unguentum, ūng gwên' tum, not ūn gwên' tum.
V.

vaccina, vāk sī'nah, not vāk'sī nah.
vagina, va ji'nah, not vä'j'i nah.
vaginal, vä'j'i nal, not và ji'nal.
variola, vā ri'ō lah, not vår i o'lah.
varioloid, vā rī o'loid, not vār i o'loid'.
vena, vē'nah, not vā'nah.
venereal, vē nē'real, not vēn'e ral.
veratrum, vē rā'trum, not vē rā'trum.
veronica, vē rō nī'cah, preferable to ve rōn'i cah.
vertebral, ver'te bral, not ver té'bral.
verruca, ver rū'kah, not vē rūk'kah.
versicolor, versik'o lor, not ver'si cō lor.
verumontanum, vē ru mōn tā'num, not vē ru mōn'ta num.
vesica, vē sī'kah, not vēs'i kah.
vesical, vēs'i cāl, not vē sī'cal.
vesicle, vēs'i kl, not vēs'i kl.
veterinary, vēt'er i nā ry, not vē ter'i na ry.
vibrios, vī'br i ō'nez, not vī'brī ō'nez.
vieussens, vē'ūs'sōng', not vī ūs'ēnz.
viola, vī'ō lah, not vī ō'la.
vittelum, vī tēl'īn, not vīt'ēl lēn.
vomitus, vō'mi tūs, not vo mī'tus.
vulgaris, vūl gā'ris, not vul gā'ris.
W. X. Y. Z.

wintera, win tē'rah, not win'tē rah.
xiphoid, zif'oid, not zi'foid.
yolk, yölk, not yēlk.
zoology, zō öl'ō jy, not zōō öl'ō jv.
zygoma, zy gö'mah, not zig'ō mah.
zygomatic, zig ō māt'ic.
CHAPTER IV.

Parts of Speech and Declension Endings.

There are eight parts of speech in Latin, four of which, nouns, adjectives, pronouns and verbs, are inflected, while the other four, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections, remain unchanged.

By inflection we mean the change of form which words undergo to denote their relation to other words. These changes are much more numerous and complicated in Latin and Greek than in English, and great care must be taken to learn them accurately. In English the meaning of a sentence depends largely upon the arrangement of the words. This, however, is not the case with inflectional languages, for in these nearly all relations are expressed by inflections or terminations; thus, *Josephus os cani dat*, may be translated, "Joseph a bone to the dog gives;" *Josepho os cani datur*, "By Joseph a bone to the dog is given."

This latter sentence might also have the words arranged in any other order, but the usual method is to place the subject first, the object second, and the predicate last.

1. That variety of inflection which nouns, adjectives and participles undergo is called declension. By declension we express the gender, number and case of words.

2. There are three genders in Latin as in English, the masculine, feminine and neuter, but these have little to do with sex, as we understand it. The ancients believed sex to be an inherent quality in all objects, as at a later period we found the alchemists believing that metals were of various sexes.
3. **Number.** There are two numbers in Latin as in English.

4. **Cases.** There are six cases in Latin, viz.:
   
   *(a)* The **nominative**, used as in English.
   
   *(b)* The **genitive**, denoting origin, possession or partition.
   
   *(c)* The **dative**, denoting that to or for which a thing is done.
   
   *(d)* The **accusative**, almost equivalent to the English objective.
   
   *(e)* The **vocative**, used in addressing persons or things.
   
   *(f)* The **ablative**, denoting the relation expressed in English by *from, with, by, or in*.

In the following sentence all the cases will be found: *Joseph (voc.), det Henricus (nom.) os (accusative) ovis (gen.) canis (dat.) sylva (abl.).* Joseph (voc.) let Henry (nom.) give a bone (acc.) of a sheep (gen.) to the dog (dat.) from the woods (abl.)

There are five declensions in Latin, distinguished by the endings of the genitive singular. The following table contains nearly all the case endings arranged according to declensions.

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DECLENSIONS</th>
<th>I.</th>
<th>II.</th>
<th>III.</th>
<th>IV.</th>
<th>V.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASE.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>a (e)</td>
<td>us, es, um</td>
<td>es, is, or, etc.</td>
<td>us, u</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>üi, u</td>
<td>ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>um</td>
<td>em, im, etc.</td>
<td>um, u</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>e, um</td>
<td>like Nom.</td>
<td>us, u</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>e or i</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>æ/ν</td>
<td>i, a</td>
<td>es, a</td>
<td>us, əa</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>ð/ν</td>
<td>ð/ν</td>
<td>um, ðum</td>
<td>ðum, ðum</td>
<td>ðum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>ibus</td>
<td>ibus, ðibus</td>
<td>ðibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>os, a</td>
<td>es, a</td>
<td>us, əa</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>æ/ν</td>
<td>i, a</td>
<td>es, a</td>
<td>us, əa</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>ibus</td>
<td>ibus, ðibus</td>
<td>ðibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V.
THE FIRST DECLENSION.

NOUNS of the first declension usually end in a. They are all feminine except such as denote males.

Costa, a rib, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. cost a, a rib</td>
<td>cost ae, ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. cost ae, of a rib</td>
<td>cost a'rum, of ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. cost ae, to or for a rib</td>
<td>cost is, to or for ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. cost am, a rib</td>
<td>cost as, ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. cost a, O rib</td>
<td>cost ae, O ribs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. cost a, by, with, or from a rib</td>
<td>cost is, by, with, or from ribs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY I.

aca'cia, æ (fr. Greek ἄξις, a prickle) acacia.
ala, æ (contraction of axilla) a wing, side.
an'ima, æ (fr. ἀξίως, the wind) air, vital principle.
ang'i'na, æ (fr. ango, Greek ἀγγίω, to strangle) sore throat, quinsy.
aura, æ (cf. Greek ἀρυ, to blow) a break of air, premonition.
auric'u'la, æ (dim. of auris, an ear) a small ear, auricle.
bacca, æ (———) a berry.
bulla, æ (fr. bullio, to boil) a bubble, a lump, ball.
bursa, æ (fr. Greek βύτσα, the hide of an ox, βοῦς) a leather pouch, a purse.
braye'ra, æ (fr. Dr. Brayer, a French botanist) kooso.
bryo'nia, æ (fr. βρωνω, to grow luxuriantly) bryony.
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corō'na, æ (fr. Greek xoρόνη, a garland) a crown.
chimaph'ila, æ (fr. Greek χιμάφιλα, winter, and χαίλω, to love) pipsissewa.
cor'nea, æ (fr. corνu, a horn) the cornea.
fari'na æ (fr. far, a kind of grain) meal, flour.
fas'cia, æ (cf. fasciis, a bundle) a bandage, a fibrous mem-
branch.
fi'bula, æ (cf. fībulo, to clasp) a buckle tongue, a brace, 
fibula, also an instrument used by the Romans
for stitching the labia majora, or the prepuce
in the male, to prevent copulation.
fi'stula, æ (cf. fistuca, a rammer) a pipe, tube, fistula.
fossa, æ (fr. fodoio, to dig) a ditch, trench, groove.
gemma, æ (cf. Greek γέμω, to swell up) a bud.
gutta, æ (perhaps allied to gusto, to taste) a drop.
althae'a, æ (Greek ἄλθω, to heal) marsh mallow.
amen'tia, æ (a without, mens, mind) total loss of mind.
ampul'la, æ (ambi, about olla, a pot) a two handled jug
or jar.
angustu'ra, æ (Augostura, a town in Venezuela) a bitter
plant.
anten'na, æ (fr. ante, before, and teneo, to hold, lit. a
yard-arm or end rope) the "feelers" of insects.
aqua, æ (cf. equalis, level) water.
ar'nica, æ (fr. Greek ἀρνία, a lamb, fr. the soft leaf) arnica.
ar'temis'ia, æ (fr. Artemis, Greek Ἀρτέμις, Diana) a plant.
ave'na, æ (a, without, vena, vein) oats.
cap'sula, æ (dim. of capsa, a box) small box, capsule.
cera, æ (Greek κεραί, wax) bleached wax.
char'tula, æ (dim. of charta, a parchment) a powder paper.
cimicif'uga, æ (fr. cimex, a bug, and fugo, to put to flight)
black-snake root.
chorda, æ (χορδή, a cord made of intestine) a cord.
et, and.
EXERCISE I.


GREEK NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

A number of Greek words have been taken without much alteration into the Latin language and their declension varies from that of pure Latin nouns.

The majority of these Greek nouns end in e but there are a few in es. Those ending in e are feminine, the others are masculine.

Pleg'mone, from νέρω to burn or inflame, an inflammation of cellular tissue, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>phleg'mone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>phleg'mones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>phleg'monae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>phleg'monen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>phleg'mone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>phleg'mone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the same manner are declined all nouns ending in ελε and such words as the following:

acne, (supposed to a modification ανε, acme, the prime of life, because it affects those in the bloom of youth) an eruptive skin disease.

aga'Ve, (fr. ἀγαυη, to wonder at) the century plant.
al'oe, (fr. ἀλοέω, to trample under foot) aloes.
anem'one, (fr. ἀνέμως, the wind) wind flower.
argem'one, (fr. ἀργημόν, an eye disease) thorn poppy.
daphne, (fr. Δάφνη, a river nymph changed into a bay tree) a kind of laurel.
mas'tiche, (Greek μαστίχη, fr. μαστάζω, to chew) a plant with sialagogue properties.
stat'ice, (fr. στάζμο, to staunch) named from its astringent properties.

The Greek nouns of the first declension ending in es are, as a rule, declined only in the singular. Pyri'tes (fr. πῦρ, fire, and λίθος, stone), will serve as an example:—

```
| Nom. | pyri'tes  |
| Gen.  | pyri'tae   |
| Dat.  | pyri'tae   |
| Acc.  | pyri'ten   |
| Voc.  | pyri'te or a |
| Abl.  | pyri'ta or e |
```

VOCABULARY II.

calen'dula, æ (καλένδα, a calender, from the numerous leaves), marigold.
drach'ma, æ (Greek δραχμή, a coin), a drachm.
dulcama'ra, æ (dulcis, sweet; amarus, bitter), bittersweet.
essen'tia, æ (ex, out of; ens, participle of esse, to be) essence.
forma, æ (allied to μορφή, form), a shape, form.
form'u'la, æ (dim. of forma), a small form; a set rule.
fran'gula, æ (fr. frango, to break), buckthorn.
galla, æ (Gallia), oak apple; gall nut.
gaulthe'ria, æ (fr. name of Dr. Gaulthier), wintergreen.
genə, æ (cf. Greek γένος, check bone), the check.
glan'dula, æ (dim. of glans, a gland), a small gland.
hora, æ (Greek ἡ ώρα, an hour), an hour.
ichthyocol'la, æ (fr. Greek ἰχθύς, a fish, and χόλλα, glue), isinglass.
iner'tia, æ (in, without; ars, art, activity), inactivity.
in'ula, æ (corruption of Helenium, fr. Helen of Troy), elecampane.
lach'ryma, æ (cf. ὀξυς, a tear), a tear.
lacu'na, æ (fr. lacus, a lake), a small cavity in osseous tissue.
lam'ina, æ (fr. same root as ἱλεύω, to drive) a plate or layer.
lappa, æ (lappa, a clitbur), burdock.
libra, æ (cf. Greek λίτρα, a coin), a balance, a pound.
leptan'dra, æ (fr. λεῖπτός, slender, and ἀξιόν, stamen), Culver's root.
lin'ea, æ (cf. linum, flax fibre), a line.
lingua, æ (onomatopoeic, fr. licking sound), the tongue.
lobe'lia, æ (fr. Lobel, a Flemish botanist), Indian tobacco.
lupuli'na, æ (fr. lupulus, lit. a small wolf; a name for hops), pollen from hops.
lympha, æ (lit. pure water), lymph.
mac'ula, æ (dim. fr. same root as ἡλίος, to fight), small spot on skin.
mamma, æ (Greek μάμμα, breast), breast.
massa, æ (cf. Greek μάζα, a lump of dough), a mass.
mate'ria, æ (fr. mater, a producer), that which is produced; matter.
maxil'la, æ (augmented fr. mala, cheek bone), jaw bone.
mamill'la, æ (dim. of mamma, the breast), the nipple.
maran'ta, æ (named in honor of Maranti, a Venetian botanist), arrow-root.
medici'na, æ (fr. medicor, to heal), the art of healing; a medicine.
medul'la, æ (fr. medius, middle, centre), the marrow.
membra'na, æ (fr. membrum, a member), a membrane.
mentha, æ (Greek μέντα, mint), mint.
mica, æ (fr. mico, to sparkle like the motes in a sunbeam), particle; a crumb.
mistu'ra, æ (fr. misceo, to mix), a mixture.
mor'rhua, æ (fr. μύρρος, stupid), codfish.
mu'cuna, æ (fr. μύκος), cowhage.

est, is. sunt, are.

EXERCISE II.

A. 1. Lacunae et medulla. 2. Libra aloes. 3. Mistura cretac. 4. Laminac fibulac. 5. Massa cerae. 6. Mistura marantae et menthae. 7. Lappa est medicina angi-


B. 1. Masses, crumbs and mixtures. 2. The spots of the tongue. 3. The line of the fibula. 4. The wing of the balance. 5. The spots on the cheek in acne.
6. The lacunae of the jaw-bone.
CHAPTER VI.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

NOUNS of the second declension end in us, um, ir, cr, os and on. Those ending in um and on are neuter, the others are masculine. The great majority of the nouns of this declension used in medical works end in us or um. Those ending in os and on are of Greek origin.

*Digitus*, a word kindred with *δείκτω*, to point, like *indice*, is declined as follows:—

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>dig’it us</em>, a finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>dig’it i</em>, of a finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>dig’it o</em>, to or for a finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>dig’it um</em>, a finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td><em>dig’it e</em>, O finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>dig’it o</em>, by, with, or from a finger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td><em>dig’it i</em>, fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>dig it o’rum</em>, of fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>dig’it is</em>, to or for fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>dig’it os</em>, fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td><em>dig’it i</em>, O fingers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>dig’it o</em>, by, with, or from fingers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Folium*, from the same root as *φύλον*, a leaf, is declined as follows:—

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>fo’li um</em>, a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>fo’li i</em>, of a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>fo’li o</em>, to or for a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>fo’li um</em>, a leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td><em>fo’li um</em>, O leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>fo’li o</em>, by, with, or from a leaf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td><em>fo’li a</em>, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>fo li o’rum</em>, of leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>fo’li is</em>, to or for leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>fo’li a</em>, leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td><em>fo’li a</em>, O leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>fo’li is</em>, by, with, or from leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

VOCABULARY III.

ac'inus, i (Greek ἀκίνος, a grape), a granule; kernel; part of a gland.
alve'o-lus, i (dim. of alvus, the belly), a little belly, cavity, socket.
an'imus, i (ἀνεμος, the wind), the mind, soul.
an'nulus, i (dim. of annus, a circle, a ring), a little ring.
anus, i (fr. annus, a ring; cf. ἄμφι, around), orifice of rectum.
bacil'lus, i (dim. of baculum, a staff), a little rod; rod-like bacterium.
bolus, i (Greek βόλος, a clod), a lump, mouthful, large pill.
bulbus, i (Greek βολβος, an onion), a bulb.
cal'amus, i (Arabic kalam, a reed), a writing pen.
cal'culus, i (dim. of calx, a lump of lime), a pebble, a stone.
capil'lus, i (cf. caput, the head), a hair of the head.
car'pus, i (fr. carpo, to pluck), the wrist.
caryophyl'lus, i (χάρυψ, walnut; χαλλίον, leaf), clove tree.
clavus, i (cf. clavis, a bolt or key), a nail; a corn; sick headache.
con'gius, i (cognate with κογίς, a shell), a gallon.
morbus, i (allied to morior, to die), a disease.
natu'ra, æ (fr. nascor, to be born), that which will produce, nature.
neb'ula, æ (dim. of nubes, a cloud), a haze.
nympha, æ (Greek νυμφή, a nymph or bride), a nymph; labium minus.
ret'ina, æ (fr. recte, a net), belonging to a net; retina.
offici'na, æ (fr. opifex, doing work), a work-shop, drug-store.
oleoresi'na, æ (oleum, oil; resina, resin), oleo-resin.
or'bita, æ (fr. orbis, a circle, orb), the orbit, eye-socket.
The Language of Medicine.

Exercise III.


B. In the apothecary shop are mixtures and a gallon of rose water. 2. The sockets of the jaw-bones. 3. A ball of arrow-root. 4. Sick headache is a disease. 5. In the orbit there are an artery and a network. 6. The little ring of the cornea. 7. In the retina are small rods. 8. The membrane of the nipple. 9. In the breast are kernels (acini). 10. A pound of cloves.

There are a few nouns of the second declension ending in er. Cancer (cognate with κάρκινος, a crab) a crab, or cancer, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. canc  er</td>
<td>canc  ri, cancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. canc  ri</td>
<td>canc  ro'r rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. canc  ro</td>
<td>canc  ris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. canc  rum</td>
<td>canc  ros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. canc  er</td>
<td>canc  ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. canc  ro</td>
<td>canc  ris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary IV.

Liber, bri, the bark of a tree; a book; cf. A. S. boc, beach.

Puer, pu'eri (cf. Greek παῖς, a boy) a boy.

Puel'la ae (dim. fem. of puer) a girl.

Vir, viri (cf. vis, strength) a male; man.

Pupil'la, æ (dim. of pupa, a doll) the pupil.

Palma, æ (Greek παλάμα, palm) palm of hand or sole.

Patel'la, æ (dim. of patina, a pan) the knee-pan.

Phytolac'ca, æ (Greek φύτον, plant, and λάκκος, pond) poke plant.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

pil'ula, æ (dim. of pila, a ball) a little ball; a pill.
planta, æ (cognate with πλατζ, flat) a plant; the sole of the foot.
porta, æ (cf. porte, to carry) the place through which things are carried; a gate.
ran'ula, æ (dim. of rana, a frog) tumor of salivary gland.
resi'na, æ (cf. ῥῆτων, a gum) resin.
rose'ola, æ (dim. of rosa, a rose) rose rash.
rube'ola, æ (dim. of ruber, red) measles.
fascic'ulus, i (dim. of fascis, a bundle) a little bundle.
focus, i (fr. an old root, fo; cf. fovea, to boil) a fire-place.
fundus, i (fundo, to found) the bottom; lowest port.
funic'ulus, i (dim. of funis, a rope) a string; umbilical cord.
gladi'olus, i (dim. of gladius, a sword) a part of sternum.
globus, i (like glomus, a ball) a ball; a globe.
cer'ebrum, i (cf. καρα, the head) the greater brain.
habet, has. habent, have.

EXERCISE IV.


B. 1. A little bundle of small rods. 2. Cancer of the brain is a disease. 3. The physician (medicus) has pills of aloes and myrrh. 4. The boys and girls have measles. 5. The books of the men are in the office. 6. Pepsin is a medicine for dyspepsia. 7. In the conjunctiva is the gate of tears. 8. Ranula in the cheek (mala) of the girl. 9. Rose rash is a disease. 10. The woman has the hysterical (hystericum) globe.
GREEK NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

A few nouns of Greek origin ending in os are found in medical works, used only in the singular. The word asbes'tos, from ἀ, intensive, ἀβενωμ, to quench, because it will not burn, is declined as follows:

Nom. asbes'tos
Gen. asbes'ti
Dat. asbes'to
Acc. asbes'ton
Voc. asbes'te
Abl. asbes'to

A much larger number end in on, such as those derived from φυτόν (phyton), a plant, ζώον (zoon), an animal, δέντρον (dendron), a tree, and σπόρον (sporon), a spore.

Ganglion (Greek γάγγιον, a knot, a tumor) is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. gang'liion</td>
<td>gang'lia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. gang-lii</td>
<td>gangliorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. gang'lio</td>
<td>gang'lisi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. gang'lio</td>
<td>gang'lia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. gang'lio</td>
<td>gang'lia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. gang'lio</td>
<td>gang'lisi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY V.

am'nion, or am'nios, i (fr. Greek ἄμνος, a lamb, from its softness) a foetal membrane.
cho'rion, i (Greek χορίον, leather) a tough foetal membrane.
epipl'oon, i (Greek ἔπιπλον, upon, πλεω, to fold) omentum.
haematox'ylon, i (Greek αἷμα, blood, and χύλον, wood) logwood.
hydrozo'on, i (Greek ὕδωρ, water, ζώον, animal) water animalcule.
lirioden'dron, i (Greek λιριόδρον, a lily, δένδρον, tree) tulip tree.
olec'ranon, i (Greek ὡλεκρόν, elbow, and κράνος, head) head of ulna.
pleuron, i (Greek πλεύρος, the side) the serous covering of the lungs.
micros'poron, i (Greek μικρός, small, σπόρος, a spore) a microscopic spore.
sali'va, æ (cf Greek σπίλον, spittle) spittle.
scap'ula, æ (cf Greek σκάλπος, skiff) shoulder blade.
scarlati'na, æ (fr. Italian scarlatto, scarlet) scarlet fever.
scilla, æ (Greek σκίλλα, an onion) squill.
serpenta'ria, æ (fr. serpo, to creep) Virginia snake-root.
sicutella'ria, æ (dim. of scutum, a shield) skull cap.
spigél'ia, æ (fr. Spigelius, the Dutch anatomist) pink root.
spina, æ (contraction of spicna, a point) a thorn, spine.
strīa, æ (fr. strīo, to groove) a groove, colored line.
sutu'ra, æ (fr. suo, to sew) a seam, suture.
hu'mulus, i (fr. humus, the ground) hop plant.
lob'ulus, i (dim. of lobus, a lobe) a small lobe, lobule.
locus, i (originally stlocus, cogn. w. στέλλω, to send) a place.
mal'leus, i (cf. Sansk.* mah, to strike) a hammer; a bone of the ear.
malle'olus, i (dim. of mallus) a small hammer, ankle tuberosities.
mus'culus, i (dim. of mus, a mouse, or Greek μῦς, a muscle) a muscle.
naevus, i (contraction of nativus, fr. nascor, to be born) a birth-mark.
nanus, i (Greek ναῦς, a pigmy) a dwarf.
nervus, i (fr. same root as νεύρον) a nerve.
nodus, i (fr. gnodus, a knot) a knot, node.
u'culeus, i (dim. of nux, a nut) a kernel.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

nucle'olus, i (dim. of nucleus) primary nucleus.
pilocar'pus, i (pila, ball, carpus, fruit) jaborandii.
ruga, æ (fr. Aryan root rag, rough) a wrinkle.
ruta, æ Greek ῥυτή, rue) rue.
sabba'tia, æ (fr. Sabbati, an Italian botanist) sabbatia.
sabi'na, æ (fr. a town in ancient Italy; a Sabine woman) savine.
salici'na, æ (fr. salix, a willow) alkaloid from willow.
sanguina'ria, æ (fr. sanguis, blood, from color of juice) bloodroot.
se'nega, æ (fr. Indian Senega) corrupted into snake root.
sil'ica, æ (fr. silicx, flint) oxide of silicon.
non, not.

EXERCISE V.


B. 1. The physician gives pills of salicin to the boy.  2. Nerves have ganglia but not furrows.  3. Men have muscles, nerves, and arteries.  4. Chalk mixture is a medicine for diarrhœa.  5. Pills of sanguinaria and ammonia for disease of the pleura.  6. Silica is not a medicine.  7. The women have savine and ergot.  8. Glands have nuclei.  9. The nodes of the nerves.  10. The dwarf has a birth-mark.
CHAPTER VII.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension have various endings in the nominative singular but the genitive singular always ends in *is*; sometimes with an increment (*i.e.* additional syllable) and *is*, sometimes by the addition of *is* to the nominative singular, and sometimes, when the nominative singular ends in *is*, the word is not changed in the genitive. *Meitus*, fear, for example, forms the genitive singular *metoris*; the *or* being the increment and *is* the termination. *Tremor*, trembling, simply adds *is*, while *classis*, a class or fleet, remains unchanged.

The student must commit to memory the termination of the genitive singular and the gender of all words of this declension.

*Arbor*, a tree, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. arbor (m)</td>
<td>arb’ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. arb’oris</td>
<td>arb’orum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. arb’ori</td>
<td>arb’ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. arb’orem</td>
<td>arb’ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. arbor</td>
<td>arb’ores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. arb’ore</td>
<td>arb’oribus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns of the third declension ending in *or* are usually of the masculine gender. The words in the following vocabulary are declined like *arbor*. 
VOCABULARY VI.

abduc'tor, o'ris (m) (from ab, away, duco, to lead) an abductor.
aer, a'ris (m) (Greek ἀήρ, air) air.
anser, an'seris (m) (allied to ansa, a handle, fr. long neck) a goose.
æther, æth'iris (Greek ἀεθέρ, ether) ether.
ardor, o'ris (ardco, to burn with zeal) a burning.
calor, o'ris (caleo, to be warm) heat.
climac'ter, e'ris (Greek κλιμακτήρ, a round of a ladder) a critical period.
croton, o'nis (Gk. κρωτίων, dog tick) palma Christi plant.
dila'tor, o'ris (dis, apart, fero, to bear) dilator.
erect'or, o'ris (fr. erigo, to stand up) erector.
exten'sor, o'ris (ex, out, and tendo, to stretch) extensor.
flexor, o'ris (fliico, to bend) bender.
fluor, o'ris (fluo, to flow) a flowing.
furfur, fur'furis (reduplication of far, a cereal) bran.
humor, o'ris (cf. χυμός, a liquid) a moisture, humor.
labor, o'ris (cf. labor, to slip) labor, parturition.
leva'tor, o'ris (fr. levo, to lift) a lifter.
lichen, e'nis (Greek λεχίνης), a cryptogamous plant.
limon, o'nis (from Portuguese town Limoa or Persian limon) lemon.
liquor, o'ris (fr. liquio, to be fluid) fluidity; liquid, solution.
motor, o'ris (fr. moveo, to move) mover.
prona'tor, o'ris (from prono, to bend forward) a bender forward.
ren, is (cf. ρέν, the diaphragm) the reins, kidneys.
rigor, o'ris (fr. rigeo, to be numb) a chill.
rota'tor, o'ris (fr. roto, to turn) roller.
rubor, o'ris (fr. rubus, red) redness, blushing.
sal, is (cf. Greek ἅλς, salt) salt.
sopor, o'ris (cf. Greek ὅπως, juice) sleep.
sphincter,  ὀ'ريس (Greek σφιγγω, to squeeze) contractor.
stertor,  ὀ'ريس (onomatopoeic) snoring.
stupor,  ὀ'ريس (fr. stupeo; cf. τόπτω, to strike senseless) insensibility.
sudor,  ὀ'ريس (fr. sudo, to sweat; cf. ὅδωρ, water) sweat.
tumor,  ὀ'ريس (fr. tumeo, to swell) a tumor, swelling.
trochanter,  ὀ'ريس (Greek τρωχόω, to roll) a roller; process
tensor,  ὀ'ريس (fr. tendo, to stretch) a stretcher.
vapor,  ὀ'ريس (cognate with κατανασκόμενος, smoke) smoke, steam,

   aliquando, sometimes.

   dat, gives.  dant, give.

EXERCISE VI.

A.  1. Feminae aliquando anseres sunt.  2. Vir nervos motores habet.  3. Flexores et extensores humeri.

   B.  1. Vapor of water and salt of ammonia.  2. The trembling, snoring and sluggishness of disease.  3. The liquids of ammonia and potash (potassa).  4. The fluid of the amnion.  5. Women have critical periods.  6. The lifters of the ribs.  7. The sweat and tears of the women.  8. Ether is not air.  9. The stretchers and benders of the carpus.  10. The physician gives a drachm of jalap to the man.

Some neuter nouns of the third declension form the genitive like the above by adding ὅς to the nominative. The accusative and vocative cases in both numbers are like the nominative.
Sometimes a final l or s of the nominative is doubled when the termination of an oblique case is added. *Vas* (from same root as Sanskrit *vasti*, a bladder, and Latin *vesica*) is declined as follows:—

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>vas</em>, a vessel</td>
<td><em>vasa</em>, vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>vasis</em></td>
<td><em>vasum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>vasi</em></td>
<td><em>vasibus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>vas</em></td>
<td><em>vasa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td><em>vas</em></td>
<td><em>vasa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>vase</em></td>
<td><em>vasibus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOCABULARY VII.**

*animal, a'lis (n) (fr. anima, vital principle) animal. 
cada'ver, éris (n) (fr. cado, to fall in battle) a corpse. 
fel, fellis (n) (kindred with *bìlis*, bile, gall. 
*mel, mellis (n) (Greek μέλι, whence, μέλισσα, a bee) honey. 
*os, ossis (n) (cf. Sanskrit *osthi*, a bone) a bone. 
*pulmo, ònis (n) (fr. πνεύμων, for πνεύμων) the lung. 
stear, is (n) (Greek στέαρ, tallow) stiff grease, tallow. 
tuber, eris (n) (for *timber* from *tumeo*) a bulb. 
tab'ula, æ (fr. the root *tab*, flat surface) a table. 
tae'nia, æ (Greek ταῦνια, from τείνω to stretch) a tape, ribbon; tape-worm. 
terebin'thina, æ (fr. Gk. τερέμνθινθος, pine tree) turpentine. 
terra, æ (kindred with *torreto*, to dry) earth. 
testa, æ (allied to *tosta*, parched) a shell. 
tib'ia, æ (cf. *tabeo*, to waste away) a flute, shin-bone. 
tinctu'ra, æ (fr. *tingo*, to dye) a tincture. 
tin'ea, æ (perhaps from τινω, to punish) a bookworm; ringworm. 
tu'nica, æ, a close-fitting undergarment, tunic, covering. 
octa'rius, i (fr. octo, eight) the eighth of a *congius*; a pint. 
oc'uclus, i (dim.; cf. Ionic ὄζως) an eye. 
pedic'uclus, i (dim. of *pes*, a foot) a small foot; pedicle; a louse.
**THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.**

papy'rus, i (Greek πάπυρος, the paper-reed) parchment.

ace'tum, i (fr. past part. of acco, to become sour) sour wine; vinegar.

curat, cures. curant, cure.

**EXERCISE VII.**


B. 1. The shell of the earth. 2. The covering of the eyes. 3. The physician gives vinegar to the boy. 4. Tinctures of rhubarb and ammonia. 5. There is gall in the vessel. 6. The corpse is on the table. 7. The shin-bone has lines and grooves. 8. A pint of tincture of squill. 9. There is paper in the book. 10. The animal has bones, tallow, and nerves.

Many nouns of the third declension ending in *is* in the nominative singular remain unchanged in the genitive. *Avis* (f), a bird (allied to Greek ἄω, to move the air), is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. avis, a bird</td>
<td>aves, birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. avis, of a bird</td>
<td>a'vium, of birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. avi</td>
<td>avibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ace. avem</td>
<td>aves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. avis</td>
<td>aves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. ave, or i</td>
<td>avibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the nouns of the third declension in the following vocabulary are similarly declined.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

VOCABULARY VIII.

apis (f) (fr. apō, to fasten) the clinging animal; a bee.
auris (f) (fr. same root as Greek όδζ, the ear) an ear.
avis (m) (Greek ἀξιόν, an axle, fr. ἀγω, to carry) an axle-tree; second vertebra.
basis (f) (Greek βάσις, a pedestal) foundation, base.
crinis (m) (fr. cer, as seen in cresco, to grow) the hair.
cutis (f) (kindred to κύτος, a bag of leather) the skin.
digita'lis (f) (fr. digitus, a finger, or digitale, a glove finger) foxglove.
febris (f) (fr. ferbis fr. ferveo, to be warm) a fever.
funis (m) (fr. a root meaning to bind) a rope, cord.
ignis (m) (Sanskrit agnis) fire.
naris (f) (cf. ινεω, to breathe, nasum, the nose) a nostril.
panis (m) (perhaps fr. Pan, a demigod of the fields) bread.
pelvis (f) (allied to Greek πόσιος, basin) basin, pelvis.
pertus'sis (f) (fr. per intens. and tussis, cough) whooping cough.
piscis (m) (perhaps allied to pascor, feed upon) a fish.
sina'pis (f) (Greek σιουσ, mustard) mustard.
sitis (f) (sitio, to be dry) thirst.
taxis (f) (from Greek τάσσω, to draw) reduction by handling.
testis (m) (fr. testa, a shell, because witnesses voted with shells in determining the guilt of the accused) a witness; evidence; testicle.
vis, acc. vim, pl. vires (cf. Gk. ἱζ, fibre) strength, power.
uina, æ (fr. Gk. ὕλη, the elbow) ulna; elbow bone.
un'cia, æ (Greek ύγξιο, 1-12 of a pound) an ounce.
urtica'ria, æ (from urtica, a nettle, fr. uro, to burn) nettle rash.
uva, æ (kindred to uveo, to be moist) a grape.
u'vula, æ (dim. of usva, a grape) small grape; uvula.
causat, causes. causant, cause.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

EXERCISE VIII.


B. 1. The wings of the birds. 2. The nostrils have dilators and depressors. 3. A pint of vinegar and water for the thirst of fever. 4. An ounce of tincture of foxglove. 5. Gonorrhoea causes a burning of the urine. 6. Bees have antennae but not ears. 7. The surgeon cures the tumor with fire. 8. A crumb of bread. 9. The woman has fish and mustard in the basin. 10. The power of nature is a physician.

Nouns of the third declension ending in men, a termination originally added to the root of verbs to form nouns denoting the result of the verbal action, are of the neuter gender. They form the genitive singular by changing the e of the final syllable to i and adding the genitive termination is. Cerumen, ear wax, (from cera, bleached wax), is thus declined:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. ceru' men</td>
<td>ceru'mina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. ceru'minis</td>
<td>ceru'minum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. ceru'mini</td>
<td>cerumin'ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. ceru'men</td>
<td>ceru'mina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. ceru'men</td>
<td>ceru'mina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. ceru'mine</td>
<td>cerumin'ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY IX.

abdo’men, inis (fr. abdo, to hide) the belly.
albu’men, inis (fr. albus, white) white of egg; albumen.
alu’men, inis (allied to ἀλς, salt) alum.
cacu’men, inis (fr. acumen, a point, with prefix e) top of a plant.
fora’men, inis (fr. foro, to bore) a hole, orifice.
gramen, inis (alteration of creamen, growth) grass.
inguen, inis (fr. inquino, to befoul) the groin.
moli’men, inis (fr. molior, to struggle) a bearing down pain.
pecten, inis (Gk. πεκτή, a comb) comb; os pubis.
semen, inis (fr. scro, to sow) seed.
stamen, inis (from sto, to stand) a standard; stamen of flower.
tormen, inis (from torqueo, to twist) a writhing, twisting pain.
vagi’na, æ (kindred with ἕκτω, to swallow) a sheath, vagina.
valva, æ (fr. volvo, to turn) a folding door, valve.
vulva, æ (altered fr. volva, fr. volvo, to wrap) a wrapper; vulva.
vari’ola, æ (dim. of varus, a blotch) small-pox.
varicel’la, æ (dim. of varix, a pimple) chicken pox.
vena, æ (possibly allied to χαιρω, to be evident because on surface) a vein.
vesi’ca, æ cf. vas, a vessel) a bladder.
via, æ (fr. ire, to go) a way, track.
vī’ola, æ (Greek ἰω, a violet) a violet.
vita, æ (fr. vivo, to live) life.
zona, æ (Greek ζωη, a belt) a belt, girdle, zone.

EXERCISE IX.

A. 1. Renes in abdomine sunt. 2. Cacumen violae. Sphincter vaginae. 3. In tibia sunt foramina. 4. Vena

B.  1. Alum is a medicine for diseases of the nose.  2. The veins and arteries of bones.  3. In diseases of the kidneys there is albumen in the urine.  4. Life is a road of thorns.  5. The accelerator of the urine is the ejaculator of the seed.  6. Twisting pains in the belly.  7. The bladder has a squeezing muscle.  8. In the fluid of the amnion there is albumen and salt.  9. The "comb" is the bone of the pubes.  10. The boy gives grass to the cows (vacca).

Nouns of the third declension ending in es usually change es to is in forming the genitive singular; thus, pubes, the pubic hair, genitive pubis, of the pubic hair.

The majority of these words, however, form the genitive by adding is with an increment.

Caput (neuter), the head (from same root as Greek κεφαλή and German kopf), is declined as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ca'put, a head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>cap'itis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>cap'iti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ca'put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>ca'put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>cap'ite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY X.

acet'as, a'tis (m) (fr. acetum, vinegar) an acetate.
ad'eps, ad'ipis (m) (fr. Greek a, un, and root ὄφ, to tear)  .  lard; stiff grease.
æs, æ'ris (m) (probably fr. ἀτζ, a copper coin) brass.
ætas, æ'tis (f) (fr. ævitas, fr. æcum, an age) age.
albu go, albu'ginis (f) (fr. albus, white) white of eye.
anthrax, a'cis (m) (Gk. ἀνθρωπός, burning coal) carbuncle.
apex, ap'icis (m) (possibly fr. ἀπο, to fasten) a point, top.
appen dix,appen'dicis (f) (fr. ad, to, and pendeo, to hang) appendix.
atlas, atlan'tis (m) (Gk. ἀτλας, the god who supported the world on his shoulders) the first vertebra.
cory za, æ (fr. Gk. κόρος, head, and ζέω, to boil) cold in the head.
pilus, i, a hair.
pinus, i (f) (kindred to Greek πίτυς, pine) a pine tree.
prunus, i (f) (Greek προνύμι, a plum tree) wild cherry.
porus, i (Gk. πόρος, a passage) a pore.
pyrus, i (f) (fr. the country Ἐπιρος) a pear tree.
absinthium, i (fr. ἀβίσθενος, a people in Southern Thrace) wormwood.
ac idum, i (fr. acceo, to be sour) an acid.
al lium, i (probably fr. alius, because imported) a garlic.
ammoni acum, i (fr. Egyptian through Greek ἀμμων, the tree growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon) ammoniac.
am'ylum, i (ἀ, un, and μύλι, mill, not ground) starch.
animal'culum, *i (dim. of animal) microscopic animal.
ani'sum, i (fr. Greek ἀνίουμ, to send up an odor) anise.
ver tebra, æ (vertō, to turn) a spindle; a vertebra.

EXERCISE X.

A. 1. Libra adipis et uncia ammonii acetatis.
  2. Anthrax est morbus animalium.  3. Apices pulmonum.
  4. Pori cutis et pili capitis.  5. Atlas et axis ver-

*Animalcula is the plural of animalculum. There is no such word as animalculer.

B. 1. Tincture of aconite is a medicine for fevers. 2. Animalcules in vinegar. 3. The atlas is not a bone of the head. 4. Lard and starch are foods. 5. Carbuncle is a skin disease. 6. The age of brass.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

There are many Greek nouns of the third declension, all of which originally formed the genitive singular in os. The majority of these words end in is, as diuresis, catharsis.

Catharsis, purging, from καθάρις, down, ἀφερέω, to take, and calomel'as calomel are thus declined:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>cathan'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>cathan'atos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>cathan'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>cathan'atos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>cathan'as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>cathan'as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pure Greek words like the above are not found in the plural in medical works. Of late there is a tendency to employ the regular Latin terminations of the third declension, but there is no good reason for so doing.

Another large class of Greek words end in tis and ma. These originally made the genitive singular in idos and atos, but now idis and atis are preferred; thus, bronchitis forms the genitive bronchitidis, and exanthema, exanthematis. Those ending in tis are feminine; those ending in ma are neuter.
Rhus (fem.), sumac, ivy (from Greek ῥοδός, gen. ῥοδός) and aletris, are declined as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>rhus, ivy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>rhois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>rhei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>rhoe or i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>rhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>rhoe or i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words like the above are used only in the singular. The nouns of this declension ending in *ma* are used in both numbers.

Enema, a clyster, from ἔνιμμο, to inject, is thus declined:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>enema, clyster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>enem'atis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>enem'ati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>enema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>enema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>enem'ati or e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY XI.

- **aletris**, idis (f) (Gk. ἀλετρὶς, a female slave who grinds corn) star grass.
- **am'yris**, idis (f) (Gk. ἀ, intensive, and μῦρον, odorous juice) amyris.
- **aphis**, idis (f) (Greek ἀφίς, a louse) a plant louse.
- **arthritis**, idis (f) (Greek ἀρθρίτις) inflammation of a joint.
- **as'caris**, idis (f) (Gk. ἀσκαρὶς, a maw worm) pin-worm.
- **asclep'ias**, adis (f) (fr. Ἀσκληπιός, Αсклηπιός) milkweed.
- **colocynthis**, idis (f) (fr. κολοκύνθη, pumpkin) colocynth.
- **hamame'lis**, idis (f) (from ἀμα, like, and μῆλον, an apple) witch hazel.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

coma, atis (n) (Greek κωμή, deep sleep) coma.
glottis, idis (f) (fr. γλώττις, the tongue) the glottis.
gramma, atis (n) (Gk. γράμμα, a letter, a coin) a gram.
hepar, atis (n) (Greek ἥπαρ, liver) liver.
hydrastis, idis (f) (fr. ὑδράστης, water) golden seal.
juglans, ndis (f) (Jovis, of Jove, glans, nut) butternut.
lapis, idis (f) (cf. Greek λάπις, a stone) a stone.
miasma, atis (n) (fr. Greek μίασμα, to contaminate) an effluvium.
physostigma, atis (n) (from Greek φυσοστίγμα, growth, στίγμα head) Calabar bean.
phosphis, i'tis (m) (fr. φως, light) a phosphite.
plasma, atis (n) (fr. Greek πλάσμα, to form) plasma.
pneuma, atis (n) (fr. Gk. πνεῦμα) a gaseous substance.
pyramidis, idis (f) (possibly fr. πυρ, fire) a pyramid.
rheuma, atis (n) (fr. Gk. ρέω, to flow) a humor.
rhizoma, atis (n) (fr. Gk. ῥίζα, a root) root stock.
stigma, atis (n) (fr. Gk. στῦξ, to point) the top of a pistil.
sulphis, i'tis (m) (sulphur) a sulphite.
symptomata, atis (n) (σύν, together, πτω, to fall) symptom
systema, atis (n) (σύν, together, σύστημα, to stand) system.
theobroma, atis (n) (θεός, god, βρῶμα, food) cocoa.
antrum, i (Greek ἀντρον, a cave) a cavity.
arcanum, i (fr. arcceo, to shut up) a nostrum.

EXERCISE XI.

A. 1. Rubor et tumor symptomata arthritidis sunt.
2. Medicus enema hydrastidis puerro dat.
3. Morbus oculorum symptomata syphilidis est.
4. Gramma sodii phosphitis et uncia theobromatis.
5. Hepar sulphuris morbis cutis.
6. Fel in urina est symptomata morbi hepatis.
7. Pyramides renum.
8. Miasmata causae febræm sunt.
9. In corpore sunt arcana naturae.
10. In exanthematibus sunt maculae, papulae, et bullae.
B. 1. An ounce of tincture of golden seal. 2. A pound of star grass in a gallon of water. 3. In the cavity of the jaw-bone there is a membrane. 4. A pint of tincture of agave in the shop. 5. The man has cancer of the liver and kidneys. 6. In the bladder there are sometimes pebbles, but not stones. 7. The rootstock of ivy is not a medicine. 8. A gramme of sulphite of soda in water. 9. The nerves, veins, and lobes of the liver. 10. Macules and papules are symptoms of syphilis.
CHAPTER VIII.

The Fourth Declension.

Nouns of the fourth declension form the genitive singular in *us*, the *u* being a contraction of the earlier ending *uis*, and is, therefore, long in quantity; e.g., *manus*, a hand, genitive *manus*, of a hand. The *us* of the genitive is sometimes written with the circumflex accent in order to distinguish it from the nominative singular.

Nouns of this declension ending in *us* are masculine with the exception of *manus*, a hand, *acus*, a needle, and the names of plants, which are feminine.

Nouns of the fourth declension ending in *u* are of the neuter gender.

The genitive plural ends in *uum*, the dative plural in *ibus*, except *acus*, a needle, *arcus*, a bow, *artus*, a joint, *lacus*, a lake, and *partus*, a birth, which form the dative plural in *ubus*.

*Manus* (fem.) a hand (fr. Aryan root *ma*, to measure) is declined as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. manus, a hand</td>
<td>manus, hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. manus</td>
<td>man/uum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. man’ui</td>
<td>man/ibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. manum</td>
<td>manus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. manus</td>
<td>manus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. manu</td>
<td>man/ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY XII.

*abortus*, *us* (*aborior*, to rise from a losing game) abortion.
*absces’sus*, *us* (*abs*, from, and *cede*, go) departure, abscess.
*afflux’us*, *us* (*ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow) a flowing to, afflux.
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apparatus, ās (ad, for, paratus, ready) instruments, apparatus.

aqueductus, ās (aqua, water, ductus, a duct) a water way, aqueduct.

auditus, ās (fr. audio, to hear) hearing.

cōitus, ās (cum, together, ire, to go) intercourse (sexual).

congressus, ās (cum, together, gradior, to walk) coitus.

cornus, ās (f) (fr. cormu, a horn, on account of its hard wood) dogwood.

cubitus, ās (fr. cubo, to lie down) lying down.

decubitus, ās (de, from, cubitus, lying) position in lying.

ductus, ās (fr. duco, to lead) a duct.

flatus, ās (fr. flos, to blow) gas in bowels.

fluxus, ās (fr. fluo, to flow) a flowing; flux.

fœtus, ās (fr. feco, to produce) unborn child.

fructus, ās (fr. fruor, to enjoy) that which is enjoyed; fruit.

gustus, ās (fr. gusta, to taste) that which tastes; sense of taste.

habitus, ās (fr. habeo, to have or acquire) habit.

halitus, ās (fr. halo, to breathe) breath, vapor.

haustus, ās (fr. haurio, to drink) a draught.

ictus, ās (fr. ico, to smite) a stroke.

lusus, ās (fr. ludo, to play) a sport, joke.

motus, ās (fr. moveo, to move) motion.

nisus, ās (fr. nitor, to struggle, bear down) an effort; bearing down.

olfactus, ās (fr. oleo, to emit an odor, and facio, to make) sense of smell.

radius, i (cf. 'piẓa, a root) a staff; a spoke; the radius.

ramus, i (kindred with radix, a root) a branch.

ranunculus, i (f) (dim. of rana, a frog) crowfoot.

rhamnus, i (f) (Greek ἱδ希望自己, buckthorn) buckthorn.

ricinus, i (f) (fr. root Ἀφρίκ, to rub) castor oil plant.

torcular, is (n) (fr. torqueo, to twist) a wine-press.
EXERCISE XII.


B. 1. A draught of tincture of valerian. 2. The branches and buds of the trees. 3. The bones of the head and the joints of the hands. 4. The surgeon has needles and apparatus. 5. The man has sunstroke. 6. The nerves of smell, hearing and taste. 7. Crowfoot and buckthorn are plants. 8. The bodies, arches, and pedicles of the vertebrae. 9. The position of the body in inflammation of the joints. 10. A bad (mala) mixture of the humors is the cause of disease, says (<a>uit</a> Galen.

It will be observed that the great majority of nouns of the fourth declension ending in us are of verbal origin, being derived from the supine or past participle. They denote the action expressed by the verb; thus, <i>audio</i>, to hear, <i>auditus</i>, hearing; <i>sentio</i>, to feel or <i>sense</i> a thing, <i>sensus</i>, sensation; <i>volo</i>, to will or wish, <i>vultus</i>, that which expresses the will and desires, <i>i. e.</i>, the countenance.

There are but few neuter nouns of this declension. They are all very ancient, being found in the oldest specimens of Latin. It is quite probable that many nouns originally belonging to the fourth declension were converted into nouns of the second or third declensions.
Cortm, a horn (kindred with ἄγας and German horn) is declined as follows:—

**SINGULAR.**

Nom. cornu, a horn  
Gen. cornus, of a horn  
Dat. cor'nuui  
Acc. cornu  
Voc. cornu  
Abl. cornu  

**PLURAL.**

cor'nuai, horns  
cor'nuum  
cor'nuus  
cor'nuai  
cor'nuus  
cor'nibus

**VOCABULARY XIII.**

genu, ãs (fr. same root as Greek γόν, a knee) a knee.  

passus, ãs (fr. pado, to pace) a pace, step.  

plexus, ãs (from plecto, to weave) a network of nerves or vessels.  

potus, ãs (fr. poto, to drink) a drink; drinking.  

proces'sus, ãs (from pro, forward, and cedo, to go) a projection.  

prolap'sus, ãs (fr. pro, forward, and labor, to slip) a slipping forward.  

pulsus, ãs (fr. pello, to drive) a driving; the pulse.  

risus, ãs (fr. rideo, to laugh) a laughing, smile.  

sexus, ãs (perhaps fr. seeo, to divide, distinguish) sex.  

sinus, ãs (sinuo, to swell out like a sail) a fold, bay, gulf, cul-de-sac.  

situs, ãs (fr. sino, to locate) a location, site.  

singul'tus, ãs (from singuli, one by one, because of the broken sounds) hiccup, sobbing.  

spir'itus, ãs (fr. spiro, to breathe) breathing, spirit.  

subsur'tus, ãs (from sub, up from under, silio, to jump) jumping up, twitching.  

tactus, ãs (fr. tango, to touch) touching, feeling.  

tinni'tus, ãs (fr. tinnio, to tinkle) tinkling, ringing in ears.  

tractus, ãs (fr. traho, to draw) a tract, track.
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transitus, ùs (from trans, across, and ire, to go) a going across; transit.

victus, ùs (fr. vivo, to live) what one lives on; victuals.

visus, ùs (fr. video, to see) seeing; sense of sight.

vomitus, ùs (fr. vomo, to puke) vomiting.

arcus, ùs (anciently arquus) a bow, arch.

artus, ùs (fr. ãwò, to join) a joint.

acus, ùs (fr. ãwò, to sharpen) a needle.

lacus, ùs (Greek ëxwò, a pond) a lake.

partus, ùs (fr. pario, to bring forth) parturition, birth

argen'tum, i (cf. Greek ãwò, white, shining) silver.

arse'nium, i (fr. ãwò, a male) arsenic.

arum, i (Greek ãwò, wake-robin) wild turnip.

EXERCISE XIII.


B. 1. The joint of the knee and the bones of the hand. 2. The man has a slipping forward of the eyes. 3. Abscesses have sinuses and tracts. 4. The site of the disease is in the liver. 5. The man has hiccup and a twitching of the muscles. 6. Spirits of æther and ammonia. 7. Salicin and quinine cause ringing of the ears. 8. Diseases of touch, vision, and taste. 9. The man gives food and drink to the woman. 10. Gold, silver and barium are metals (metalla).
CHAPTER IX.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

THERE are a few nouns of the fifth declension used in medical literature. They all end in *es*, and form the genitive singular in *ei*. All nouns of this declension are feminine except *dies*, a day, which is masculine. Only two nouns, *dies*, and *res*, a thing, are declined in all cases, both singular and plural.

*Res*, a thing (kindred with ἴημα, that which is spoken of) is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <em>res</em>, a thing</td>
<td><em>res</em>, things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <em>rei</em></td>
<td><em>rerum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <em>rei</em></td>
<td><em>rebus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. <em>rem</em></td>
<td><em>res</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. <em>res</em></td>
<td><em>res</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. <em>rebus</em></td>
<td><em>rebus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY XIV.

*acies*, ἄι (cf. Greek ἀξίς, an edge) an edge.
*balbuti*es, ἄι (fr. balbus, stammering) stammering.
*calvit*ies, ἄι (fr. calculus, adj. bald) baldness.
*caniti*es, ἄι (fr. canus, gray, kindred with πάω, to burn to ashes) ash color; grayness of hair.
*carri*es, ἄι (Sanskrit kākās, cancer) decay.
*faci*es, ἄι (fr. facio, to make) that which is formed; face.
*ingluvi*es, ἄι (*in*, in, *gula*, gullet) the crop of birds.
*ma'cie*s, ἄι (fr. macco, to be lean) leanness, wasting.
*molli'tie*s, ἄι (fr. mollis, soft) softening.
*ra'bies*, ἄι (fr. rabo, to rave) madness, hydrophobia.
*sani*es, ἄι (fr. sanguis, blood) blood; fetid matter.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

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scab'ies, ē'i (fr. scabo, to scratch) the itch.
spec'ies, ē'i (fr. specio, to look) appearance, variety, look.
spes, ē'i (fr. spero, to hope) hope.
superfici'es, ē'i (fr. super, upon, and facies, the face) upper face; surface.
aspid'ium, i (fr. Gk. άπαξιδίον, a little shield) shield fern.
aurum, i (old Greek ἀργον, gold, fr. ἀργ, to glitter) gold.
bal'neum, i (Greek βαλανείον, a bath) a bath.
bal'samum, i (Greek βαλαμομον, fragrant gum) balsam.
bar'ium, i (fr. Greek βαρύς, heavy) the metal barium.
benzo'inum, i (from Arabic benzoah, a resin from styax) benzoin.
cad'mium, i (fr. καλάμιζα, calamine, fr. Cadmos, Thebes, where calamine was first found) cadmium.

EXERCISE XIV.

A. 1. Mollities ossium est morbus puerorum.
2. Ossa faciei et manus. 3. Caries ossium causat fluxum saniēi. 4. Rabies est morbus animalium.
9. Calor ictum solis (sun) causat. 10. Aves pennas, alas, et ingluvies habent.

B. 1. He has softening and rottenness of the bones. 2. Grayness and baldness are diseases of the hair. 3. Itch is a disease of boys, rabies of dogs (canis).
4. The surface of the bones of the face and head.
5. Tincture of benzoin and oleoresin of shield fern.
6. The physician has no cadmium in his office. 7. A variety of animalcules causes itch. 8. Hope is nature's medicine.
9. The bloody matter of rotten bone.
10. Stammering and hiccup are diseases of the nerves.
CHAPTER X.
INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

MANY words from languages having no declensions like those of Latin and Greek have been introduced into the pharmacopoeias of European countries. These are necessarily used like Latin words, but undergo no changes in the various cases. Indeclinable nouns are all assumed to be of the neuter gender. Thus, we should write *alcohol fortius*, not *alcohol fortior*.

VOCABULARY XV.

buchu, ind. (an African word) buchu.
cat'echu, ind. (a Malay word, *gatchkuah*, boiled juice).
kino, ind. (a word meaning juice) kino.
kouso, ind. (an Abyssinian word) brayera.
sago, ind. (a Malay word, *sagru*, pith) sago.
sassafiras, ind. (a Spanish word, corrupted from Latin *saxifraga*) spleenwort.
rubus, i (f) (fr. *ruber*, red. "Blackberries are red when they are green.") a blackberry bush.
saccus, i (Greek *σάκας*, a bag) a sac.
scirrhus, i (fr. *σκίρρος*, hard) a stone cancer.
scopa'rius, i (fr. *scopae*, twigs for making brooms) broom plant.
somnus, i (fr. same root as Greek ἕπνος, sleep) sleep.
stim'ulus, i (cf. Greek *στίμω*, to prick up) prodding; stimulant.
strom'achus, i (fr. Gk. *στόμα*, mouth, and ἐχώ, to receive) that which receives from the mouth, gullet, stomach.
succus, i (fr. *sugo*, to suck) juice.
sulcus, i (fr. same root as Greek ὀλχός, a trench) a ditch, groove.
syr'pus, i (Arabic shera, rose water) syrup.
cæcum, i (neuter of adj. caecus, blind) blind gut.
cal'cium, i (fr. calx, lime) calcium.
cancrum, i (fr. cancer, a cancer) canker.
cap'sicum, i (fr. Greek καφένε, to bite) Cayenne pepper.
centrum, i (fr. Greek κέντρον, a sharp point) a centre.
cera'tum, i (fr. cera, wax) a cerate.
ce'rium, i (cf. τήρης, wax-stone) cerium.
cerebel'lum, i (dim. of cerebrum) the little brain.
cervix, i'cis (f) (allied to κεφαλή, head) neck.
ceta'ceum, i (κέφαλας, a whale) spermaceti.
carbo, o'nis (m), charcoal, carbon.

EXERCISE XV.

A. 1. Medicus unciam tincturae catechu diarrhoeae dat.
2. Sago et fructus rubi cibus sunt.
3. Chirurgus succum limonis arthritidi dat.
4. E succo sambuci (sumach) est color ruber.
5. Femina scirrhum mammae habet.
7. Fructus, limones et pyra medicamenta scorbuto sunt.
8. Syrupus papaveris somnum et soporem causat.
9. Alcohol est stimulus cerebri est systematis nervorum.
10. Vir octarium alcohol feminae dat.

B. 1. Bones have furrows, tuberosities and processes.
2. Syrup of hypophosphites is a medicine for wasting.
3. The blind gut and the stomach are in the belly.
4. The physician gives sulphide of calcium for carbuncles.
5. Oxalate of cerium is a remedy for vomiting.
6. Castor and valerian are stimulants of the nerves.
7. There is a gallon of alcohol in the shop.
8. Flowers of kouso and turpentine are remedies for tapeworm.
9. The man has a gallon of tincture of catechu, a pound of sago, and an ounce of sassafras.
10. The muscles and vessels of the neck.
CHAPTER XI.

Derivation of Nouns.

By means of suffixes new nouns may be formed from the stems of other nouns, adjectives, or verbs.

I. Nouns derived from other nouns.

Diminutives. Diminutives denote a small thing of the kind specified by the original word; thus, from cauda, a tail, we have caudicula, a little tail. The gender of the derivatives thus formed is usually the same as that of the primitives. The following are the usual diminutive terminations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ulus</td>
<td>-ula</td>
<td>-ulum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-culus</td>
<td>-cula</td>
<td>-culum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-olus</td>
<td>-ola</td>
<td>-olum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ellus</td>
<td>-ella</td>
<td>-ellum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples: Lobus, a lobe, lobulus, a little lobe, a lobule; rana, a frog, ranula, a little frog; ovum, an egg, ovidum, a little egg.

If the primitive is of the third, fourth, or fifth declensions, the diminutive is formed by adding culus or iculus, a, um; thus, auris (f), an ear, auricula, a little ear, external ear; os (n), a bone, ossiculum, a little bone (of ear); funis (m), a rope, funiculus, a little rope, a string, cord.

-olus and -ellus, a, um, are used in forming diminutives of all declensions; thus, gladius, a sword, gladiolus, a little sword; modius, a round measure, modiolus, a little cylindrical measure; hordeum, a barley corn, hordeolum, a little barley corn, a stye; vita, life, vitellus, a little life, yolk of an egg; fons (f), a fountain, fontinella, a little fountain (fontenelle).
Sometimes, when the diminutive makes a very long word it is contracted. The regular diminutive of corona, a crown, would be coronella, but that is shortened into corolla, a little crown, the colored part of a flower.

-arium added to the root of a noun denotes the place where the primitive abounds; thus, from ovum, an egg, we have ovarium, an egg basket, an ovary.

VOCABULARY XVI.

sac'culus, i (dim. of saccus, a bag) a little sack, saccule.
ventric'ulus, i (dim. of venter, the belly) a little belly, infundib'ulum, i (dim. of infundo, a funnel) a little funnel. mandib'ulum, i (dim. of mando, a glutton) little glutton; lower jaw-bone.
poc'ulum, i (dim. from πῦω, to drink) a cup.
retinac'ulum, i (dim. form from re, back, teneo, to hold) retainer.
gubernac'ulum, i (dim. of gubernator, a pilot) a cord which guides the testis of the foetus to the scrotum.
spec'ulum, i (dim. fr. specio, to look) a mirror, speculumum.
spirac'ulum, i (dim. fr. spiro, to breathe) a small pore of the skin.
tenac'ulum, i (dim. fr. teneo, to hold) a small hook.
tuber'culum, i (dim. of tuber, a tuberosity) a tubercle.
vehic'ulum, i (dim. fr. vecho, to carry) a vehicle.
vestib'ulum, i (dim. fr. vestis, a garment) the place where garments are taken off on entering a house; vestibule.
bicarbo'nas, a'tis (m) (from bis, twice, carbo, charcoal) bicarbonate.
bichro'mas, a'tis (m) (fr. bis, twice, chromium) bichromate.
The Language of Medicine.

**bombax; a'cis (f)** (from ἄδημαξ, What the deuce is this?) cotton tree.

**bubo, o'nis (m)** (fr. Greek ὑδημον, the groin) an indurated inguinal gland.

**buccina'tor, o'ris (m)** (fr. bucina, a trumpet) a trumpeter; muscle of cheek.

**cali'go, ig'inis (f)** (kindred with halo, a mist) dimness of vision.

**calx, calcis (m)** (cf. Gk. γλυκό, cement) lime.

**canth'aris, idis (f)** (Gk. κανθαρίς, a beetle) Spanish fly.

**cor, cordis (n)** (cf. Sansk. hrid, the heart) heart.

**carbo'las, a'tis (m)** (fr. carbolicus, carbolic) carbolate.

**carbo'nas, atis (m)** (fr. carbo, carbon) carbonate.

**caro, carnis (f)** (cognate with ἑρώπυς) flesh.

**EXERCISE XVI.**


B. 1. The flesh of animals is food for men. 2. Bicarbonate of soda is a remedy for acid in the stomach. 3. Charcoal is a medicine for dyspepsia. 4. Gonorrhea sometimes causes buboes. 5. The physician gives borax for aphthae. 6. The skin has hairs and perspiratory pores. 7. The lower jaw is a bone of the face. 8. The ear has a vestibule and small bones. 9. The boy has tubercles in his lungs. 10. A cup of water and a pint of alcohol.
II. Nouns derived from adjectives.

These are generally formed by adding -etas, -itas, -tus, or -tudo, all of the third declension, to the stem of the adjective. They are, as a rule, abstract nouns, and denote the condition of being expressed by the primitive like the English suffixes ity, ty, tude, and ness. Thus we may form from levis, light, levitas, lightness, levity; acetus, soured, acetas, sourness, acetate; altus, high, altitudo, height, altitude; juvenis, young, juvenis, youth.

III. Nouns derived from verbs.

These are concrete nouns and are formed, usually, by adding -or, -tor, -men or -mentum to the stem of the verb.

-or, -oris, added to the stem of a supine, denotes that which performs the action expressed by the primitive; thus, from the supine depressum, from deprimo, to press down, we have depressor, that which presses down.

-men, -minis, denotes that to which the action expressed by the verb belongs; thus, from fluo, to flow, we have flumen, a flowing, a current.

-mentum, i, denotes the passive instrument of the action expressed by the verb; thus, from ligo, to bind, we get ligamentum, that by which a thing is bound, a ligament.

-tia a is added to the stem of present participles and verbal adjectives to denote the quality expressed by the primitive, like English ness, dom; thus from sapiens, knowing, we have sapientia, knowledge.

-ura, added to the stem of a supine, denotes the thing resulting from the action expressed by the verb, or the thing which performs the action expressed by the verb. Thus, from strictum, supine of stringo, to contract, we have strictura, a stricture, the result of the contrac-
tion; from *fissum*, supine of *findo*, to split, is derived *fissura*, a fissure; and from *cinctum*, supine of *cingo*, to gird, we derive *cinctura*, a girdle, that which girds.

**VOCABULARY XVII.**

*condimentum*, i (fr. *condio*, to season) that with which a thing is seasoned.

*corpusculum*, i (dim. of *corpus*, a body) corpuscle.

*crassamentum*, i (fr. *crasso*, to thicken) a clot.

*elementum*, i (ety. unknown) an element.

*fermentum*, i (fr. *ferveo*, to ferment) a ferment.

*frumentum*, i (fr. *fruor*, to enjoy) grain; that by which we enjoy life.

*herbarium*, i (fr. *herba*, a plant) a receptacle for plants.

*jugulum*, i (dim. of *jugum*, a yoke) little yoke, neck.

*linamentum*, i (fr. *lino*, to anoint) that with which we anoint.

*omen*’tum, i (from *ominor*, to foretell by omens) that by which we foretell, so called because the soothsayers examined the omentum and made their prophesies therefrom.

*sanatorium*, i (from *sanitas*, health) a place where health abounds; a health resort.

*pigmentum*, i (from *pingo*, to paint) paint.

*sarmamentum*, i (fr. *sarpo*, to creep) creepers of plants.

*tegmen*, inis (n) (fr. *tego*, to cover) a cover.

*urnarium*, i (fr. *urna*, a funeral urn) a place where urns are kept.

*vapori*’um, i (from *vapor*, steam) steaming department of Russian bath.

*sanguis*, inis (m) (allied to *sanus*, healthy) blood.

*talus*, i, the ankle bone, astragalus.

*terminus*, i (fr. *τέρμα*, a boundary) the end.
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tarsus, i (Greek ταρσός, a basket) the ankle.
truncus, i (unknown) a trunk (of animal or tree).
trochis'cus, i (fr. Gk. τροχιος, to roll) a wheel, troche.
tu'bulus, i (dim. of tubus, a tube) a small tube.
ulmus, i (f) (ety. unknown) an elm tree.
umbili'cus, i (of ουβαλό, navel) navel.
u'terus, i (fr. uter, a bag made of skin) the womb.
ventus, i (perhaps from venio, to come, because always coming) wind.
virus,* i (n) (Sansk. veshas a filthy poison); virus.

**EXERCISE XVII.**


B. 1. The tubules of the kidneys and of the testicles. 2. The poison of syphilis is in the blood. 3. The fetus in the womb is in the fluid of the amnion. 4. The fibrin of the blood causes the clot. 5. He gives the man a drink of whisky. 6. There are fermentes in the stomach. 7. A tumor of the ovary. 8. Troches of charcoal and bicarbonate of soda.

*Virus is the only neuter noun of the second declension, ending in us.*
CHAPTER XII.

Declension of Adjectives.

Adjectives may be divided into two classes, according to their inflection: 1. Those belonging to the first and second declensions. 2. Those belonging to the third declension.

Adjectives agree with the nouns which they limit in gender, number, and case, consequently their terminations vary with the nouns to which they are attached.

I. Adjectives of the first and second declensions.

Adjectives of this class end in us or er in the nominative singular masculine, and are declined throughout in this gender like masculine nouns of the second declension; in the feminine they end in a and are declined like nouns of the first declension; in the neuter they end in um and are declined throughout like neuter nouns of the second declension.

*Albus*, white, is thus declined:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>MASCULINE.</th>
<th>FEMININE.</th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>albus</td>
<td>alba</td>
<td>album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>albi</td>
<td>albae</td>
<td>albi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>albo</td>
<td>albae</td>
<td>albo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>album</td>
<td>album</td>
<td>album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>albe</td>
<td>alba</td>
<td>albe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>albo</td>
<td>alba</td>
<td>albo</td>
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</table>
PLURAL.

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<tr>
<th>MASCULINE.</th>
<th>FEMININE.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. albi</td>
<td>albae</td>
<td>alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. albo'rum</td>
<td>alba'rum</td>
<td>albo'rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. albis</td>
<td>albis</td>
<td>albis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. albos</td>
<td>albos</td>
<td>alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. albi</td>
<td>albae</td>
<td>alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. albis</td>
<td>albis</td>
<td>albis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a similar manner are declined all adjectives ending in *us*, of this class.

VOCABULARY XVIII.

acer'bus, a, um (fr. acer, sharp) harsh, bitter.
aceti'cus, a, um (fr. acetum, vinegar) acetic.
ac'idus, a, um (fr. acco, to be sour) acid.
acti'vus, a, um (fr. ago, to act) active.
Africa'nus, a, um (fr. Africa) African.
al'gidus, a, um (fr. algco, to feel cold) chilly, cold.
ama'rus, a, um (fr. Sansk. amas, raw) bitter.
albus, a, um (cf. Greek ἀλβος, white leprosy) white.
anellat'us, a, um (fr. anello, to cover with rings) ringed.
anseri'nus, a, um (from anser, a goose) belonging to a goose.
anti'cus, a, um (fr. ante, before, place) anterior, front.
antiqu'uus, a, um (fr. ante, before, time) ancient.
aquo'sus, a, um (fr. aqua, water) watery.
cartila'go, inis (f) (cf. from caro, flesh) cartilage, gristle.
chloras, a'tis (m) (tr. chlorum, chlorine) chlorate.
cica'trix, icis (f) (unknown) a scar.
bovi'nus, a, um (from bos, an ox) pertaining to cattle; bovine.
calcina'tus, a, um (fr. calx, lime) calcined; burnt to lime.
cal'idus, a, um (fr. calor, heat) warm.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

EXERCISE XVIII.


B. 1. A drachm of acetic acid. 2. The Spanish fly is an active medicine. 3. The surgeon cures the tumor and causes a scab. 4. Chloride of sodium is a salt. 5. The anterior muscle of the shin-bone. 6. The windpipe is ringed. 7. The body has flesh and white cartilages. 8. In vinegar there is acetic acid. 9. He gives bitter medicine for dyspepsia.

Adjectives of the first and second declensions ending in -cr or in the nominative singular masculine are usually declined like niger, black (fr. root nec, to die, as seen in νεκοτας, dead, nor, night, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>MASCULINE.</th>
<th>FEMININE.</th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
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<td>Nom.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>niger</td>
<td>nigra</td>
<td>nigra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
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### PLURAL.

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<td>nigri</td>
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<td>nigrae'rum</td>
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In a similar manner decline all adjectives of the first and second declensions ending in *er,* except *asper,* rough, *lacer,* torn, and *tener,* tender, which add the regular terminations to the nominative singular masculine; thus, *asper,* *aspera,* *asperum*; *asperi,* *asperae,* *asperi,* etc.

### VOCABULARY XIX.

- **aeger,** gra, grum (perhaps fr. α ἄγος, not working) sick.
- **ater,** tra, trum (fr. ardeo, to burn, *Daderlein*) coal black.
- **creber,** bra, brum (fr. cresco, to increase) frequent.
- **dexter,** tra, trum (cf. Sanskrit *dekkan,* south, or *dhu,* shining god) right hand.
- **glaber,** bra, brum (cf. Greek γλασφος, smooth) without hair, smooth.
- **in'teger,** gra, grum (*in,* not, *tango,* to touch or hurt) unhurt, whole.
- **macer,** cra, crum (cf. *macco,* to make soft or lean) lean, thin.
- **pulcher,** chra, chrum (unknown) beautiful.
- **ruber,** bra, brum (cf. ἄφθος, red) red.
- **sacer,** cra, crum (fr. root *sac*; cf. Greek ἄγι, in, ἄγος, holy) sacred, cursed.
- **scaber,** bra, brum (cf. *scabo,* to scratch) rough, mangy.
- **sinis'ter,** tra, trum (perhaps fr. *semi,* half, as in *sinciput* from *semi-caput,* because only half as skillful as the right) left hand.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

calvus, a, um (cf. Germ. kahl, bald) bald.
can'didus, a, um (fr. caudeo, to be bright and white) shining white.
cani'rus, a, um (from canis, a dog) belonging to a dog; canine.
canus, a, um (kindred w. ἄνω, to burn) ash-colored, gray
caus'ticus, a, um (fr. Gk. ἄνω, to burn) burning, caustic.
cavus, a, um (kindred with ἄνω) burnt out hollow, empty.
nucha, æ (Arabic nookah, nape of neck) nape of neck.
chenopo'dium, i (Gk. κάλαμος, a goose, πόδας, a foot) goose foot
chlorofor'mum, i (fr. chloro and formyl) chloroform.
cil'ium, i (kindred with ἄνω, eyelid) eyelash.
col'chicum, i (from Greek Χόλχις, Cholchis, where first obtained)
collo'dium, i (from ἄνα, glue) solution of gun-cotton in ether.
collum, i (cf. cello, to lift up) the neck.
coni'um, i (fr. Gk. κονίαυς, hemlock) poison hemlock.
cor'ian'drum, i (Greek κορίανδρον, coriander) coriander.
creoso'tum, i (Gk. κρεοσός, meat, σώζω, to preserve) creosote
cuprum, i (fr. ἄνθροξ, Cyprus, where first obtained) copper

EXERCISE XIX.


B. 1. The chloride of silver is white, sometimes black. 2. Chloroform causes anaesthesia. 3. The ligament of the nape of the neck. 4. Cayenne pepper is red;
the leaves are smooth. 5. Collodion is an etherial medicine. 6. The juice of hemlock. 7. In creosote there is carbolic acid. 8. The man has black eyelashes, hoary hair, and a red skin.

Some irregular adjectives of the first and second declensions. There are six adjectives ending in us and three in er in the nominative singular masculine, which form the genitive singular in i's and the dative singular in i in all genders. In the plural they are regular.

Alius, other, is declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
<th>NEUTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. a'lius (Gk. ἄλλος)</td>
<td>a'lia</td>
<td>a'liud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. ali'us</td>
<td>ali'us</td>
<td>ali'us</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dat. ali'i</td>
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<td>ali'i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acc. a'lium</td>
<td>a'liam</td>
<td>a'liud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. a'lie</td>
<td>a'lia</td>
<td>a'liud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. a'lio</td>
<td>a'lia</td>
<td>a'lio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The irregular adjectives given below are similarly declined, but have um regular in the neuter singular nominative and accusative.

VOCABULARY XX.

alter, era, erum (irreg.) (Greek ἄλλος, and, ἔτερος, other) the other.
neuter, tra, trum (irreg.) (non alter) neither.
nullus, a, um (irreg.) (non ullus, any) no; none.
ullus, a, um (irreg.) (fr. unullus, a little one) any.
onus, a, um (irreg.) (cf. Gk. ὁ, Ger. ein, Eng. one) one.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

uter, tra, trum (irreg.) (perhaps fr. Gk. ὄνοταςον) which of the two.
solus, a, um (irreg.) (perhaps fr. ὅλος, whole) sole, alone.
totus, a, um (irreg.) (unknown) whole.
aromat'icus, a, um (fr. Greek ἄρωμα, an odor) aromatic.
cine'reus, a, um (fr. cinis, ashes) ash-colored, ashy.
clarus, a, um (fr. same root as Ger. klar) clear, renowned.
clin'icus, a, um (fr. Greek κλίνη, a bed) clinical.
complex'us, a, um (from cum, together, and pleco, to weave) woven together; complex.
compos'itus, a, um (from cum, together, pon, to place) composite, compound.
conca'vus, a, um (from cum, completely, cavus, hollow) completely hollow; concave.
contu'sus, a, um (from cum, together, tundo, to break) bruised.
cauda'tus, a, um (fr. cauda, a tail) having a tail; caudate.
corrosi'vus, a, um (from con, intensive, rodo, to gnaw) corrosive.
crit'icus, a, um (fr. κρίνω, to decide) deciding; critical.
crucif'erus, a, um (fr. crux, a cross, fero, to bear) bearing a cross.
pars, partis (f) (fr. pario, to divide) a part, portion.
par, is (n) (unknown) equal; a pair.
hilum, i (cf. nihilum, nothing) a little thing; a seed point.
hydrar'gyrum, i (ὕδωρ, water, ἀργυρος, silver) quick-silver, mercury.
il'eum, i (fr. Gk. εἴλευς, twisted) third part small intestine.
il'ium, i (same as ilicun) haunch bone.

EXERCISE XX.

A. 1. Medicus drachmam hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi habet. 2. In officina est nullus acetas sodii. 3. Ileum pars intestini parvi. 4. Sunt duo (two) renes,

B. 1. The body is not the whole man. 2. Some (nonnullus) things are of neither sex. 3. No man has two lives. 4. One ounce of aromatic spirit of ammonia. 5. A gallon of carbonic acid. 6. The haunch-bone is a part of the basin. 7. Bichlorides are corrosive salts. 8. The brain is a complex part of the body. 9. In the head are pairs of nerves. 10. The whole body is the work of nature.

II. Adjectives of the third declension.

Adjectives of the third declension may be divided into three classes, according to the number of endings in the nominative singular.

1. Adjectives having three endings in the nominative singular: er masculine, is feminine, and e neuter.

Puter, rotten (from puteo, to stink) is declined as follows:—

SINGULAR.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOM.</th>
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<th>DAT.</th>
<th>ACC.</th>
<th>VOC.</th>
<th>ABL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>puter</td>
<td>putris</td>
<td>putri</td>
<td>putrem</td>
<td>puter</td>
<td>putri</td>
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<tr>
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<th>NEUTER.</th>
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<td>putris</td>
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<td>putra</td>
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<td>putri</td>
<td>putri</td>
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</table>
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

PLURAL.

MASCULINE | FEMININE | NEUTER.
--- | --- | ---
Nom. putres | putres | pu’tria
Gen. pu’trium | pu’trium | pu’trium
Dat. pu’tribus | pu’tribus | pu’tribus
Acc. putres | putres | pu’tria
Voc. putres | putres | pu’tria
Abl. pu’tribus | pu’tribus | pu’tribus

VOCABULARY XXI.

palus’ter, tris, tre (fr. palus, a swamp) marshy.
salu’ber, bris, bre (fr. salus, safety) safe, healthy.
sylves’ter, tris, tre (from sylva, a forest) growing with woods; sylvan.
vol’ucer, cris, cre (fr. volo, to fly) winged; flying.
curvus, a, um (fr. same root as κωρτός, crooked) curved.
despuma’tus, a, um (from de, out from, spuma, froth) clarified.
dilu’tus, a, um (fr. dis, apart, and luo, to wash) dilute.
diur’nus, a, um (fr. dies, a day) diurnal.
domes’ticus, a, um (fr. domus, a house) domestic.
stras’ticus, a, um (fr. Greek ὀρᾶω, to be active) active.
durus, a, um (Sansk. du, to grieve, hurt) hard.
elas’ticus, a, um (from Greek ἐλαστω, to drive) stretching, elastic.
elec’tricus, a, um (fr. ἕλεκτρον, amber, in which electricity was first observed) electric.
equi’nus, a, um (fr. equus, a horse) belonging to a horse; equine.
cydo’nium, i (from Κυδωνία, Cydonia, a city of Crete) a quince.
decoc’tum, i (fr. de, from, coqueo, to cook) a decoction.
deliquium, i (from deliquo, to be lost) loss of consciousness; fainting.
dolphin'ium, i (fr. Greek ὃςιςεις, a dolphin) larkspur.
dorsum, i (cf. retrosum, backward) the back.
dracont'ium, i (fr. ὅπαξον, a dragon) skunk-cabbage.
efluv'ium, i (fr. cx, out, and flus, to flow) a miasm.
elaterium, i (fr. ἐλαθω, to drive) elaterium.
emplas'trum, i (from ἐς, upon, and πλάτων, to mould) a plaster.
extrac'tum, i (fr. cx, out, and trahe, to draw) an extract.
cinis, ēris (m) (cf. ἔκω, to burn, and ἐφυς, dust) ashes.
citras, ā'tis (m) (fr. citrus, a citron or lemon tree) citrate.
cortex, icis (m or f) (kindred with χορίω, leather) bark;
crus, cruris (n) (cf. χρῆς, flesh) the leg.
dens, tis (m) (from same Aryan root as ὑδοῦς, a tooth) a tooth.
mors, mortis (m) (fr. morior, to die) death.

EXERCISE XXI.


B. 1. Syrup of bitter orange peel. 2. Death is the end of the heart's labor. 3. The flexor muscles of the leg. 4. The "hard mother" is a membrane of the brain. 5. The cartilages of the vertebrae are elastic. 6. Dilute nitric acid and mustard plaster. 7. Clarified honey is a vehicle for medicine. 8. The bloody matter
from rotting bone is putrid. 9. The ashes of the man's body are in the urnarium. 10. In swampy land there are effluvia and miasms.

9. The ashes of the man's body are in the urnarium. 10. In swampy land there are effluvia and miasms.

2. **Adjectives of the third declension with two endings in the nominative singular.** Nearly all the adjectives of the third declension found in medical works are of this variety, having *is* for the termination of the nominative singular masculine and feminine, and *e* for the termination of the nominative singular neuter.

*Dulcis*, pleasant (from same root as Greek θέλω, to please), is declined as follows:—

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<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>MASC. AND FEM.</th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
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<td>dulce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>dulcis</td>
<td>dulcis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>dulci</td>
<td>dulci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>dulcem</td>
<td>dulce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voc.</strong></td>
<td>dulcis</td>
<td>dulce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>dulci or e</td>
<td>dulci or e</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
<th>MASC. AND FEM.</th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td>duces</td>
<td>dul'cia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>dul'cium</td>
<td>dul'cium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>dul'cibus</td>
<td>dul'cibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>duces</td>
<td>dul'cia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voc.</strong></td>
<td>duces</td>
<td>dul'cia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>dul'cibus</td>
<td>dul'cibus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

All adjectives of this variety are declined in a similar manner.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

VOCABULARY XXII.

abdomina'lis, e (fr. adomen, the belly) abdominal.
abnor'mis, e (fr. ab, away from, and norma, a fixed rule) abnormal.
aborig'inis, e (fr. ab, from, origo, origin) original, aboriginal
acau'lis, e (fr. a, priv., and caulis, a stalk) stemless.
agres'tis, e (fr. ager, a field) growing in the fields.
ala'ris, e (fr. ala, a wing) winged, or wing-like.
alluvia'lis, e (from ad, against, luo, to wash) washed up, alluvial.
angula'ris, e (fr. angulus, an angle) angular.
annula'ris, e (fr. annulus, a little ring) ringed.
areola'ris, e (fr. areola, dim. of arca, a vacant place) areolar
arsenica'lis, e (fr. arsenicum, arsenic) arsenical.
arteria'lis, e (fr. arteria, an artery) arterial.
arven'sis, e (from arvum, a cultivated field) growing in the fields.
austra'lis, e (fr. auster, the south wind) southern.
auricula'ris, e (fr. auricula, an auricle) auricular.
ebur, eb'oris (n), ivory.
erysip'elas, atis (m) (fr. Greek ἔρυσιπέλας, red, πέλας, skin) erysipelas.
falx, icis (f) (Greek φαλξίς) a sickle, hook; process of dura mater.
femur, oris (n) (fr. fero, to bear) the thigh.
filix, icis (m) (fr. felix, fruitful, fertile) a fern.
flos, o'ris (m) (kindred with φλόγ, blooming) a flower.
fomes, itis (m) (from foveo, to kindle) kindling material; contagium.
fons, ntis (m) (fr. fundo, to pour out) a fountain.

EXERCISE XXII.

A. 1. Octarius spiritus ætheris dulcis. 2. Aorta abdominalis est vas arterialis. 3. Plantae agrestes sunt
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

aliquando acaules. 4. Os cranii processus alares habet. 5. Terra alluvialis est locus filicibus. 6. Vertebrae processus arciformes et spinas habent. 7. Liquor arsenicalis est medicamentum choreae. 8. Sanguis articularis est ruber. 9. Chirurgus tumores abnormes cuitat. 10. Appendices auriculares cordis.

B. 1. A portion of a tooth is ivory. 2. The sickle of the brain is a process of the "hard mother." 3. The flexor muscles of the thigh. 4. The edge of the angular processes of the frontal bone. 5. Male fern causes the death of tapeworms. 6. A gallon of tincture of arnica flowers. 7. Arterial blood has no carbonic acid. 8. The crowfoot growing in the fields is a beautiful flower. 9. In the tunic of the doctor is the contagious material of cholera. 10. A drachm of sweet spirit of nitre.

3. Adjectives of the third declension having but one ending for all genders in the nominative singular. The adjectives of this class all end in /, r, s, or x, and increase in the genitive. The present participle ending in ns belongs to this class.

Ferox, fierce (from same root as ferus, wild) is declined as follows:—

SINGULAR.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASC. AND FEM.</th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong></td>
<td>fero'cis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong></td>
<td>fero'ci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acc.</strong></td>
<td>fero'cem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voc.</strong></td>
<td>ferox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abl.</strong></td>
<td>fero'ci or e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

PLURAL.

MASC. AND FEM. NEUTER.

Nom. fero'ces fero'cia
Gen. fero'cum fero'cum
Dat. feroc'ibus feroc'ibus
Acc. fero'ces fero'cia
Voc. fero'ces fero'cia
Abl. feroc'ibus feroc'ibus

VOCABULARY XXIII.

atto'l'ens (fr. ad, up to, tolo, to raise) raising up.
at'rahens (fr. ad, to, and tra ho, to draw) drawing to.
ardens (fr. ardeo, to burn) burning; ambitious.
astrin'gens (fr. ad, to, stringo, to press) pressing together, astringent.
demul'cens (fr. de, from, mulceo, to strip) demulcent.
fervens (fr. serveo, to boil) boiling.
fragrans (fr. fragro, to emit an odor) fragrant.
oppo'nen s (from ob, against, pono, to place) opposing.
ret'rahens (fr. re, back, tra ho, to draw) retracting,
repens (fr. repo, to creep) creeping.
serpens (fr. serpo, to crawl like a snake) creeping.
semper'virens (fr. semper, ever, virens, green) evergreen.
tremens (fr. tremo, to tremble) trembling.
bilia'ris, e (fr. bilis, bile) biliary.
borea'l'is, e (fr. Bóq ous, Boreas, the north wind) northern.
brachia'lis, e (fr. Greek βραχίων, the arm) brachial.
brevis, e (fr. same root as βραχίον, short) short.
bull'liens (fr. bullio, to boil) boiling.
campes'tris, e (fr. campus, a plain) growing in a plain.
capita'l'is, e (fr. caput, the head) capital.
castren'sis, e (fr. castra, a camp) of inhabited places.
cauda'l'is, e (fr. cauda, a tail) caudal.
cellula'ris, e (fr. cellula, dim. of cella, store-room) cellular.
central'is, e (fr. centrum, a centre) central.
cerea'lis, e (fr. Ceres, the goddess of the harvest) belonging to grain; cereal.
cervica'lis, e (fr. cervix, the neck) cervical.
columna'ris, e (fr. columna, a column, fr. cello, to raise) columnar.
commu'nis, e (from con, together, and munus, function) serving together, common.
cordia'lis, e (fr. cor, the heart) cordial, comforting.
ferrum, i (perhaps kindred with ἱερός (hierus), sacred.
We see the opposite change in Spanish hierro, from ferrum) iron.
filtrum, i (from Old German filt, felt, of which filters were first made).
fluo'rium, i (fr. fluor, because assisting in the smelting of other metals) fluorine.
frænum, i (unknown) a check-rein, curb.
fulcrum, i (fr. fulcio, to prop) a prop.
gelse'mium, i (fr. Persian yasamin, jasmine) jasmine.
gerä'niu'm, i (fr. Gk. ἄριστος, a little crane) cranesbill.
gossyp'ium, i (first found in Pliny) cotton root.
granum, i (Aryan gar, corn) a grain of corn; 1-60 of a drachm.
homo, minis (m) (fr. humus, the ground) mankind.

EXERCISE XXIII.

B. 1. The leaves of cranesbill are fragrant. 2. Fluorine is a chemical element. 3. There is boiling water in the filter. 4. A salt of iron in the blood. 5. Tincture of opium is a cordial. 6. The root of the cotton plant causes abortion. 7. The raising muscle of the ear. 8. The scientific name of man is *homo sapiens*. 9. The leaves of creeping triticum. 10. Cereal foods.

The present participle ending is *ns* forms the genitive in *ntis*.

*Dolens*, paining or painful, from *dolco*, to be in pain, is declined as follows:—

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<td><em>Acc.</em></td>
<td>dolen’tem</td>
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<td><em>Voc.</em></td>
<td>dolens</td>
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<td><em>Abl.</em></td>
<td>dolen’tor e</td>
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**PLURAL.**

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<tr>
<td><em>Abl.</em></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

In Latin, as in English, there are three degrees of comparison: the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The comparative degree is regularly formed by adding *ior* to the stem of the positive; thus, from *mitis*, mild, we have the comparative *mitior*, milder.

The superlative degree is regularly formed by adding *issimus, a, um* to the stem of the positive. Thus, from *mitis*, mild, we have the superlative *mitissimus*, mildest. When the nominative singular, however, ends in *er*, the superlative degree is formed by adding *rinus* to the positive; thus, from *ruber*, red, we have the superlative *ruberrimus, a, um*, reddest.

Adjectives of the comparative degree all belong to the third declension. For example, *fortior*, stronger, from *fortis*, strong, is thus declined:—

SINGULAR.

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<td>for'tius</td>
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<td>fortiō'ris</td>
<td>fortiō'ris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>fortiō'ri</td>
<td>fortiō'ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>fortiō'rem</td>
<td>for'tius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>for'tior</td>
<td>for'tius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>fortiō'ri or e</td>
<td>fortiō'ri or e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>NEUTER.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>fortiō'ra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
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<td>fortiō'rōm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>fortiō'ribus</td>
<td>fortiō'ribus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
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<td>fortiō'ra</td>
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<tr>
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<td>fortiō'res</td>
<td>fortiō'ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>fortiō'ribus</td>
<td>fortiō'ribus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives of the superlative degree are declined like those of the first and second declensions.

**VOCABULARY XXIV.**

falsus, a, um (fr. past part. of *fallo*, to deceive) false.

febrifugus, a, um (from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away) febrifuge.

felinus, a, um (fr. *felis*, a cat) feline.

flavus, a, um (cf. *φλόξ*, a flame) yellow.

floridus, a, um (fr. *flōs*, a flower) blooming.

fluīdus, a, um (fr. *flōo*, to flow) fluid.

fulvus, a, um (allied to *flavus*, yellow) deep yellow, tawny.

fusus, a, um (fr. part. of *fundo*, to pour out) melted, fused.

gallicus, a, um (fr. *Galli*, the Gauls, or *galla*, a gall-nut) French, gallic.

gastricus, a, um (fr. Greek *γαστρό*, the stomach) gastric.

gemīnus, a, um (kindred with *γαμέω*, to marry) twin.

glaucus, a, um (Greek *γλαυκός*, bright) shining gray.

gratus, a, um (kindred w. *γάρω*, dear) pleasing, grateful.

gravīdus, a, um (fr. *gravis*, heavy) full, pregnant.

hepatīcus, a, um (fr. Greek *ἡπάτη*, the liver) hepatic.

huma'nus, a, um (fr. *homo*, a man) pertaining to man.

hyber'nus, a, um (fr. *hiems*, winter) wintry.

ili'acus, a, um (fr. *ilium*, the haunch-bone) iliac.

corona'lis, e (fr. *corona*, a crown) coronal.

cortica'lis, e (fr. *cortex*, bark) bark or outer layer.


crura'lis, e (fr. *crus*, a leg) belonging to a leg, crural.

cornices, ica's (m) (allied to *furca*, a fork) arch, connection.

frigus, gorus (n) (fr. same root as *φύος*, cold) cold.

frons, frondis (f) (fr. same root as *frūx*, fruit) a stem.

frons, frontis (f) (cf. Greek *φέρω*, eyebrow) forehead.

genus, ēris (n) (kind. w. *γενέω*, to produce) a race, genus.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

Glans, glandis (f) (kindred w. ἓλιανος, an acorn) a gland.
Gluten, inis (n) (fr. gluo, to stick together) glue, gluten.
Halo, όnis (f) (Gk. ἄλως, a circle around the sun) areola of nipple.
Helix, icis (f) (ἕλις, a coil) part of external ear.
Herpes, έτίς (m) (from ἑρπεῖν, serpo, to creep) an eruptive skin disease.
Hirudo, inis (f) (unknown) a leech.
Hydrops, όπις (n) (from Greek ὁδωρόπ, water, ὁφυς, looking) dropsy.

quam, than.

EXERCISE XXIV.

A. 1. Diarrhoea est morbus mitior quam cholera.
2. Alcohol fortius est antisepticum. 3. Spinae vertebra-
rum ligamenta flava habent. 4. Extractum cornus
floridae fluidum. 5. Potassa fusa est caustica. 6. Spirit-
tus frumenti fortior est quam aqua. 7. Nervi craniales
in paribus sunt. 8. Uterus abactus (empty) brevier est
quam uterus gravidus. 9. In osse frontis sunt cavitates,
in cerebro, fornix. 10. Gluten cereale est cibus diabeti-
corum.

B. 1. The surgeon has leeches and apparatus.
2. Dropsy of the amnion is not a common disease.
3. The "coil" of the ear and the gland of the penis.
4. The cat tribe, the dog species. 5. The bone of the
forehead is a part of the skull. 6. There is the stem of
a leaf in the fountain of water. 7. Cold is astringent,
heat is antiseptic. 8. The "bark" of the brain and kid-
neys. 9. The iliac arteries and nerves. 10. Whisky
is more pleasant than compound tincture of gentian.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Many adjectives in Latin, as in the modern lan-
guages, are compared irregularly: This results from the
use of synonyms, of which a part have been lost, so that the different degrees are often derived from entirely different words.

In the following list will be found the principal irregular adjectives used in medical works:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonus, good</td>
<td>me’lior,</td>
<td>op’timus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter, on the right</td>
<td>dexte’rior</td>
<td>dex’timus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex’tera (f), outward</td>
<td>exte’rior</td>
<td>extre’mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus, bad</td>
<td>infe’rior, lower</td>
<td>in’fimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnus, large</td>
<td>infe’rior, inner</td>
<td>in’timus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multus, many</td>
<td>pejor</td>
<td>pes’simus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parvus, small</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>max’imus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post’era, behind</td>
<td>plus</td>
<td>plus’rimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su’perus, above</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>min’imus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>poste’rior</td>
<td>postre’mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prior, former</td>
<td>primus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pro’prior, nearer</td>
<td>prox’imus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supe’rior</td>
<td>supre’mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ulte’rior, further</td>
<td>ul’timus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When quam, than, is not expressed after the comparative degree, the noun with which the first thing is compared is put in the ablative case; thus we may say:—

*Mel dulcium est quam acetum,* honey is sweeter than vinegar, or, *mel dulcium est aceto.*

The superlative is often rendered by the positive with *very*; thus *optimus vir* may be rendered either *the best man,* or a *very good man,* an exceedingly good man.

**VOCABULARY XXV.**

**impu rus,** a, um (fr. *im,* not, and *purus,* pure) impure.

**in’dicus,** a, um (fr. *Indica*) Indian.

**innomina tus,** a, um (fr. *in,* not, and *nominio,* to name)

not named.

**insa’nus,** a, um (fr. *in,* not, and *sanus,* healthy) insane.
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lac'ticus, a, um (fr. lac, milk) lactic.
largus, a, um, broad, large.
liq uidus, a, um (fr. liquor, a fluid) liquid.
longus, a, um (cf. Greek γράφω, to loiter) long.
latus, a, um (kindred with πλατύς, broad) broad, wide.
lotus, a, um (fr. luo, to wash) washed.
lymphat'icus, a, um (fr. lympha, clear water, lymph)
    lymphatic.
denta'tus, e (fr. dens, a tooth) toothed.
dorsa lis, e (fr. dorsum, the back) dorsal.
erect ilis, e (fr. crigo, to erect) erectile.
facia lis, e (fr. facies, the face) facial.
febr ilis, e (fr. febris, fever) febrile.
femora'lis, e (fr. femur, the thigh) femoral.
flex'ilis, e (fr. flecto, to bend) bending, flexile.
foeta'lis, e (fr. fietus, an embryo) foetal.
frag ilis, e (fr. frango, to break) easily broken, fragile.
nasus, i (cf. Aryan sna, to discharge, Eng. snot) the nose.
nasturt'ium, i (fr. nasus, nose, and torquco, to twist)
    nasturtium.
infu sum, i (fr. in, in, and fundo, to pour) an infusion.
insec tum, i (fr. in, not, seco, to cut, too small to be cut)
    an insect.
intesti'num, i (fr. intus, within) intestine, gut.
io'dum, i (fr. iωδίς, violet color) iodine.
ka'lium, i (fr. Arabic kali, an alkaline plant) potassium.
lab'ium, i (perhaps fr. labor, to slip or slide) lip.
labrum, i (fr. labium, a lip) the lip of a flower or insect.
lactuca'rium, i (fr. lac, milk, the color of its juice) lettuce.
lardum, i (cf. Greek λαρός, fat) lard.
lignum, i (kindred with ligo, to bind) fire wood, wood.
linum, i (Greek ἵφως, flax) flax.
lith'ium, i (fr. Greek λίθος, a stone) lithium.
EXERCISE XXV.

A. 1. Musculi faciales et dorsales multi sunt.
2. Musculus longissimus dorsi major est longo muculo colli.
3. Libra sulphuris loti et drachma nasturtii gemmarum.
4. In vulva feminae sunt labia majora et minora.
5. Tinctura cannabis Indicae est stimulus nervorum.
7. Musculus latissimus dorsi est depressor acromii.
8. Infusum lactucarii soporem causat.
9. In vagina sunt labia et cervix uteri.
10. Caput foetale maris majus est quam caput foetale femininum.

B. 1. Quinine and aconite are very good medicines for febrile diseases.
2. River water is good for drinking and baths.
3. The bones of birds are more fragile than those of cats and dogs.
4. The outer surface of the frontal bone is smooth.
5. The small gut is longer than the large.
6. Infusion of digitalis is a medicine for diseases of the heart.
7. The extending muscle of the "smallest" (little) finger.
8. The physician gives a flax seed poultice to the boy.
9. Carbonate of lithium is diuretic.
10. Itch is a bad disease, syphilis is worse, but leprosy the worst of all.
CHAPTER XIV.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

NUMERAL* adjectives are of three kinds, viz., cardinals, ordinals, and distributives. From numeral adjectives numeral adverbs are derived.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARDINALS.</th>
<th>ORDINALS.</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTIVES.</th>
<th>NUMERAL ADVERBS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unus, j</td>
<td>primus, first</td>
<td>sin’guli, one by one</td>
<td>semel, once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duo, ij</td>
<td>secun’dus, second</td>
<td>bini, two by two</td>
<td>bis, twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tres, iij</td>
<td>ter’tius, third, etc.</td>
<td>terni, three by three ter, thrice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatuor, iv</td>
<td>quartus</td>
<td>quater’ni</td>
<td>quater, four times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinque, v</td>
<td>quintus</td>
<td>quini</td>
<td>quin’quies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex, vj</td>
<td>sextus</td>
<td>seni</td>
<td>sex’ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septem, vij</td>
<td>sep’timus</td>
<td>septe’ni</td>
<td>sep’ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octo, viij</td>
<td>octa’vus</td>
<td>octo’ni</td>
<td>oc’ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novem, ix</td>
<td>nonus</td>
<td>nove’ni</td>
<td>no’nies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decem, x</td>
<td>dec’imus</td>
<td>deni</td>
<td>de’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un’decim, xj</td>
<td>undec’imus</td>
<td>unde’ni</td>
<td>unde’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duod’ecim, xij</td>
<td>duodec’imus</td>
<td>duode’ni</td>
<td>duode’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tre’decim, xij</td>
<td>ter’tius dec’imus</td>
<td>terni deni</td>
<td>terde’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quatuor’decim, xiv</td>
<td>quartus dec’imus</td>
<td>quater’ni deni</td>
<td>quatuorde’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quin’decim, xv</td>
<td>quintus dec’imus</td>
<td>quini deni</td>
<td>quinde’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se’decim, xvj</td>
<td>sextus dec’imus</td>
<td>seni deni</td>
<td>sede’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septen’decim, xvij</td>
<td>sep’timus dec’imus</td>
<td>septe’ni deni</td>
<td>de’cies et sep’ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viginti, xx</td>
<td>vices’simus</td>
<td>vice’ni</td>
<td>vi’cies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinquaginta, l</td>
<td>quinquages’simus</td>
<td>quinquage’ni</td>
<td>quinquag’ies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centum, c</td>
<td>centes’simus</td>
<td>cente’ni</td>
<td>cen’ties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mille, m</td>
<td>milles’simus</td>
<td>mille’ni</td>
<td>mil’lies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numerus, a number, comes from an Aryan root, nam, meaning to divide. It may interest the student to know that the names of numerals in all languages are derived by metaphor. Thus, one, Greek hen, Latin unus, and German ein, are all derived from the root of the first personal pronoun I. The word two, Greek and Latin duo, is from the root of the second personal pronoun, cf. German Du, Greek and Latin te, tus. Five, Greek pente, Latin quinque, German funf, are all akin to the Sansk. pan, the hand, which has five fingers. The Greek deca, ten, and Latin decem, contain the same root as the Greek ductlos and Latin digitus, finger, the ten fingers being thus the foundation of the decimal system.
Unus, one, is declined throughout, of course only in the singular, like an irregular adjective of the first and second declensions. (See declension of alius, p. 141.)

Duo, two, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>FEMININE</th>
<th>NEUTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>duae</td>
<td>duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>duo'rum</td>
<td>dua'rum</td>
<td>duo'rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>duo'bus</td>
<td>dua'bus</td>
<td>duo'bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>duos or o</td>
<td>duas</td>
<td>duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>duo</td>
<td>duae</td>
<td>duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>duo'bus</td>
<td>dua'bus</td>
<td>duo'bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tres, three, is declined like an adjective of two endings of the third declension; thus, tres, tria; trium, trium, etc. All other cardinals are indeclinable.

Ordinals are declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions.

Distributives are declined like adjectives of the first and second declensions in the plural, but form the genitive masculine and neuter in um instead of o'rum; thus, masculine bini, feminine binae, neuter, bina, nominative; binum, binarum, binum, genitive, etc.

There is also a class of multiplicatives ending in plex from plico, to fold; thus, simplex (semplex) single, duplex, double, tripex, triple, quadruplex, fourfold, etc.

**VOCABULARY XXVI.**

or'ganum, i (fr. Greek ὄργανον, to work) a tool, organ.
os'tium, i (fr. os, a mouth) an entrance.
ok'idum, i (fr. ὀξίς, sour) an oxide.
pab'ulum, i (fr. pasco, to graze) fodder, nutriment.
pala'tum, i (fr. baldat, to beat) the palate.
palla'dium, i (fr. ἰαλλίς, Minerva) the metal palladium.
pediluvianum, i (fr. pedes, feet, and luo, to wash) foot bath.
plumbum, i (cognate with μόλυβδος lead) lead.
podophylhum, i (fr. Greek ποδός, foot, and χόλλον, leaf) mandrake.
potassium, i (fr. English potash) also called kalium.
pomatum, i (fr. pomum, fruit) a pommade.
index, īcis (m) (fr. indicō, to point out) first finger.
iter, īneris (n) (fr. ire, to go) a passage.
jeur, īoris (m) (cognate with ἰεράς) liver.
jus, juris (n) (cf. jugum, a yoke) that which is binding, law.
lac, lactis (m) (cognate with γάλα, milk) milk.
lanugo, īnis (f) (fr. lana, wool) downy hair on skin.
lens, tis (f) (unknown) a lentil, lens.
lien, ēnis (n) (cognate with σχῆν, spleen) spleen.
lues, luis (f) (cf. λυτρός, baneful) pestilence, syphilis.
lumba-go, īnis (f) (fr. lumbus, the loin) lumbago.
opicus, a, um (fr. ὀξύς, juice) juice colored, opaque.
opicus, a, um (fr. ὀπτός, to see) optic.
oxalicus, a, um (fr. ὀξαλίς, sorrel) oxalic.
palidus, a, um (fr. pallco, to be pale) pallid.
patheticus, a, um (fr. πάθος, feeling, emotion, disease) pathetic.
paucus, a, um (kindred with parum, little) few.
planus, a, um (fr. contract. of placus, Germ. platz, an open place) level.
posticus, a, um (fr. postca, behind) posterior.
purus, a, um (fr. a root pu, meaning to clean) pure.
mulebris, e (fr. mulier, a woman) belonging to woman.
nobilis, e (fr. gnosco, to know) learned, noble.
ocidentalis, s (fr. occidens, settling down of the sun) western.

EXERCISE XXVI.

A. 1. Homo, jecinorem unum, lentes duas, et organa multa habet. 2. Patheticus est nervus quartus

B. 1. Oleoresin of mandrake. 2. In the forearm is the long flexor of the first finger. 3. The eight bones of the carpus. 4. The third bone of the little finger. 5. The plane bone of the orbit. 6. Oxalic acid is bitter. 7. In sour milk there is lactic acid. 8. There are two hundred bones in the body.
CHAPTER XV.

Derivation of Adjectives.

Derivative adjectives are formed principally from nouns and verbs.

1. Adjectives derived from nouns are called denominatives, and are formed by adding suffixes to the stem of the noun.

-cus, a, um, and -inus, a, um, denote material or resemblance, like the English suffixes ons and en.

Examples: Aureus, golden, from aurum, gold; piccus, pitchy, from pix, pitch; adamantinus, adamantine, from adamus, adamant.

-a'lis, e; -a'ris, e; -a'rius, a, um; -o'rius, a, um; -ilis, e; -at'ilis, e; -ic'ius, a, um; -icu's, a, um; -ius, a, um; -inus, a, um. The above suffixes signify belonging or pertaining to the thing denoted by the noun.

Examples: Foetalis, pertaining to the foetus; alaris, pertaining to a wing; salivaririus, pertaining to spittle; tinctoriuris, pertaining to dyers; senilis, pertaining to an old man; saxatilis, belonging to the rocks; patricius, belonging to the father; pulmonicus, belonging to a lung; vesicatoriuris, pertaining to a blister; equinus, pertaining to a horse.

Observation: The termination -inus, a, um belongs especially to animals. Thus, we have felinus, feline, cat-like; elephantiuris, from elephas.

-o'sus, a, um; -len'tus, a, um, denote abounding in the thing expressed by the noun.

Examples: Nervosus, abounding in nerves; virulentus, abounding in poison.
-en'tis, c; -en'nis, a, um, attached to the stems of the names of places, denote belonging to a place.

Examples: Chinensis, belonging to China; Virginianus, belonging to Virginia.

-a'tis, a, um, denotes furnished with the thing designated by the noun.

Examples: Barbatus, having a beard; pinnatus, having wings; vertebra'tus, furnished with vertebrae; ven'enatus, furnished with poison; corru'tus, furnished with horns.

2. Adjectives derived from verbs are called verbals, and are usually formed by means of the following suffixes:—

-bundus, a, um, added to the stem of a verb, has a strengthened meaning of the present participle in us, English ing.

Example: From morior, to die, we have mori'budus, about to die, moribund.

-idus, a, um; -uus, a, um, added to the stems of neuter verbs to denote the quality expressed by the verb.

Examples: From valco, to be of worth, va'lidus, of value; from noceo, to be harmful, noce'uus, injurious.

-ilis, c; -bilis, c, added to the stem of a verb, denote capability or desert.

Examples: From duco, to lead or draw, ductilis, capable of being drawn; from retrah'o, to retreat, retrac'tilis, capable of being drawn back; from tex'o, to weave, textilis, capable of being woven; from volo, to fly away, volatilis, capable of flying away; from horreo, to frighten, horribilis, capable of frightening.

-a'tus, -e'tus, -iUis, -i'tus, terminations of past participles, equivalent to English -ed.

Examples: Per'fero, to perforate. perfo'ratus, perforated; ace'o, to be sour, acetum, soured; sole'o, to
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be accustomed, *solitus*, accustomed; *partio*, to divide, *partitus*, divided.

*–ns* is the termination of present participle, English *–ing*; thus, from *repo*, to creep, *repens*, creeping.

VOCABULARY XXVII.

cosmet'icus, a, um (fr. Greek *kosμέω*, to adorn) cosmetic.
grac'ilis, e (Sanskrit *gca*, thin) slender, graceful.
gravis, e (cognate with *βαρός*, heavy) heavy.
inguina'lis, e (fr. *inguicu*, the groin) inguinal.
intercosta'lis, e (from *inter*, between, *costa*, rib) between the ribs.
jugula'ris, e (fr. *jugulum*, the neck) jugular.
lactea'lis, e (fr. *lac*, milk) lacteal.
letha'lis, e (fr. Gk. *λήθη*, the river from which the souls of the dead drank causing them to forget the past) deadly.
mala'ris, e (fr. *mala*, the cheek) malar.
margina'lis, e (fr. *margo*, a border) marginal.
mola'ris, e (fr. *mola*, a millstone) molar (tooth).
matu'rus, a, um (kindred with *mater*, mother) ripe.
media'nus, a, um (fr. *medius*, middle) median.
mor'bidus, a, um (fr. *morbus*, a disease) diseased.
novus, a, um (cognate with *νέος*, new) new.
obliq'uus, a, um (from *ob*, against, and a root *lak*, to lean) slanting.
meco'nium, i (fr. *μηχανός* poppy juice) contents of foetal intestine.
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membrum, i (kind. w. membrana, a membrane) member.
men’struum, i (fr. mensis, monthly purgation) a vehicle or solvent.
mollus’cum, i (fr. mollis, soft) a mollusc.
momen’tum, i (fr. moveo, to move) moving force.
monstrum, i (fr. moneo, to warn) evil omen; a monstrosity
o’leum, i (fr. oliva, olive, fr. which oleum was obtained) oil.
crista, æ (fr. same root as crinis, hair) crest, topknot.
gallus, i (fr. root gar, to call garus) a cock.

EXERCISE XXVII.

A. 1. Epilepsia gravior est morbus horribilis.

B. 1. In the ovaries there are ovules, in the uterus an egg. 2. In morbid poison there are pathogenetic bacteria. 3. The external oblique muscle of the abdomen. 4. In the gut of the foetus there is meconium. 3. The virile member of a man. 6. Gold and silver have I none. 7. Contagious mollusc is a disease of the skin. 8. Oil of clove and bitter almond. 9. The birth of a monstrosity is a cause of tears. 10. Oleo-resin of male fern.
CHAPTER XVI.

Pronouns.

The regular third personal pronoun, *is*, *ca*, *id*, he, she, it, is seldom used in medical Latin, *idem*, *cadem*, *idem*, the same, being preferred.

*Idem* is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th></th>
<th>FEMININE.</th>
<th></th>
<th>NEUTER.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Masculine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Feminine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Neuter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td><em>idem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>e'aden</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>idem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>ejus’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ejus’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ejus’dem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>ei’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ei’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ei’dem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>eun’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>eun’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>idem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>eo’dem</em></td>
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<td><em>eo’dem</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
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<td><em>eae’dem</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td><em>eorun’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>earun’dem</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
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<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>eos’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>eas’dem</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>e’adem</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
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<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
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<td><em>eis’dem</em></td>
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</table>

The relative *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, who, which, is thus declined:

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<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
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<td>Dat.</td>
<td><em>cui</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>cui</em></td>
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<td><em>cui</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td><em>quem</em></td>
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<td><em>quam</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
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<td><em>qua</em></td>
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**THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.**

**PLURAL.**

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<tr>
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<td>quae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen. quorum</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. quibus</td>
<td>quibus</td>
<td>quibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. quos</td>
<td>quas</td>
<td>quae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. quibis</td>
<td>quibus</td>
<td>quibus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The demonstratives *hic, haec, hoc*, this (near us), and *ille, illa, illud*, that (yonder), like adjectives, agree with the nouns which they limit in gender number and case. When two things are mentioned *hic* is applied to the latter, and *ille* to the former; thus, *vir et puella, haec est pulchra, ille, fortis.* “The man and the girl, the latter is beautiful, the former brave.”

**SINGULAR.**

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<td>Acc. hunc</td>
<td>hanc</td>
<td>hoc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voc. hic</td>
<td>haec</td>
<td>hoc</td>
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<td>Abl. hoc</td>
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<td>Dat. his</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>haec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acc. hoc</td>
<td>hae</td>
<td>haec</td>
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**PLURAL.**

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<td>illius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dat. illi</td>
<td>illi</td>
<td>illi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. illum</td>
<td>illam</td>
<td>illud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc. ille</td>
<td>illa</td>
<td>illad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. illo</td>
<td>illa</td>
<td>illo</td>
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<td>illud</td>
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<td>Gen. illius</td>
<td>illius</td>
<td>illius</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. illi</td>
<td>illi</td>
<td>illi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. illum</td>
<td>illam</td>
<td>illud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voc. ille</td>
<td>illa</td>
<td>illad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl. illo</td>
<td>illa</td>
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THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Nom. illi</td>
<td>illae</td>
<td>illa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. illo'rum</td>
<td>illa'rum</td>
<td>illo'rum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dat. illis</td>
<td>illis</td>
<td>illis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acc. illos</td>
<td>illas</td>
<td>illa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Voc. illi</td>
<td>illae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abl. illis</td>
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<td>illis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

VOCABULARY XXVIII.

cochlea're, is (n) (fr. Greek κοχλεα, a small shell) a shell, a spoon.

princip'i'um, i (fr. primum, first capio, to take) a beginning.

puden'dum, i (future part. of pudco, to be ashamed) of which one should be ashamed, genitalia.

punctum, i (fr. pungo, to prick) a point.

pyr'ethrum, i (fr. πῦρ, fire, fever, ἐρυθρός, red) "fever few."

quadriho'rium, i (from quartus, a fourth, hora, hour) a quarter of an hour.

rectum, i (fr. rego, to lead straight) straight, straightgut.

regnum, i (fr. rego, to lead) a reign, kingdom.

reme'dium, i (fr. re, again, medeor, to heal) a remedy.

rheum, i (fr. Rha, a name for the river Volga) rhubarb.

rostrum, i (fr. rodo, to gnaw or pick) a beak, muzzle.

scammo'nium, i (fr. Greek σκάμμωνια, bind-weed, from σκάμμως, crooked) scammony.

scrotum, i (cogn. w. γήγερον, a hide) pouch, bag of a male.

matrix, i'cis (f) (fr. mater, mother) the nourishing part, womb, root.

mucila'go, mis (f) (fr. mucus, Gk. μῦκος, mucus) mucilage.

nox, noctis (f) (from Aryan nak, destroy; cf. Greek νῆξ, night) night.

nux, nucis (f) (kind. w. nutrio, to nourish) a nut, kernel.
præpara'tus, a, um (part. fr. præparo, prepare) prepared.
profun'dus, a, um (pro, out from, fundus, depth) deep.
purifica'tus (fr. purus, pure, facio, to make) made pure.
quadrà'tus, a, um (fr. quatuor, four) square.
quantus, a, um (fr. qu'am, as) as much as.
quarta'nus, a, um (fr. quartus, fourth) belonging to the fourth day.
quotidia'nus, a, um (fr. quotidies, every day) quotidian.
oc'ciput, itis (n) (fr. ob, opposite, caput, the head) base of the head.
os, oris (f) (fr. Aryan as, to live, breathe) the mouth.
orbicula'ris, e (fr. orbis, a circle) circular.
orbita'lis, e (fr. orbita, the orbit, fr. orbis, a circle) orbital.
ova'lis, e (fr. ovum, an egg) egg-shaped.
palma'ris, e (fr. palma, the palm) palmar.
paria'talis, e (fr. paries, a wall, fr. pario, to divide) parietal.
pectora'lis, e (fr. pectus, the chest, breast) pectoral.
peren'nis, e (fr. per, through, annus, the year) perennial, living throughout the years.
planta'ris, e (fr. planta, the sole) plantar.
rec'ipe (verb) ((re, again, capio, to take) take (imperative)

EXERCISE XXVIII.

B. 1. The square lobe of the liver. 2. The sick man has a daily fever. 3. The occipital bone is the lowest in the skull. 4. Compound pills of iron are officinal. 5. The circular muscles of the mouth. 6. In the orbit there are sutures, grooves, and fissures. 7. The oval hole of the fetal heart. 8. The long palmar muscle is a flexor. 9. The plantar muscle is a flexor of the toes. 10. The violet and the rose are perennial plants.
CHAPTER XVII.
THE VERB.

A FULL discussion of the Latin verb is a subject outside of the province of this book. We will, accordingly, limit our study to those parts of the verb employed in prescription writing.

In the active voice, the imperative second person singular, and the subjunctive third person singular, are the only parts used.

In the passive voice, the infinitive, the third person singular subjunctive, the gerund or future participle, and past participle, are the only parts employed. For example, take *agita're*, to shake; we may use in the active voice the imperative *agita*, shake (thou), and the subjunctive third person singular, *agitet*, let him shake. In the passive voice we may use the infinitive *agitari*, to be shaken; the subjunctive third person singular, *agitetur*, let it be shaken; the gerund, *agitandus*, -a, -um, (*est*), it should be shaken; and the past participle, *agitatus*, -a, -um, shaken.

1. The Conjugations: There are four conjugations or methods of inflecting the verb, depending upon the vowel which precedes the ending *re* of the present infinitive active.

Verbs whose present infinitive active ends in:—

*are*, are of the first conjugation.
*ere*, are of the second conjugation.
*ere*, are of the third conjugation.
*ire*, are of the fourth conjugation.
2. The imperative active second person singular is used in giving directions to the dispenser, and is formed by dropping the termination re of the infinitive.

Examples: Agitare, to shake (1st conj.) agita, shake (thou).
Admovere, to apply (2d conj.) admovere, apply (thou).
Addere, to add (3d conj.) ade, add (thou).
Partire, to divide (4th conj.) parti, divide (thou).

3. The subjunctive active third person singular is formed by adding the following terminations to the stem of the verb:—

In the first conjugation, (et), thus, agitet, let him shake.
In the second conjugation, (et), thus, admoveat, let him apply.
In the third conjugation, (at), thus, addat, let him add.
In the fourth conjugation, (iat), thus, partiat, let him divide.

4. The infinitive passive is formed in all conjugations except the third by changing the final e of the infinitive active to i. Thus, agitari, to be shaken; moveri, to be moved, etc. In the third conjugation the infinitive passive is formed by adding i to the root, as addi, to be added.

5. The passive of the subjunctive third person singular is formed by adding ur to the subjunctive; thus, agitetur, let it be shaken, admoveatur, let it be applied.

6. The future passive participle or gerund is formed in the four conjugations by adding to the stem of the verb, -andus, -a, -un, -undus, -undus, and -iundus, respectively; thus, agitandus, about to be shaken, admovendus, etc.

The uses of the different parts of the verb are illustrated in the following prescription:—

Recipe, Pulveris Jalapae compositae unciam,
Potassii Bitartratis uncias duas.
Misce. Ejusdem capiat aeger cochleare parvum nocte maneque
donec anasarca curari videatur, dein prescribite pilulas ferri compositas quorum duae
ter in die sumendae sunt.
### Verbs of the First Conjugation

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dare, to give</td>
<td>dare, give (thou)</td>
<td>dare, to be given</td>
<td>dandus, about to be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colare, to strain</td>
<td>cola</td>
<td>colar</td>
<td>colandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continare, to continue</td>
<td>continua</td>
<td>contineri</td>
<td>continuandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicare, to apply</td>
<td>applica</td>
<td>appliceri</td>
<td>applicandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporare, to evaporate</td>
<td>evapora</td>
<td>evaporari</td>
<td>evapandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalare, to inhale</td>
<td>inhala</td>
<td>inhalari</td>
<td>inhalandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macerare, to macerate</td>
<td>macera</td>
<td>macerari</td>
<td>macerandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parare, to prepare</td>
<td>para</td>
<td>parari</td>
<td>parandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potare, to drink</td>
<td>pota</td>
<td>potari</td>
<td>potandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulverare, to powder</td>
<td>pulvera</td>
<td>pulverari</td>
<td>pulverandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purgare, to purge</td>
<td>purga</td>
<td>purgari</td>
<td>purgandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovare, to renew</td>
<td>renova</td>
<td>renovari</td>
<td>renovandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servare, to keep</td>
<td>serva</td>
<td>servari</td>
<td>servandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signare, to mark</td>
<td>signa</td>
<td>signari</td>
<td>signandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stare, to stand</td>
<td>sta</td>
<td>stet</td>
<td>stetandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usurpare, to take</td>
<td>usurpa</td>
<td>usurparsi</td>
<td>usurpandus</td>
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</table>

### Verbs of the Second Conjugation

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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augere, to increase</td>
<td>auge, increase</td>
<td>augereti, to be increased</td>
<td>augendus, about to be increased</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavere, to avoid</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td>caveati</td>
<td>caveaturi</td>
<td>cavandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciere, to excite</td>
<td>cie</td>
<td>cierii</td>
<td>cieaturi</td>
<td>ciendus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibere, to give</td>
<td>exhibe</td>
<td>exhiberi</td>
<td>exhibaturi</td>
<td>exhibendus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fovere, to foment</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>foveati</td>
<td>foveaturi</td>
<td>fovandus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscere, to mix</td>
<td>misece</td>
<td>miscerii</td>
<td>misceraturi</td>
<td>miscendus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movere, to stir</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>moveri</td>
<td>moveraturi</td>
<td>movendus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondeo, to answer</td>
<td>responde</td>
<td>respondeat</td>
<td>respondeaturi</td>
<td>respondendus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sebum, i (Sansk. *stavara*, hard fat) oily secretions of skin.
semicu’pium, i (semi, half, cubo, to lie down) a half bath, hip bath.
septum, i (fr. *sepio*, to fence in) a fence, partition.
seques’trum, i (fr. *sequor*, to follow) a remnant, piece of dead bone.
serum, i (cf. ὡρός, serum) watery part of milk or blood.
signum, i (fr. *signo*, to mark) a label, sign.
spectrum, i (fr. *specio*, to look) an image.
sputum, i (fr. *spuo*, to spit) spittle.
stannum, i (stagnum, an alloy of silver and lead) tin.
sternum, i (Greek στερέον, breast-bone) breast-bone.
stib’ium, i (fr. Greek στίμω, a blacking for eyebrows made of antimony) antimony.
ori’go, inis (f) (fr. orior, to rise) a rising, origin.
rete, is (n) (cogn. w. ἑρπά, a rope; old form trete) a net.
salix, i’cis (f) (kindred with salax, leaping, from its rapid growth) willow.
sapo, ὀ’nis (m) (kindred with sebum, grease) soap.
serpi’go, inis (f) (serpo, to creep) a ring-worm.
silex, ícis (m) (unknown) flint.
tabes, is (f) (fr. tabeo, to waste away) a wasting disease.
coxa, æ (Sansk. kākṣa, hip) the hip point.
rectifica’tus, a, um (fr. rectum, right, and facio, to make) reduced.
rig’idus, a, um (fr. rigor, stiffness from cold) rigid.
rotun’dus, a, um (fr. rota, a wheel) wheel-shaped, round.
sali’nus, a, um (fr. sal, salt) saline.
sanus, a, um (cognate with ὁσός, safe) sound, healthy.
sati’vus, à, um (fr. sero, to sow) cultivated.
scale’nus, a, um (fr. Greek σκαληνός, irregular) scalene.
EXERCISE XXIX.


B. 1. The expectoration in phthisis is purulent. 2. The origin of the cranial nerves is in the brain. 3. The circular muscle of the mouth is a sphincter. 4. The pancreas is a racemose gland. 5. Salicylic acid is in the willow. 6. Apply soap liniment to the swelling. 7. Excite vesication over the hip by plaster of Spanish fly. 8. Purge the sick man with calomel and jalap. 9. Mix an ounce of tincture of aconite with five ounces of chloroform liniment. 10. Let the same stand, and mark, “To be applied on the skin.”

The future past participle with est is often used with an imperative signification. The est is seldom expressed. Thus, we write, “Fiat massa in pilulas duodecim dividenda” (est), “Let there be made a mass to be divided into twelve pills.”

The ablative absolute is sometimes used in prescription writing. Thus, “Eodem decocto, cola et adde liquis ammonia uncias duas,” “After this (same) has been boiled down, strain and add two ounces of solution of ammonia.”
### VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

<table>
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<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infinit.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subj. 3d person sing.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imper. 2d person sing.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Imp. 2d person sing.</strong></td>
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### VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Active Voice</th>
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<td><strong>Infinit.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Imperat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subjunct.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gerund.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gerund.</strong></td>
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VOCABULARY XXX.

talis, e, such a, such.
stramonium, i (fr. root stra, strew; cf. strages, slaughter) poison thornapple.
stratum, i (fr. sterno, to lay down) a layer.
succedaneum, i (from sub, under, after, cedo, to follow) a substitute, successor.
suc'cinum, i (fr. succus, juice, supposed source) amber.
supercil'ium, i (fr. super, over, cillum, eyelash) eyebrow.
tanacet'um, i (corrupted fr. ἀθανάσω, immortality) tansy.
tig'lium, i, croton plant.
tricho'rium, i (tres, three, and horae, hours) three hours.
trios'teum, i (from Greek ἵκις, three, ὡς, bone, from form) fever root.
tym'panum, i (Greek τύμπανον, a drum, from τύπτω, to strike) drum of ear.
infans, i (iu, not, fants, speaking) infant.
tempus, òris (n) (fr. root tem, to cut) time; the temple; the fatal spot.
tendo, inis (m) (fr. tendo (v.) to stretch) a tendon.
testudo, inis (f) (fr. testa, a shell) tortoise; scalp tumor.
sclerot'icus, a, um (from Greek σκελές, hard) hard membrane of the eye.
serratus, a, um (fr. serra, a saw) saw-toothed, serrated.
siccus, a, um (cf. sitio, to be dry) dry.
solidus, a, um (fr. solum, the ground) solid.
somniferus, a, um (fr. somnus, sleep, fero, to bring) sleep bringing.
spurius, a, um (kindred with σπορί, scattering seed) illegitimate, adulterated.
sublimatus, a, um (fr. sublimo, to raise up) sublimated.
sordus, a, um (fr. sordidus, dirty, dirt in ears) deaf.
pluvialis, e (fr. pluvia, rain) belonging to rain.
pocula'ris, e (fr. poculum, a cup) cup-like.
pola'ris, e (cf. Greek πόλος, a pivot) polar.
o'pium, i (Greek ὀπίον, poppy juice) opium.
pons, pontis (m) (cogn. with πάτος, a path) a bridge.
præpu'tium, i (from pra, before, ποσθίον, foreskin, first found in Satires of Juvenal) foreskin.
præscrip'tio, ō'nis (f) (from pra, before, scribo, to write) prescription.

EXERCISE XXX.

B. 1. The tendon of Achilles is the strongest cord of the body. 2. The sciatic nerve is the seat of disease. 3. The sclerotic covering of the eye is white and hard. 4. The great serrated muscle of the trunk. 5. Let the patient (æger) drink an ounce of whisky. 6. Let him swallow warm water with mustard until he vomits. 7. Take of chalk mixture and of paregoric an ounce. 8. Mix together and mark, "Shake, and let the infant (infans) take a teaspoonful every three hours." 9. Put a mustard plaster over his stomach. 10. Give him a quarter of a grain of morphine.
CHAPTER XVIII.

Adverbs.

ADVERBS may be divided into two classes, \textit{primitive} and \textit{derivative}.

I. The \textit{primitive} adverbs are few in number, and in many cases are cognate with prepositions, or with slight changes are employed as prepositions.

The following are the principal primitive adverbs:—

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ante} (kindred with Gk. \textit{αντω}, before) before.
  \item \textit{cras} (ety. unknown) to-morrow.
  \item \textit{dein}, thereupon.
  \item \textit{heri} (cf. \textit{hestertus}, of yesterday, Ger. \textit{gestern}) yesterday.
  \item \textit{ibi} (cf. \textit{is}) there.
  \item \textit{in'terim} (cf. \textit{inter}, between) meanwhile.
  \item \textit{ita} (cf. \textit{ista}, that) so.
  \item \textit{juxta} (cf. \textit{jungo}, to join) near by.
  \item \textit{jam} (cf. German \textit{ja}) already.
  \item \textit{nunquam} (\textit{ne}, not, \textit{usquam}, ever) never.
  \item \textit{nunc}, (\textit{num-ce}) now.
  \item \textit{postea} (fr. \textit{post}, after) afterward.
  \item \textit{quum} (allied to \textit{qui}, which) when.
  \item \textit{satis} (unknown) enough.
  \item \textit{sic} (fr. \textit{si}, if) so.
  \item \textit{tunc} (\textit{tum-ce}) then.
  \item \textit{ubi} (analogue of \textit{ibi'}) where.
  \item \textit{vix} (fr. root \textit{vig}, strength) requiring strength; hardly.
\end{itemize}

II. \textit{Derivative adverbs} are usually formed from nouns or adjectives.

1. \textit{Adverbs are derived from nouns}:

(a) By adding the suffix \textit{im} or \textit{atim} to the stem, thus forming adverbs of manner.
Examples: From *status*, a standing point, we have *statim*, from the place where one stands, immediately; from *gradus*, a step, *gradatim*, by steps, gradually; from *gutta*, a drop, *guttatim*, by drops, drop by drop.

(b) The ablative case of many nouns is used adverbially. Thus we have *mane*, in the morning, (nom. wanting); *nocte*, at night, from *nox*; and *hodie*, to-day, from *hoc die*, on this day.

2. *Adverbs are derived from adjectives*:

(a) By adding *e* to the stem of the adjectives.

Examples: From *caitus*, careful, we have *caute*, carefully; from *jucundus*, pleasant, we have *jucunde*, pleasantly; from *pleenus* full, we have *plene*, fully, from *seapis*, frequent, we have *sepe*, often. In a few instances the vowel of the adverbial stem differs from that of the adjective; thus we have *bene*, well, from *benus*, an old form of *bonus*, good.

(b) The ablative case, masculine, of some adjectives, is used adverbially.

Examples: From *citius*, quick, we have *cito*, quickly; from *creber*, frequent, *crebro*, frequently; and from *tutus*, safe, *tuto*, safely.

**VOCABULARY XXXI.**

*ungu'ntum*, i (fr. *un'gere*, to anoint) ointment.

*vacuum*, i (fr. *vacuus*, empty) an empty space.

*velum*, i (*vehulum*, fr. *ve'here*, to carry) a sail, veil.


*vera'trum*, i (cf. *veratrix*, a soothsayer) soothsayers' plant, hellebore.

*vinum*, i (cognate with *oïzo*, wine) wine.

*borboryg'mus*, i (fr. Greek *bôbôropo'žo*, to have a rumbling of bowels) rumbling of bowels.
pruritus, ñs (fr. prurio, to itch) itching.
introitus, ñs (m) (fr. intro, within, ire, to go) entrance.
ulcus, cēris (n) (cognate with Greek ἔλξος, a wound) ulcer.
varix, icis (m) (fr. varus, stretched or bent) dilated vein.
venter, tris (m) (cognate with ἐντερον, intestine) belly.
venus, nēris (f) (Venus, the goddess of love) sexual love, copper.
vertex, icis (m) (fr. verto, to turn) the turning point, top.
vertigo, inis (f) (fr. verto, to turn or reel) dizziness.
voccus, ēris (n) (cf. οἶκος, to hold) a vital organ.
vox, vocis (f) (voco, to call, Gk. ὁφ, voice) voice, a word.
vulnus, nēris (n) (cf. ἔλξος, a wound) a wound.
icisio, ònis (f) (in, into, caedo, to cut) incision.
potentia'lis, e (fr. potesse, to be able) potential.
praten'sis, e (fr. pratum, a meadow) growing in meadows.
puerpera'lis, e (fr. puer, a boy or child) child-bed (adj.)
pyramida'lis, e (fr. πυραμίς, a pyramid) pyramidal.
radia'lis, e (fr. radius) radial.
renalis, e (fr. ren, a kidney) renal.
renifor'mis, e (fr. ren, a kidney, and, forma, form) kidney-shaped.
semiluna'ris, e (from semi, half, luna, moon) half moon-shaped.
semina'lis, e (fr. semen, seed) seminal.
ses'silis, e (fr. sedeo, to sit) without a stem.
spina'lis, e (fr. spina, a thorn) spinal.
spira'lis, e (fr. Greek σπείρα, a coil) spiral.
ster'ilis, e (Greek σπείρας, hard, barren) unfruitful, barren
mons, montis (fr. root min, to jut) mountain, hill.
morsus, ûs (fr. mordeo, to bite) a biting, muzzle, grip.
diab'olus, i (fr. Gk. διάβολος, to scheme) schemer, devil.
EXERCISE XXXI.


B. 1. The renal veins are larger than the renal arteries. 2. The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. 3. The "little seminal bladders" are receptacles of the spermatic fluid. 4. Let the sick man take a dose of castor oil to-morrow morning. 5. A uterine tumor without a pedicle. 6. Loss of blood causes dizziness. 7. Ointment of mercury for groin lice. 8. There is no air in a vacuum. 9. Shake well together and let it stand until to-morrow morning. 10. In the brain there is an interposed veil.
CHAPTER XIX.
Prepositions.

Prepositions may be divided into three classes, according to the cases which they govern.

I. Prepositions followed by the accusative.

ad (in composition, ac, af, al, am, ar, at') to, toward. Afferent.
ante (cogn. with āverse) forward, before. Anteflexion.
circum (Sanskrit kakras, a ring) around, about. Circumflex.
contra (English counter-) against, opposite. Contra-indication.
extra (fr. extera) outside of, without, beyond. Extra-vasation.
infra (fr. infera) below, beneath. Infrascapular.
inter (intus, in composition intro) between, among. Intervascular.
per* (Greek παρά, in comp. pel) through. Perforans.
post (allied to pono, to place) after, behind. Post-humous.
praeter (fr. pra, before) past, besides. Preternatural.
propter, on account of.
secundum (secundus) according to.
supra (fr. super) above, over. Suprascapular.
trans (Sansk. te, in comp. tra) across. Transmit.
ultra (cf. ultimus) beyond. Ultramarine.

II. Prepositions governing the ablative.

a, ab or abs (Greek ἀπό) away, from, by. Abscess.
cum (in composition con, col, cor, cop) with, together. Concede.

* Per, in composition meaning intense or excessive, is akin to the Sanskrit para, much. Thus, pertussis, perchloride, mean, etymologically, a severe cough, a great chloride.
de, from, away, concerning. Deport.
e, ex (Greek ἐξ) out of, out, except. Express.
præ (Greek πρῶ) in comp. præc, before. Prefer.
pro (Greek πρῶ) before, forward. Process.
sine (cf. sino, to desist) without. Sincere.

III. Prepositions governing the accusative after verbs of motion and the ablative when denoting location.
in* (in comp. il, im, riv) into, in; un, against. Inter, incomplete.
sub † (in comp. suc, suf, sur, sus) under, near, somewhat. Subclavian.
subter (fr. sub) down under. Subterfuge.
super (Greek ἑπί) over, above, excessive. Superfetation.

The following prepositions are used in composition only:
amb, ambi (cf. Greek ἄμπελος) on both sides. Ambidextrous, literally, right-handed on both sides.
di, dis (cf. Greek διά) apart, un. Divide, from dis, apart, vidēs, to see. Disease.
re, again, back. Relapse; remedy, to heal again.
retro, behind. Retro-pharyngeal, behind the pharynx.
se (sceo, to divide) apart. Scede.

It is quite important that the student learn the exact meanings of prepositions. Although not much employed separately, they are of very frequent occurrence in the composition of medical terms.

* In, as a negative prefix, is a different word entirely from the preposition in. The former is akin to the Greek anευ, without, and English un, while the latter is cognate with the Greek en and eis, in and into.
† Sub often has the signification of English ish. Thus, subflava, somewhat yellow, yellowish. A subluxation is not a luxation downward, but "somewhat of a luxation," a partial luxation or sprain.
VOCABULARY XXXII.

luxa'tio o'nis (f) (fr. luxo, to dislocate) dislocation.
quantus, a, um, how much; as much as.
tantus, a, um, so much.
tep idus, a, um (fr. tepeo, to be warm) tepid, lukewarm.
tertia'rus, a, um (fr. tertius, third) belonging to third day.
trigeminus, a, um (fr. trecs, three, geminus, a twin) triplet.
ustus, a, um (fr. uro, to burn) burnt.
varus, a, um (kindred with verto, to bend) bandy-legged, bow-legged.
verus, a, um (cf. German wahr) true, real.
semis'sis, e (fr. semi, half) half.
suavis, e (cogn. with šoš, sweet) pleasant.
talis e (cf. tam, as) such.
tempona'lis, e (fr. tempus, temple) belonging to the temple.
therma'lis, e (fr. Gk. θέρμως, heat) pertaining to hot baths.
transversa'lis, e (trans, across, verto, to turn) transverse.
trifacia'lis, e (tres, three, facies, face) trifacial.
mediasti'num, i (medius, middle) middle space of thorax.
u'bilis e (fr. unbes, a cloud or veil) fit to be veiled, i. e. marriageable.
pal'pebra, æ (fr. palpo, to stroke, caress) eyelid.

EXERCISE XXXII.

abdominis anteriore sunt musculi recti, obliqui et transversales praeter musculum pyramidalem.

B. 1. The trifacial is the sensory nerve of the face and head. 2. Also the motor nerve of the lower jaw. 3. The physician treats the patient according to art. 4. Take of saccharated pepsin three drachms and a half. 5. Divide into twelve powders. 6. Mark, “One to be taken immediately after food. 7. Scrofula and hip-joint disease are often (sapc) tubercular. 8. Under the circular muscle of the eyelids is the “over-the-orbit” nerve. 9. The fever and the emaciation go with equal step. 10. According to law a girl is marriageable at the age of puberty.
CHAPTER XX.

Conjunctions.

In the following list will be found the principal conjunctions used in medical Latin.

ac, atque, and postquam, after
aut, or quam, than
aut—aut, either—or quasi (quam si) as, if
autem, but -que, and
donec, until quia, because
dum, while quaod, as long as
et, and quoque, also
et—et, both—and sed, but
etiam, also si, if
ergo, therefore ut, in order to
nec—nec, neither—nor -ve, or
vel, or

Que is attached to the latter of two words of similar construction to denote that they are co-ordinate; thus levator labii superioris alacque nasi, "the lifter of both the upper lip and wing of nose. Levator labii superioris et alae nasi, would mean, "the lifter of the upper lip and the sides of nose."

Dum, donec, quia, quaod, and ut, are followed by the subjunctive.

VOCABULARY XXXIII.

comes, itis (m) (fr. cum, write, ire, to go) companion.
hallux or hallex, icis (m), the great toe.
medica'trix (id.) (adj.) (medeors, to cure) healing.
pes, pedis (m) (cognate with πούς, foot) foot.
pollex, icis (m) (from polleco, to be strong like Pollux, the wrestler) thumb or great toe.
pulvis, èris (m) (kind. w. πᾶτρι, fine meal) dust, powder.
pulvis, eris (m) (kind. w. αὔστρος, a hook) a finger-nail.
stercus, òris (n) (cf. tergo, to wipe off, cogn. with English turd) excrement.
talipes, ἐδις (m) (fr. talus, ankle, pes, foot) club-foot.
unguis, (id.) (m) (cogn. with ὑγία, a hook) a finger-nail.
valgus, a, um (cf. ὄργιος, pain) knock-kneed.
ventra lis, e (venter, belly) belonging to belly.
versicolor (id.) (adj.) (verso, to change, color, color) variegated.
viabilis, e (from French vie, life, able to live, or from via, a road, journey) able to move, quickened.
viridis e (fr. vīreō, to be green) green.
verruca, æ (fr. verrues, a boar) a wart or excrescence seen on hogs.
populus, itis, the ham strings.
porrigo, inis (f) (from pro, forth, rego, to extend, spread out) dandruff, tinea capitis.
vicis (gen., no nom.) (f) (Aryan root vīk, yield) a change, period, time.
vicarius, a, um (fr. vicis, change) substituted, exchanged.
villus, i (Aryan root var, to cover) shaggy hair.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

A. 1. Post hoc vel cum hoc ergo propter hoc est argumentum medicorum. 2. "Ubi tres medici ibi duo atheistes." 3. Vis medicatrix naturae est remedium potentiale. 4. Pollex pedis est hallux vel digitus maximus. 3. Arteria femoralis venas comites habet, sed aorta earundem nullas habet. 6. Puer talipedem equinum habet. 7. Vomitus stercoris signum ilei est. 8. Si herniam umbilicalen infans habeat, tunc admoveatur
emplastrum picis. 9. Vertebra prominens est septima cervicis vertebrae.

10. Pityriasis versicolor est morbus communis.

B. 1. In the fourth month the foetus is viable. 2. Veratrum (green) is a poison. 3. Arsenic is an apparent metal, so also is hydrogen. 4. There is sometimes vicarious menstruation. 5. Repeat this prescription twice (two times). 6. Knock-knee club-foot is not so common as bow-leg club-foot. 7. The crown of Venus was on the head of George the Third. 8. The recurrent tibial artery. 9. Antimony or stibium is poison. 10. If there is vomiting of excrement he will die.
CHAPTER XXI.
Prescription Writing.

In nearly all countries where a real science of medicine exists, Latin is the language employed in the writing of prescriptions. European practitioners are almost uniformly men of high classical training, and are able to use the language correctly, but in America the majority of medical students have had no experience whatever in Latin composition. Even in our literary colleges of late, the classics have been crowded out to make room for a score of sciences of which the student acquires a very superficial knowledge, so that the modern college graduate excels in nothing, and at the same time has lost a golden opportunity to familiarize himself with the ancient languages which are the basis of scientific nomenclature.

In the United States prescriptions are usually written in a language called by courtesy Latin, although we very much doubt whether a Cicero or Horace would ever suspect that the conglomerations of abbreviated medical terms which are sent to our drug stores were specimens of their native tongue.

A very little thought and study will enable the intelligent student to master the art of prescription writing. If he finds himself unable to do this, we would advise him to employ the English language exclusively, or better still, to give up all thoughts of becoming a physician.

In Europe, especially in medical publications, it is customary to write the entire prescription, directions to the patient included, in Latin. But there is now a ten-
dency, and we think a wise one, to write the directions to the patient in the vernacular language. Any one who has attempted to translate French prescriptions, in which Latin is not used, has realized the great difficulty in arriving at their meaning even with the aid of the best dictionaries. The Latin names of drugs, however, are quite uniform throughout Europe and America, and the prescriptions found in English medical books and periodicals can be understood in almost any country. Latin names, moreover, are specific and exact, rendering mistakes impossible. If, for example, a physician ordered snake root, either Polygala senega, Aristolochia serpentaria or Cimicifuga racemosa might be understood. But the pharmacopoeial terms Serpentina, Senega, and Cimicifuga are restricted to particular preparations.

The word prescription is derived from the Latin praes, before hand, and scribere, to write, and signifies the written directions of a physician or surgeon for the preparation and use of a medicine or other means of cure. A physician may prescribe change of climate or blood-letting. When the apothecaries consulted the physicians about their patients, prescriptions like the following were often given:—“Emittre sanguinis uncias sedecim saltum, vel ad deliquium; draw at least sixteen ounces of blood, or until fainting is produced;” or “Ad recidivium praecavendum, delrhatur sanguis pro re nata; to prevent a relapse, let blood be drawn occasionally.”

A formula, (dim. of forma, a rule) is a written direction for preparing and using a pharmaceutical remedy, being more limited in its application than the word prescription.

Formulae are of two kinds, extemporaneous or magistral, and officinal. Magistral formulae are so called because they are constructed by the physician, who is supposed to be a master (magister) of his art, on the
instant, \((ex\ tempore)\). Officinal formulae are so designated because they are published in the pharmacopoeias and are supposed to be kept ready for use in the apothecary shop \((officina)\).

Furthermore formulae may be either simple or compound. A simple formula, \((formula\ simplex)\) contains but a single ingredient, while a compound formula \((formula\ composita)\) contains two or more.

I. The Parts of a Prescription or Formula.

1. In this country it is usually customary to begin a prescription with the name of the patient and the date, although the majority of the books recommend that these be placed last or next the physician's name.

2. The heading. In primitive societies the priest and the physician were one and the same man. When acting in his medical capacity no cure was ever undertaken without first invoking the assistance of the gods, a custom still in vogue among the Brahmins and Mohammedans. Prescriptions were begun with a prayer and at a later period when medicine had become distinct from theology, it was deemed sufficient to place the sign of the chief of the gods, Jupiter, \((\text{\large\textit{I}})\) at the beginning of the parchment. Whenever a metal which was supposed to be the property of any particular deity was prescribed, it was thought that the medicine would act with greater certainty and power if the symbol of the god were used instead of the name of the drug. Thus:

\(\text{\small \&} \) the new moon, the symbol of Diana, was written for silver.

\(\text{\small \&} \) the mirror of Venus, for copper.

\(\text{\small \&} \) the shield and spear of Mars, for iron.

\(\text{\small \&} \) the sickle of Saturn, for lead, etc.
At present the heading of a prescription is $R$, a symbol composed of the first letter of Recipae, $R$, and the sign of Jupiter, the king of the gods ($\mathfrak{J}$). This is about the only relic in modern medicine showing that in ancient times medicine was practiced only by the priesthood, but, nevertheless, a relic quite as suggestive as the hairy point sometimes seen on the helix of the human ear, which Darwinians tell us proves that the ancestors of mankind were monkeys.

3. The names and quantities of the ingredients. The name of each ingredient should be in a line by itself. The ingredients should be placed in the following order:—

(a) The basis, or principal drug.
(b) The auxiliary or adjuvant, which is supposed to assist the action of the basis.
(c) The corrective, which removes or corrects some objectionable quality of the basis or adjuvant.
(d) The vehicle, which gives a proper form to the whole and serves as a means to convey it into the system.

After the name of each ingredient, in the same line, are placed the symbols denoting the quantities required. The following symbols and abbreviations are now used:—

C for Congius, a gallon.
O for Octarius, an eighth of a congius, a pint.
\$ for uncia, an ounce.
\$ for drachma, a drachm.
gr. for granum, or grana, grain or grains.
\text{\textmu} for minimum, a minim, or $\frac{1}{60}$ of a drachm.

In prescribing fluids, $f$, for fluidum, is sometimes placed before the symbol designating the quantity,
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although this is not necessary. Ξ, the sign for scrupulum, will be found in the books, but is now seldom used in prescriptions, all weights being expressed in ounces, drachms and grains. It will be observed that many of these symbols are mere abbreviations. The signs for ounce, drachm, and scruple, however, are modeled after the Arabic alchemists.

The number of ounces, drachms, and grains is expressed by means of the Roman letters i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc., but fractions of grains and minims, with the exception of one-half, which is written ss, an abbreviation of semisis, half, are usually expressed by the Arabic numerals; thus, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, a quarter of a grain, $\frac{1}{12}$, a twenty-fifth of a minim.

With regard to the grammatical construction of this portion of a prescription it may be stated as a rule that the names of the ingredients in all compound formulae should be put in the genitive case* after the quantities which are in the accusative case governed by recipe. Take for example:—

R Quinina Sulphatis................... Ξj.
Extract Gentianae.................... gr. xxx.
Fiat Massa in pilulas xxx dividenda.

In simple formulae, however, in which the ingredient is not weighed or measured, but counted, as is the case with pills, troches and suppositories, the name of the ingredient is put in the accusative case. Thus we may write:—R Pilulas ferri compositas xii, “take twelve compound pills of iron,” not R Pilularum ferri compositarum xii.

* When q. s. ad, quantum sufficiat ad is employed after the name of the last ingredient, the genitive is used. If, however, ad is used and the q. s. is omitted, the name of the ingredient should always be put in the accusative. Thus we may write:—Aquae q. s. ad unciam, as much of water as may be needed up to an ounce, or aquam ad unciam, aquam being in the accusative governed by recipe, while the quantity, unciam, is in the accusative governed by the preposition ad.
It is customary with physicians to abbreviate the names of drugs used in prescriptions, partly to save time and space, but largely to cloak their ignorance of Latin grammar. When Pompey was about to consecrate a temple to Victory a dispute arose as to whether the inscription should read "Consul Tertio" or "Consul Tertium," and it was finally decided to leave the matter open for discussion by writing "Consul Tert." Physicians now adopt the same plan, "when in doubt, abbreviate." But the practice is objectionable and sometimes dangerous. Pareira mentions a case in which hydrocyanic acid was dispensed for hydrochloric acid in a prescription reading Acid hydroc. Aqua fortis has been given for aqua fontis, and the abbreviation hydr. may mean hydrargyrum, hydras, hydriodas, hydrochloras, hydrochloricum, hydrocyanicum, etc. The following rules may be laid down to govern the student in writing the names of ingredients:

(a) The orthography should be that which is customary.

(b) Abbreviations should be employed sparingly and with great caution, if at all.

(c) Symbols and signs should be carefully made.

(d) The ingredients should be designated by their pharmacopoeial names.*

(e) Designate weights in Troy grains, ad avoirdupois ounces and pounds.

* The courts have decided that a physician violating this rule is guilty of contributory negligence in case the dispenser makes a serious error. If, for example, a physician prescribes Hydrarg. Chlorid., intending Hydrargyi Chloridum Mite, and the druggist dispenses Hydrargyi Chloridum Corrosivum, both physician and druggist could be convicted of manslaughter if the error should cause the death of a patient.

In a file of prescriptions recently examined by the writer the following violations of this rule were observed:—Sol. Fowler, for Liquor Potassii Arsenitis; Hux. Tinct., for Tinctura Cinchonae Composita; Chloric Ether, for Spiritus Chloroformi; Ag. Lima (f) for Liquor Calcis; Trotch. Pot., for Trochisci Potassii Chloratis; and Pulv. Dover, for Pulvis Ipecacuanhoe et Opit.

In the same lot of prescriptions was one calling for calomel in an aqueous solution.
Designate measures in minims, fluiddrachms, fluidounces, and pints, using the Roman letters instead of Arabic numerals.

4. The directions to the compounder. These should always be written in Latin. They declare the manner in which the prescription is to be prepared and delivered. The verbs used are in the imperative mood, as coque misce, boil, mix; the subjunctive present active or passive, dividat, dividatur, let him divide, let it be divided, or the future passive participle in dus. In the following sentence the three modes will be found: "Commisce bene ut fiat massa (gue) in pilulas duodecim dividenda (est); Mix well together in order that a mass may be made, which is to be divided into twelve pills."

5. The directions to the patient. These are preceded by the word Signa, or the abbreviation Sig., being the imperative mood of the verb signare, to mark. After this should be written in English the exact method in which the patient is to use the medicine, if you would avoid the risk of having suppositories swallowed and lotions injected.

When poisonous drugs, especially those to be used externally, are prescribed, it is well to have the bottle marked "Poison," but where the medicine is to be used internally, this would sometimes cause unnecessary anxiety.

In the examples of prescriptions which follow, Latin is employed in giving the directions to the patient, not that this is advisable, but that the student may become familiar with this custom, thus enabling him to understand the prescriptions found in many foreign works.

6. The name and address of the prescriber should be placed at the end of all prescriptions. In some countries no prescription will be compounded unless thus signed.
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

In order to illustrate the foregoing principles, we give the following example of a prescription:—

(1) Address and date. (1) For Mrs. Sarah Jones.
(2) Heading. (1) January 30, 1888.
(3) Name and quantities of ingredients. (2) R
(a) Basis. (b) Adjuvant.
(3) Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis (a) 3j.
Vini Antimonii (b), 3ivss.
Tincturae Cardamomi Comp-
positae (c), 3j.
Aqua Menthae Piperite (d) 3iss.
(4) Corrective. (d) Vehicle.
(4) Fiat mistura. Signa: (5) Cujus
Cochleare parvum in cyatho aquae
omni semihorio sumendum.
(5) Directions to compounder.
(6) Directions to patient.
(6) John Physick, M. D.,
No. 18 Brown Street.

(6) Name and address of pre-
scriber

There are many terms peculiar to the language of prescriptions which are often abbreviated. In the following list the principal of these will be found:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absente febre</td>
<td>absent. febr.</td>
<td>fever being absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad libitum</td>
<td>ad lib.</td>
<td>at pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adstante febre</td>
<td>adst. febr.</td>
<td>fever being present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adde or addatur</td>
<td>add.</td>
<td>add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternis horis</td>
<td>altern. horis</td>
<td>every other hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampulla, æ</td>
<td>ampull.</td>
<td>a large bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>ãa</td>
<td>of each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua adstricta</td>
<td>aq. adst.</td>
<td>ice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua bulliuns</td>
<td>aq. bull.</td>
<td>boiling water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua communis</td>
<td>aq. com.</td>
<td>common water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua pluvialis</td>
<td>aq. pluv.</td>
<td>rain water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis in dies</td>
<td>bis in d.</td>
<td>twice a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulliat</td>
<td>bull.</td>
<td>boil, or let it boil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cum</td>
<td>c.</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capiat</td>
<td>cap.</td>
<td>let the patient take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochleare amplum vel magnum</td>
<td>coch. amp. vel mag.</td>
<td>a tablespoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochleare medium</td>
<td>coch. med.</td>
<td>a dessertspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN</td>
<td>ABBREVIATION</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochleare parvum</td>
<td>cochl. parv.</td>
<td>a teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compositus, a, um</td>
<td>comp. vel co.</td>
<td>compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collutorium, i</td>
<td>collut.</td>
<td>a mouth wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortex, icis</td>
<td>cort.</td>
<td>bark or peel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cujus</td>
<td>cuj.</td>
<td>of which.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyathus, i</td>
<td>cyath.</td>
<td>a wineglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destillatus, a, um</td>
<td>dest.</td>
<td>distilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilutus, a, um</td>
<td>dil.</td>
<td>dilute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimidius, i</td>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>one-half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividatur in partes æquales d. in p. æq.</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>to be divided in equal parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosis, is</td>
<td>ejusd.</td>
<td>a dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejusdem</td>
<td>elect.</td>
<td>of the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electuarium</td>
<td>enem.</td>
<td>an electuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enema</td>
<td>f.</td>
<td>a clyster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fac or fiat</td>
<td>f. pil. xii.</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiat haustus</td>
<td>f. h.</td>
<td>make Twelve pills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluidum</td>
<td>f.</td>
<td>make a draught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiat mistura</td>
<td>f. m.</td>
<td>fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fotus, ës</td>
<td>fot.</td>
<td>make a mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustillatim</td>
<td>frust.</td>
<td>a fomentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutta or guttae</td>
<td>gtt.</td>
<td>in small pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gargarisma, tis (n.)</td>
<td>garg.</td>
<td>a drop or drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hora somni</td>
<td>h. s.</td>
<td>a gargle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In dies</td>
<td>in d.</td>
<td>on going to bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infusum</td>
<td>inf.</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julepus, i</td>
<td>jul.</td>
<td>infusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagena</td>
<td>lagen.</td>
<td>a julep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lintenum</td>
<td>lint.</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotio</td>
<td>lot.</td>
<td>lint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mane primo</td>
<td>man. prim.</td>
<td>a wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipulus, i</td>
<td>man.</td>
<td>early in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum, i</td>
<td>m.</td>
<td>a handful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misce</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>a minim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistura</td>
<td>mist.</td>
<td>mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mica panis</td>
<td>mica pan.</td>
<td>a mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitte</td>
<td>mitt.</td>
<td>a crumb of bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More dicto</td>
<td>mor dict.</td>
<td>send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nocte maneque</td>
<td>noct. maneque</td>
<td>as directed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numero</td>
<td>no.</td>
<td>night and morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oleum</td>
<td>ol.</td>
<td>in number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LATIN.**
### THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATIN.</th>
<th>ABBREVIATION.</th>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omne hora</td>
<td>omn. hor.</td>
<td>every hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partes æquales</td>
<td>p. æq.</td>
<td>equal parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pannus linteus</td>
<td>pann. lint.</td>
<td>linen cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencillium camelcinum</td>
<td>penc. cam.</td>
<td>a camel's hair pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatus, a, um</td>
<td>ppt.</td>
<td>prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post cibum</td>
<td>post cib.</td>
<td>after meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per fistulam vitream</td>
<td>per fist. vitr.</td>
<td>through a glass tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro re nata</td>
<td>p. r. n.</td>
<td>as required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulvis</td>
<td>pulv.</td>
<td>powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantum sufficiat</td>
<td>q. s.</td>
<td>a sufficient quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantum vis</td>
<td>q. v.</td>
<td>as much as you choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotidie</td>
<td>quotid.</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quorum</td>
<td>quor.</td>
<td>of which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reductum or redactum</td>
<td>reduct.</td>
<td>reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatula</td>
<td>scat.</td>
<td>a pill box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semis or semissis</td>
<td>ss.</td>
<td>a half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semihora</td>
<td>semih.</td>
<td>half an hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesuncia</td>
<td>sesc.</td>
<td>an ounce and a half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simul</td>
<td>sim.</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solutio</td>
<td>sol.</td>
<td>solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tere bene simul</td>
<td>t. b. sim.</td>
<td>rub well together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ter in die</td>
<td>t. i. d.</td>
<td>three times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinctura</td>
<td>tinct. or tr.</td>
<td>a tincture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triturata</td>
<td>trit.</td>
<td>triturate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochiscus, i</td>
<td>troch.</td>
<td>a troche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitellus ovi</td>
<td>v. o.</td>
<td>yolk of egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zingiber, is</td>
<td>Zz.</td>
<td>ginger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We may illustrate an abbreviated prescription by the following for an emulsion:—

\[\text{Re: Vitell. ov.} \ldots \ldOTS

14
THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

This same prescription written out in full, would be:

R: Vitellus ovorum...............numero duos.
    Olei Amygalae amaræ.............guttas quinque.
    Tere bene simul et adde gradatim.
    Olei Morrhae....................uncias octo.
    Glycerini.......................uncias duas.
    Acidi phosphoric diutui.............unciam unam.
    Vini Xerici quantum sufficiat ad...Octarium unum.
    Fiat emulsio, Signa, “Ejusdem capiat æger cochlear'e magnum ter in die post cibum.”

Translating the above into English, we have:

Take yolks of Eggs, in number two.
Of Oil of Bitter Almond, five drops.
Rub well together and add gradually.
Of Cod Liver Oil, eight ounces.
Of Glycerine, two ounces.
Of Dilute Phosphoric Acid, one ounce.
Of Sherry Wine, as much as will suffice to make one pint
Let there be made an emulsion, Mark “Let the patient take a tablespoonful of this three times a day after meals.”

Powders may be prescribed in bulk, the patient to use a specified amount as directed, or the mixed powder may be put up in separate papers, chartulae. For example:

R: Pulveris Opii..................3ij.
    Zinci Acetatis..................3ij.
    Or,—Misce. Fiat pulvis in chartulas xvij. dividendus.
    Solve unam in aquae calidæ Octario, etc.
"Take of Powdered Opium, two drachms.
of Acetate of Zinc, two ounces.
Mix. Let there be made a powder. Mark: Dissolve a
drachm of this in a pint of warm water. Inject as
directed.
Or,—Mix. Let there be made a powder to be divided
into eighteen parts. Dissolve one in a pint of warm
water," etc.

Re: Extracti Colocynthidis Compositi... 3 j.
Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis......... gr. ij.
Fiat massa in pilulas xij. dividenda. Capiat mane iij. et
postea ij., si alvus, horis sex, non satis dejecterit.
"Take of Compound extract of Colocynth, a drachm.
of Calomel, twelve grains.
Let there be made a mass to be divided into twelve pills.
Let the patient take three in the morning and two
more if, after six hours, the bowels have not moved
sufficiently."

In text-books it is customary to give prescriptions
for the preparation of a single dose of a medicine. Many physicians prefer to write prescriptions in this
manner. Thus: —

Re: Quininae Sulphatis ............... gr. ij.
Extracti Euonymi................ gr. iss.
Oleoresinae Piperis .............. 1/4 j
Fac pilulam, Mitte tales no. xxiv.
Signa.: Capiat aegra harum unam ter quaterve in
dies statim post cibum.
"Take, Of Sulphate of quinine, two grains.
Of extract of Wahoo, a grain and a half.
Of Oleoresin of Pepper, one minim.
Make a pill. Send twenty four such. Mark:
Let the (female) patient take one of these
three or four times a day immediately after
meals."

N. B.—With fiunt, the nominative case is used; thus, Fiunt Suppositoria, pilulae, pulvers, etc., but the ac-
cusative case follows fac; thus, Fac pilulas, chartulas, etc.
In prescribing plasters, it is customary to designate the dimensions by Arabic numerals. Thus:

**R:** Emplastrum Belladonnæ, 4’’ x 6’’.

"Take a Belladonna plaster, four by six inches in dimensions."

In this case *emplastrum* should be in the accusative case and not the genitive.

If, however, we order plaster by weight and direct the dispenser to spread it, the genitive case is used. Example:

**R:** Emplastri Picis cum Cantharide . . . . . . . . . . . . 3j.

Extende supra Emplastrum Resinæ et admove supra nucham.

"Take a drachm of warming plaster. Spread upon resin plaster and apply over nape of neck."
PART III.

THE GREEK ELEMENT IN THE LANGUAGE OF MEDICINE.

CHAPTER I.

Orthography.

The majority of the Greek words found in medical literature have been Latinized and are declined as Latin words. Greek derivatives are so much more euphonious than the compound words formed in modern languages that we find them even in German, a language which, more than any other, avoids the importation of foreign words. No one will be surprised that our Teutonic brethren prefer *pyelitis* to the cumbersome *Nierenbeckenentzündung*. In other European countries, not even excepting Russia and Poland, Greek has become the foundation of medical terminology.

In order to understand the exact meaning of words derived from the Greek, the student should learn the signification of the original words. To accomplish this no extensive knowledge of Greek grammar is necessary. In the *first* place the alphabet, with the Roman equivalents of the letters, should be learned. *Secondly*, a knowledge of the methods by which Greek words are put in Latin and English dress is necessary, and *thirdly*, the student should commit to memory the stems of words used to designate the various parts and functions of the body, together with the signification of a number of prefixes and postfixes.

A few hours spent in the study of etymology in this manner will enable the student to learn the meaning of
a host of technical expressions which would require
months of study to master in any other way. In the
following pages will be given the great majority of Greek
derivatives in common use with the method of their
formation, and the original meaning of their component
parts.

The Greek alphabet consists of twenty-four letters,
as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM.</th>
<th>NAME.</th>
<th>ROMAN EQUIVALENT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A \alpha$</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B \beta \beta$</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Gamma \gamma$</td>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta \delta$</td>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E \varepsilon$</td>
<td>Epsilon</td>
<td>€ short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z \zeta$</td>
<td>Zeta</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \eta$</td>
<td>Eta</td>
<td>€ long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Theta \vartheta \theta$</td>
<td>Theta</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I \iota$</td>
<td>Iota</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K \kappa$</td>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>k or c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A \lambda$</td>
<td>Lambda</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M \mu$</td>
<td>Mu</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N \nu$</td>
<td>Nu</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi \xi$</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O \omicron$</td>
<td>Omicron</td>
<td>õ short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Pi \pi$</td>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P \rho$</td>
<td>Rho</td>
<td>r or rh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma \sigma \varsigma$</td>
<td>Sigma</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T \tau$</td>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Upsilon \upsilon$</td>
<td>Upsilon</td>
<td>u or y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi \varphi \phi$</td>
<td>Phi</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\chi \chi$</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Psi \psi$</td>
<td>Psi</td>
<td>ψ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega \omega$</td>
<td>Omēga</td>
<td>õ long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. The *vowels* are *a*, *e*, *η*, *ι*, *o*, *υ*, *ω*. Of these *η* and *ω* are always long, *ε* and *o* always short, and *a*, *ι* and *υ* either long or short according to position or custom, as in Latin. The quantity of these vowels remains the same when converted into Latin as may be seen by the following examples:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Περόνε'us} & \quad \text{fībula} \\
\text{lipō'ma} & \quad \text{Li∫ωμα} \\
\text{par'ēsis} & \quad \text{Πάρεσις} \\
\text{pho∫phōrus} & \quad \text{Φόσφορος}
\end{align*}
\]

2. The *diphthongs* with their Roman equivalents are as follows:

Greek, *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *ωι*, *ευ*, *ου*, *υι*, becoming in Roman, *ae*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *ao*, *eu*, *ou*, *yi*

Thus, *Γλυτε'us*, becomes *glūtē'us*.

*Νευρασθε'nia*, becomes *neurastheni'α*.

3. *Breathings*. Every word in Greek beginning with a vowel or with *ρ*, has a breathing over the initial letter, or, in the case of diphthongs, over the second letter. The *aspirate* or *rough breathing* is equivalent to the English *h*, and is written thus ('). The rough breathing is placed over all words beginning with *υ* or *ρ*. The *smooth breathing* (') is placed over initial vowels or diphthongs to denote the absence of the *h* sound. Examples:

*ουδώρ*, *hydor*; *αυμα*, *hema*; *ρευμα*, *rheuma*; *όδήν*, *aden*.

4. *Nasal sounds*. Gamma (γ) before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ* and *χ* has the sound of *n* in *angle* and is changed to *n* in converting Greek words with the gamma so placed, into Latin or English. For example:

*γγιζιον*, becomes in Latin *ang'i'um*.

*γγκόλι*, becomes an'kyle.

*φαρυγζ*, becomes pharynx.

*αγχω*, becomes ancho, Latin *ango*.
5. *Changes of termination.* Greek nouns ending in *ο* and *ον* are usually converted into nouns of the second declension ending in *us* and *um*. Examples: *χολεόδοχος*, *choled'ochus*; *θυμός*, *thymus*; *αντρον*, *antrum*. Genitives ending in *το* and *δο* were changed to nouns of the third declension with genitives ending in *tis* and *dis*. Examples: *βρογχίτις*, *βρογχίτιδος*, *bronchi'tis*, *bronchit'idis*.

6. The *digamma* or *vau* (*F*). In old Homeric Greek there was another letter, the digamma, equivalent in sound to the English *v* or *w*. Thus: *ο&ν*, an egg, was originally *ωφόν*, equivalent to Latin *ovum*. There is no evidence, however, that *ovum* was derived from *ωφόν*, but both came from a common word used by the Greco-Italian race before its separation.

7. *Accents.* Accents in Greek are certain marks placed over vowels, influencing their pronunciation. Just what significance they had is not definitely known. There are three accents, the acute ('), the circumflex ('), and the grave ('). The acute accent stands on long and short syllables alike and on any of the last three syllables of a word; the circumflex accent stands only on the long syllables and only on the last two syllables of a word; the grave accent stands only on the last syllable.
CHAPTER II.

THE PARTS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BODY.

In order that the student may acquire the principles of medical terminology, it will be necessary for him to commit to memory the stems of the words which designate the various parts and functions of the body. By *stem* we mean that part of a word which remains after the prefixes, suffixes and inflectional endings have been removed, or rather, the part to which these affixes are added. For example take ἀρωμα ἀρόμα, the stem is ἀρόμ, from which we may form aromatic. But the *root* of a word is that essential part which contains the original meaning, and from which the word is derived. The root of aroma is *ar*, from an Aryan word meaning to plough or cultivate, and secondarily to acquire by cultivation. Thus we have in Sanskrit aritras, the oxen which pulled the plough, aritram, the plough handle, later the helm of a ship. In Greek we have ἄροω, to plough; ἄροτρη, a husbandman; ἄροτρον, a plough; ἄρωμα, ploughed land, secondarily the odor of ploughed land; ἄροσυ, the male who did the ploughing, and many others.

In Latin there is arō, to plough; arator, a ploughman; aratrum, a plough; arvum, a cultivated field; armentum, an ox for ploughing; arma, implements for cultivating, afterwards for fighting, etc. In English the same root appears in the old verb *ear*, to cultivate, and in *arm*, the part of the body with which we cultivate the soil.
### The Parts and Functions of the Body

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<td>Amygdal</td>
<td>ἀμυγδάλη</td>
<td>lit. an almond</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antr</td>
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<td>lit. a cave, cf. ἐντσία</td>
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<td>Aort</td>
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<td>fr. ἀζίων, to rise up</td>
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<td>Arteri</td>
<td>ἀρτηρία</td>
<td>fr. ἀφίε, αἰρ, τρέω, to carry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthr</td>
<td>ἀρθρίον</td>
<td>fr. ἀφίω, to join</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balan</td>
<td>βάλλανος</td>
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<td>glans penis</td>
<td>head of penis</td>
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<td>Blephar</td>
<td>βλέφαρον</td>
<td>fr. βλέπω, to look</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brachi</td>
<td>βραχίων</td>
<td>fr. βραχύς, short</td>
<td>brachium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bregmat</td>
<td>βρέγμα</td>
<td>fr. βρέχω, to be moist</td>
<td>sinciput</td>
<td>top of head</td>
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<td>Burs</td>
<td>βούρσα</td>
<td>lit. leather pouch, fr. βοῦς, an ox</td>
<td>bursa</td>
<td>bursa</td>
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<td>Bronch</td>
<td>βρόγχος</td>
<td>lit. the throat</td>
<td>bronchus</td>
<td>bronchus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bubon</td>
<td>βούβων</td>
<td>lit. the groin</td>
<td>inguen</td>
<td>groin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardi</td>
<td>χαρδία</td>
<td>Sanskrit hrid</td>
<td>carpus</td>
<td>heart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carp</td>
<td>χάρπος</td>
<td>Aryan root carp, to pluck</td>
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<td>Cheil or chil</td>
<td>χείλος</td>
<td>fr. χεῖν, to open</td>
<td>vesica felleis</td>
<td>lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholecyst</td>
<td>χολεκύστις</td>
<td>χόλη, bile, κύστις, bladder</td>
<td>vesica felleis</td>
<td>gall bladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chond</td>
<td>χόνδρος</td>
<td>lit. a paste of groats</td>
<td>cartilago</td>
<td>cartilage, gristle</td>
</tr>
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<td>STEM</td>
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<td>LATIN</td>
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<td>Cion</td>
<td>κονίς</td>
<td>dim. of κόινον, a pillar</td>
<td>uvula</td>
<td>uvula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clitor</td>
<td>κλειτορίς</td>
<td>lit. door tender, κλείς, a key</td>
<td>clitoris</td>
<td>clitoris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cnem</td>
<td>κυήρη</td>
<td>perhaps fr. κυήρος, a hill</td>
<td>tibia, crus</td>
<td>shin bone, leg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccyg</td>
<td>κόκκυξ</td>
<td>onomatopoeic, lit. a cuckoo</td>
<td>coccyx</td>
<td>coccyx</td>
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<td>Col</td>
<td>κόλον</td>
<td>akin to κόλον, food</td>
<td>colon</td>
<td>colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceili</td>
<td>κολία</td>
<td>fr. κολίς, hollow</td>
<td>venter</td>
<td>belly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colp</td>
<td>κόλπος</td>
<td>akin to κόλπος, a gulf</td>
<td>vagina</td>
<td>vagina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td>κόρη</td>
<td>lit. a maiden, doll</td>
<td>pupilla</td>
<td>pupil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cran</td>
<td>κρανίον</td>
<td>fr. κρανίον, head</td>
<td>cranium</td>
<td>skull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheir or chir</td>
<td>χείρ</td>
<td>fr. χείρα, to grasp</td>
<td>manus</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactyl</td>
<td>δάκτυλος</td>
<td>fr. δάκτυλον, to point</td>
<td>digitus</td>
<td>finger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dermat</td>
<td>δέρμα</td>
<td>cf. Sansk. dārīs, leather</td>
<td>cutis</td>
<td>skin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dacryocyst</td>
<td>δακρυοκύστις</td>
<td>fr. δάκρυνον, tear, κύστις, bladder</td>
<td>saccus lachrymalis</td>
<td>lachrymal sac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacryosolen</td>
<td>δακρυοσολήνη</td>
<td>fr. δάκρυοσολήν, a tear, σολήν, tube</td>
<td>ductus lachrymalis</td>
<td>lachrymal duct</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diaphragmat</td>
<td>διάφραγμα</td>
<td>fr. διαφράγμα, to divide</td>
<td>diaphragma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didym</td>
<td>δίδυμος</td>
<td>fr. δίδυμον twice, or δύο “two, twins”</td>
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<td>testicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elytr</td>
<td>ἐλύτρον</td>
<td>fr. ἐλύτρον, to wrap</td>
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<td>vagina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epicrani</td>
<td>ἐπικρανίον</td>
<td>fr. ἐπικρανίον, on, κρανίον, skull</td>
<td>epididymis</td>
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<td>Epidym</td>
<td>ἐπιδύμως</td>
<td>fr. ἐπιδύμων, the testicle</td>
<td>epididymis</td>
<td>epididymis</td>
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<td>Epiplio</td>
<td>ἐπιπλόον</td>
<td>fr. ἐπιπλόον, on, πλόον, a fold</td>
<td>omentum</td>
<td>omentum</td>
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<td>Epithel</td>
<td>ἐπιθήκιον</td>
<td>fr. ἐπιθήκιον, on, θηλία, a nipple</td>
<td>epithelium</td>
<td>epithelium</td>
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<td>Encephal</td>
<td>ἐγκέφαλον</td>
<td>fr. ἐγκέφαλον, in, κεφαλή, the head</td>
<td>cerebrum, etc.</td>
<td>brain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>ἐντερός</td>
<td>fr. ἐντός, within</td>
<td>intestinum</td>
<td>gut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gangl</td>
<td>γαγγλίων</td>
<td>lit. a knot</td>
<td>ganglion</td>
<td>ganglion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gastr</td>
<td>γαστήρ</td>
<td>fr. γάσα, to eat</td>
<td>stomachus</td>
<td>stomach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genei, geni</td>
<td>γενεῖον</td>
<td>fr. γένος, lower jaw</td>
<td>mentum</td>
<td>chin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geny</td>
<td>γένυς</td>
<td>kindred with γάσα, to eat</td>
<td>mandibulum</td>
<td>lower jaw</td>
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<td>Gloss</td>
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<td>Glott</td>
<td>γλοττίς</td>
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<td>γνάθος</td>
<td>fr. γνάθο, to gnaw</td>
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<td>ἡμήν</td>
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<td>hymen, tissue</td>
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<td>adeps</td>
<td>fat</td>
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<td>μέσος middle, ἐντερον, intestine</td>
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<td>Mesodm</td>
<td>μεσοδία</td>
<td>μέσος middle, ὄφως ἱππομήνης, house, in Homer, mast box</td>
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<td>mediastinum</td>
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<td>fr. μῦο, to shut up</td>
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<td>μυρίζη</td>
<td>fr. μῦσσω, to run at the nose</td>
<td>membrana tympani</td>
<td>eardrum head</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myx</td>
<td>μῦξα</td>
<td>fr. μῦω, to shut in</td>
<td>mucus</td>
<td>mucus</td>
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<td>Myel</td>
<td>μῦξος</td>
<td>cf. German nicre</td>
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<td>Nephr</td>
<td>νέφρος</td>
<td>Sanskrit nauree</td>
<td>ren</td>
<td>kidney</td>
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<td>Neur</td>
<td>νέυρον</td>
<td>lit. a water sprite</td>
<td>nervus</td>
<td>nerve</td>
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<td>Nymph</td>
<td>νυμφή</td>
<td>originally ὁφών, whence</td>
<td>nympha</td>
<td>nymph</td>
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<td>O(v)</td>
<td>ὀὖν</td>
<td>Sanskrit danta</td>
<td>ovum</td>
<td>egg</td>
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<td>Odont</td>
<td>ὀδοῦς</td>
<td>ὁδως, to carry, φάγον, food</td>
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<td>ὠστευον</td>
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<td>os</td>
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<td>ὀφθαλμος</td>
<td>fr. ὀπτω, to see</td>
<td>oculus</td>
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<td>Ot</td>
<td>ὁτος</td>
<td>Aryan ar, to hear</td>
<td>auris</td>
<td>ear</td>
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<td>Pachymening</td>
<td>παχυμενης</td>
<td>παχυς, thick, μέδις, membrane</td>
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<td>παρακεφαλιος</td>
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<td>πανκρεας</td>
<td>παν, all, κρεας, flesh</td>
<td>pancreas</td>
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<td>πεκτην</td>
<td>fr. πέκω, to shear</td>
<td>os pubis</td>
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<td>περιναιον</td>
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<td>περιτομαιον</td>
<td>fr. περι, around, τεινω, to stretch</td>
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<td>περιφον</td>
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<td>ψάλλος</td>
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<td>φακος, lens, κυστις, bladder</td>
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<td>φαρυγης</td>
<td>fr. σφυραγος, noise</td>
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<td>φλεβης</td>
<td>φλεβω, to flow</td>
<td>vena</td>
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<td>Phren</td>
<td>φρην</td>
<td>lit. mind</td>
<td>diaphragma</td>
<td>midriff</td>
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<td>Sanskrit pi, fat</td>
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<td>anus or rectum</td>
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<td>πρόσωπον</td>
<td>πρός, before, ωφ, the eyes</td>
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<td>ϕωά</td>
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<td>psoas, lumbus</td>
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<td>πυληφλέβψ</td>
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<td>vena portae</td>
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<td>pylorus</td>
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<td>ῥάχις</td>
<td>fr. <em>Aryan</em> <em>rāg</em>, rough</td>
<td>columnaspinalis</td>
<td>back bone</td>
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<td>Rhin</td>
<td>ῥίς</td>
<td>cf. ῥέω, to polish</td>
<td>nasus</td>
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<td>σάρξ</td>
<td>fr. <em>σαίρω</em>, to strip</td>
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<td>Salping</td>
<td>σάλπιγξ</td>
<td>lit. trumpet, fr. <em>σαλπίγξ</em> sea shell</td>
<td>tubus</td>
<td>Fallopian or Eustachian tube</td>
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<td>σαιλαδένυ</td>
<td>σιλούν, saliva, ὀδήν, gland</td>
<td>glans salivaris</td>
<td>salivary gland</td>
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<td>Somat</td>
<td>σώμα</td>
<td>fr. <em>σᾶω</em>, to keep</td>
<td>corpus</td>
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<td>Splen</td>
<td>σπλήν</td>
<td>fr. same root as <em>lién</em></td>
<td>lien or splenium</td>
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<td>σπόνδυλος</td>
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<td>σταφυλή</td>
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<td>στέαρ</td>
<td>fr. <em>ὀστίμα</em>, to stand, stiff fat</td>
<td>adeps</td>
<td>stiff fat</td>
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<td>στόμα</td>
<td>fr. <em>στόμα</em>, breath, mouth</td>
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<td>Syndesm</td>
<td>σύνδεσμον</td>
<td>σῶν, together, ὀδω, to bind</td>
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<td>τένων</td>
<td>fr. τείνω, to stretch</td>
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<td>tendon</td>
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<td>Trache</td>
<td>τραχέα</td>
<td>fr. τραχύς, rough</td>
<td>trachea</td>
<td>wind pipe</td>
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<td>DERIVATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trachel</td>
<td>τραχηλός</td>
<td>fr. τραχύνω, to become rough, as in animals, when angry</td>
<td>collum</td>
<td>neck</td>
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<td>θρίς</td>
<td>perhaps fr. τρίχα, triple</td>
<td>capillus</td>
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<td>θώραξ</td>
<td>lit. a breast plate</td>
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<td>τυφλόν</td>
<td>fr. τυφλός, blind</td>
<td>cæcum</td>
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<td>Ul</td>
<td>(F)ούλα</td>
<td>fr. Aryan root vol, fold</td>
<td>gingivâ</td>
<td>gum</td>
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<td>οὐρανισχος</td>
<td>dim. of οὐρανος, sky</td>
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<td>οὐραγός</td>
<td>fr. οὐραγό, urine, ἕχω, to hold</td>
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<td>Ureter</td>
<td>οὐρήτηρ</td>
<td>fr. οὐρέω, to urinate</td>
<td>ureter</td>
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<td>Urethr</td>
<td>οὐρήθρα</td>
<td>fr. οὐροῦ, urine</td>
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<td>Zygomat</td>
<td>ζύγωμα</td>
<td>fr. ζύγος, a yoke</td>
<td>arcus zygomaticus</td>
<td>zygoma</td>
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### THE FUNCTIONS AND SECRECTIONS OF THE BODY.

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<td>Æthesis</td>
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<td>fr. αἰαθάνωμαι, to feel</td>
<td>sensatio</td>
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<td>Aphrodisias</td>
<td>ἀφροδίσιας</td>
<td>fr. Ἀφροδίτη, Venus</td>
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<td>Sanskrit blid</td>
<td>vita</td>
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<td>βλέννα</td>
<td>cf. βλεννόω, to drivel</td>
<td>mucus</td>
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<td>Chylo</td>
<td>χυλός</td>
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<td>Chymo</td>
<td>χυμός</td>
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<td>chyme</td>
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<td>fr. χλόη, green</td>
<td>fel, bilis</td>
<td>gall, bile</td>
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<td>Colostr</td>
<td>κολόστρον</td>
<td>fr. κόλον, food</td>
<td>colostrum</td>
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<td>ὀμαφόρησις</td>
<td>ὀμά, through, ἐξῆρῳ, carry</td>
<td>perspiratio</td>
<td>perspiration</td>
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<td>ὀμοφήσις</td>
<td>ὀμά, through, ὀφρέω, to urinate</td>
<td>urinatio</td>
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<td>fr. γεννάω, to beget</td>
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<td>Ichor</td>
<td>ἰχώρ</td>
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<td>λοχία</td>
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<td>lochia</td>
<td>&quot;shows&quot;</td>
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<td>μεχονίων</td>
<td>fr. μέχον, poppy juice</td>
<td>meconium</td>
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<td>fr. μῆν, a month</td>
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<td>μυρώσως</td>
<td>cf. μῦρος, red hot, the fire test</td>
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<td>mucus</td>
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<td>Ò Estrus</td>
<td>οὔστρος</td>
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<td>fr. ὀργάω, to swell</td>
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<td>fr. πίνω, to drink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ptyxis</td>
<td>πτύξις</td>
<td>fr. πτύμω, to spit</td>
<td>salivatio</td>
<td>spitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smegma</td>
<td>σμέγμα</td>
<td>lit. soap, cf. mungo and Eng. smear</td>
<td>smegma</td>
<td>smegma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermat</td>
<td>σπέρμα</td>
<td>fr. σπέρμω, to sow</td>
<td>semen</td>
<td>seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphyxia</td>
<td>σφύξις</td>
<td>fr. σφύγω, to throb</td>
<td>pulsus</td>
<td>pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uro</td>
<td>οὖρον</td>
<td>Sanskrit vari</td>
<td>urina</td>
<td>urine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III.

Prefixes.

The prefixes used in Greek are prepositions, adjectives, and adverbs, or words derived from these. 

a-, an-, or am- (Greek ἀ, ἄμ, or ἄν). A- before a consonant, except a few words beginning with bl or br; 
an- before a vowel, and am- before words beginning with bl or br. These are inseparable particles kindred with ἄνευ, without, and equivalent to the Latin prefix in, negative, and the English un-, as seen in infirm, not strong, unwell, not well. This prefix is called alpha privative, and is used to form compound words denoting the absence of the thing designated by the original word, as may be seen in the following list: —

abrach'ia, without arms, armless monstrosity.
abu'lia, loss of will power, ἅπυλη.
acar'dia (a monstrosity) without a heart.
acephal'ic, without a head, headless.
aceph'alocyst, a headless monstrosity with cyst of cord.
achei'rrous, without hands, handless.
acra'nia, monstrosity without a skull.
acye'sis, inability to become pregnant, sterility.
adac'rya, non-secretion of tears.
adyn'a mia, want of strength, loss of power.
agalac'tia, absence of milk in breast after delivery.
agera'sia, without old age, a green old age.
ageus'tia, loss of sense of taste.
aglos'sia, absence of tongue.
al' exia, inability to read resulting from disease.
ambro'sia, immortality, the food of the immortals.
am'blosis, not living, abortion.
amenorrhœ'a, absence of menses.
amne'sia, loss of memory.
amor'phism, without definite form, formlessness.
anæ'mia, lit. bloodless, deficiency of blood corpuscles.
anæsthe'sia, loss of sensation.
analge'sia, without sense of pain.
anaphrodis'ia, without sexual desire.
anhy'drous, without water.
anidro'sis, suppression of perspiration.
an'o dyne, without pain, a medicine curing pain.
anor'chous, without testicles.
anorex'ia, loss of appetite.
anos'mia, loss of sense of smell.
ap'athy, without mental feeling.
apen'sia, loss of digestive power.
apha'cia, absence of crystalline lens.
apha'sia, loss of speech, of memory of words.
aphe'mia, loss of speech.
apho'nia, loss of voice.
apnoe'a, cessation of breathing.
apo'sia, without thirst.
aproc'tia, without an anus.
ap'rous, wingless.
apyrex'ia, absence of fever.
asa'phia, loss of clearness of voice, hoarseness, fr. 
\(\sigma\alpha\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}ς\); clear.
asper mia, non-secretion of semen.
asphyx'ia, lit. pulselessness, suffocation.
astig'matism, without a point of convergence.
asys'tole, non-contraction.
atax'ia, want of co-ordination.
atom, lit. uncut, too small to be cut.
at'ony, loss of tone, strength.
at'rophy, cessation of growth.
amphi- (ἄμφι) before consonants, amph (ἄμφη) before vowels. A preposition equivalent to the Latin ambi or amb, meaning literally on both sides, with a secondary meaning of both ways.
amphiarthrosis, articulating both ways, i.e. synarthrosis and diarthrosis.
amphibious, living both ways, i.e. on land and in water.
amphora, handles, φόρος, on both sides, two-handled jar.

ana-, (ἄνα-) before consonants, an- (ἀν-) before vowels. A preposition meaning up, throughout, again, Latin re, or apart, like Latin se and dis.
analyisis, a loosening again, solution.
anasarca, (water) throughout the flesh.
anastomosis, inosculation.
anaplasty, a forming again, restoration of lost parts.
anaspadias, opening (σπαδία) upwards of urethra.
anode, the upward track (ὁδός) of electric current.

anti- (ἀντι-) before a vowel, ant- (ἀντ-) before a consonant, anth- (ἀνθ-) before the aspirate h. A preposition meaning against, opposite, opposed to, like Latin contra and English counter. It is often used in the formation of words denoting remedies for the affection specified by the primitive.
antephialtes, a remedy for nightmare.
antheelix, (the part of ear) opposite the helix.
anthelminthic, a remedy for removing worms, εἰμυκτίς.
an'ticheir, opposite the hand, i.e. the thumb.
antidote, a counteracting medicine, given (ὁδός) against.
antilithic, a remedy for stone, calculus, λίθος, or for lithæmia.
antip'athy, a feeling (πάθος) against.
antiphlogistic, a remedy for inflammation, ψυγώσεις.
antipyret'ic, a remedy for fever, πυρο.
antiseptic, opposing putrefaction, σταφυλίας.
antispassmod'ic, a remedy for spasm, σπάσμος.
antith' enar, opposite the hollow part of hand, θέναρ.
antit'ragus, opposite the tragus.

apo- (ἀπό) before consonants, ap- (ἀπ') before vowels and aph- (ἀφ') before the aspirate ἅ. A preposition meaning away, from, like Latin ab, English off.

aph' orism, a marking off, definition, fr. ὀφηγον, to bound.
aponeuro'sis, (expansion) from a tendon, νεύρων.
apoph' ysis, a natural growth, φυσις, from a bone.
ap' oplexy, a striking off, from πληγή, a stroke.
apo'th' ecary, one who stores away drugs, from θεαρη, a storehouse.
aposte'ma, a standing away, abscess, ἵστημι, to stand.

auto- (αυτο-) before consonants, aut- (αυτ') before vowels, from αυτός, self, a reflexive pronoun.

autoplas'tic, formed from one's self, i. e. by taking tissue from the patient.

au'topsy, a seeing, ὄψις, or examination of the body itself.

cata- (ἀκτα) before consonants, cat- (ακτ') cath- (καθ') before the aspirate ἅ. A preposition meaning down, through, with a secondary meaning of concealed, like the Latin de.
cat' alepsy, seizing upon, fr. καταλαμβάνω, to pounce upon.
catal'y sis, a dissolution, or concealed solution.
catame'nia, the monthly flowing down menses.
cat'a plasm, something layed down, a poultice.
cat'aract, rushing down, ἁρέμημ, to rush, opacity of lens.
cathar'tic, fr. καθάφω, to carry down, a purgative medicine.
cath'eter, the instrument sent down to the bladder, fr. ἀνθετομ, to send down.

dia- (διά) a preposition allied to δύο, two, like Latin di- or dis-, apart. The meaning is through, like Latin per.
diabe'tes, a running through, fr. διαβαίνω, to go through.
diachyl'on, a plaster made through, i. e. by means of juice, χυλός.
diagno sis, a knowing through, i. e. thoroughly, of a disease.
diapede'sis, a leaping through; (passage of blood corpuscles through wall of vessel).
diaph' anous, shining through, transparent.
diaph'y sis, a growing through or between; the shaft of a bone.
di'a stase, the substance which dissolves, fr. δια-οστημ, to separate.
dia'stole, a sending apart, dilatation, from διαστέλλω, to dilate.
diat'h esis, a placing through, constitution, διατίθημι, to arrange.
diet, a regulation, regimen, fr. διατέω, to regulate.

dys (δυς) an inseparable adverbial prefix like the Sanskrit dus and English mis. The meaning is bad, difficult, painful, or defective.
dyscra'sia, bad temperament, χρασις.
dyseco'ia, defective hearing, ἀκοή.
dys'entery, lit. a difficulty with the bowels, inflammation of colon.
dysla'lia, slow difficult speech, λυλία.
dyslex ia, pain in eyes caused by reading.
dysmenorrhoe'a, painful menstruation.
dyskine 'sis, painful motion or movement, κινησις.
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dyspareu'nia, painful sexual intercourse.
dyspep'sia, difficult or defective digestion.
dyspha'gia, painful mastication and swallowing.
dyspho'nia, defective voice, hoarseness.
dyspnoe'a, difficult respiration.

ec- (ἐκ) before a consonant, ex- (ἐξ) before a vowel. A preposition cognate with Latin e or ex, meaning out, out from; whence we have ecto- (ἐκτός), outside.

ecbol'ic, a medicine which casts out, causes abortion, from βάλλω, to throw.
eccopro'tic, a medicine to remove faeces, χόπρος.
eccye'sis, extra-uterine pregnancy, χύρος.
eclamp'sia, an effulgence, a symptom in some convulsive diseases.
ec'phlysis, a bubbling out, vesicular eruption, ἐκζήσω, to bubble.
ecphy'ma, an outward growth, ψύμα, a wart, excrescence.
ec'stasy, a standing, στάσις, out, out of one's mind.
ecthy ma, a breaking out, pustular eruption, ἐκθύσω, to break out.
ecto'pia, a displacement, τόπος, a place.
ectozo'a, external, ἐκτός, parasites or animals, ζῶα.
ectro pion, a turning (τρέπω, to turn) out of the eyelids.
ec zema, a boiling (ζέω, to boil) out of the humors, an eruptive skin disease, salt rheum.
exanthe'ma, a blossoming out, ἀνθημα, eruptive fever.
exog enous, produced abroad or without, fr. γενάω, to produce.
exom phalus, lit. out of the navel, ὀμφαλός, umbilical hernia.
exophthal'mia, protrusion of eyeballs.
exosmo'sis, the impulse of fluids outward.
exosto sis, an abnormal growth of bone outward.
exot ic, foreign, ἐξότερος.
en- (ἐν), before ἐ and ἐμ-, (ἐμ). A preposition equivalent to the Latin in with the ablative, meaning in, within.

em bolism, lit. something thrown in, an arterial plug, fr. βάλλω, to throw.

emphy' ma, a growth within, subcutaneous tumor (ἐφύμα). emphyse'ma, an abnormal inflation with air, fr. ἐμφυσάω, to blow in.

empye ma, pus (πῦν) within (pleural cavity). empy' ocele, a scrotal tumor containing pus.

enarthro'sis, articulation in, i.e. ball and socket joint.

encan this, an excrescence in canthus of eye.

endem'ic, a disease within a limited population, ὁ ἰμος.

ender'mic, in the skin.

en'ema, an injection, from ἐνίμ, to send in.

entro'pion, a turning in of the eyelids, from ἑπτρέπω, to turn in.

errhine, lit. in the nose, a snuff.

endo- (ἐνδο) and ento- (ἐντο), from ἐνδος and ἐντός, within. These are adverbial expressions derived from ἐν, in, and are equivalent to the Latin intra and intro.

endan'gium, membrane lining inside of vessels.

endarte'rium, membrane lining inside of arteries.

endocar'dium, membrane lining inside of heart.

endome' trium, membrane lining inside of womb.

en doblast, inner membrane of embryo, βλάστημα, a bud.

endos'cope, an instrument for looking into cavities, σκοπέω, to look.

endosmo sis, impulse of liquids inward.

endos'teum, inner or medullary membrane of bones.

ento'phyte, a plant ἐντόν growing within the body.

entozo'on, a animal parasite within the body.
epi- (ἐπί) before consonants, eφ'- (ἐφ') before vowels, and eφh- (ἐφή) before the aspirate h. A preposition meaning upon, on, over, upper.

epen'dyma, lit. upper clothing (ἐπένδυμα) lining of ventricles of brain.

epicon'dyle, a tuberosity in the condyle ἡφόδολος.

ephe'lis, lit. on the nail, ἠφέλις, a freckle.

ephem'era, for a day (ήμερά) a transitory fever.

ephial'tes, a leaping upon; nightmare fr. ἐφάλλωμαι, to leap upon.

epican'thus, on the canthus, a fold in corner of eye.

epider mis, upper skin, outer coat of skin.

epigas'trium, over-the-stomach (region).

epiglot'tis, (organ) over the glottis.

ep'ilepsy, a seizing upon, fr. ἐμπίσται, to seize.

epiph'ora, a carrying (ἐφόρα) over, running over of tears.

epiph'y sis, a upper growth (of bone).

epispa'dias, opening of urethra upward.

epispas'tic, a medicine to draw (ἐπίσκω) up (a blister).

epistax'is, a distilling (ἐπιστάξις) up, nose bleed.

epidem'ic, (a disease) upon the whole people (ἐπιδημία).

epizoot'ic, a disease upon a whole specis of animals (ἐπιζών).  

epu'lis, (a tumor) on the gums ὀδόντι.

 eu- (εὖ) an adverb opposed to dys'- (δυσ) in meaning, like Latin bene, well, easy.

eucalypt'us, lit. well covered, fr. ἐυκάλυπτος, to cover, blue gum tree.

euon'ymus, lit. well named, fr. ὠνύμα, the plant Wahoo.

eupnoe'a, easy respiration.

euthana'sia, easy death (θάνατος).

euthym'ia, easy frame of mind (θυμός).

hemi- (ἡμί) fr. ἡμισερς a numeral adjective meaning half, equivalent to Latin semel.
hemianæsthe'sia. loss of sensation on one side.
hemianop'sia, loss of vision in half of each eye.
hemichore'a, chorea affecting one side.
hemicra nia, (neuralgia) of half the head, megrim.
hemio'pia, a disorder of vision in which but half an object is seen.
hemiple'gia, a paralytic stroke of half the body.
hem'isphere, half a sphere (σφαιρα) half of cerebrum.

hyper- (ὑπέρ) a preposition meaning over, above, excess of, like the Latin super.

hyperidro'sis, excessive sweating.
hyperino'sis, excess of fibrin in the blood, fr. ἵζ, fibre.
hyperæsthe sia, excessive feeling, or irritability.
hypercara'dia, enlargement of heart.
hyperpla sia, excessive formation of tissue.
hyperpnoe'a, rapid respiration.
hyper'trophy, excessive growth of a part.

hypo- (ὑπό) before consonants, hyp- (ὑπ) before vowels, and hyp'h- (ὑπέ) before the aspirate ḥ. A preposition meaning below, under, deficient, like the Latin sub and subter.

hypino'sis, deficiency of fibrin in blood.
hypochon'drium, region below the cartilages of ribs.
hypocra'niun, collection of pus under cranium.
hypodermic, under the skin, subcutaneous.
hypogas'trium, region below stomach.
hypoglos'sal, under the tongue, sublingual.
hypoglot tis, lower part of glottis.
hypospa'dias, opening of urethra under penis.
hypostati'c, lit. standing under. Gravitation of blood from defective circulation.
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meta- (μετά) before consonants, met- (μετ') before vowels, and meth- (μεθ') before the aspirate h. A preposition kindred with the Sanskrit mitā, together, German mit, and English with and amidst. A secondary meaning is *from one place to another and after*.

metabol'ism, casting or changing about, from μεταβάλλω, to exchange.

metacar'pus, part of hand next to the carpus.

metam'erism, a change in the arrangements of the parts (μετάμορφος) or atoms of a chemical compound.

metamor'phosis, a change of form (μορφή).

metas'tasis, a change of position, from μεθίστημι, to transpose.

metatar'sus, part of foot next to the ankle, ταρσός.

metopan'trum, the cavity (μετόπον) between the eyes, frontal sinus.

pan- (πᾶν), pant- (πάντ') an adjective meaning *all, every*, like the Latin omnis.

panace'a, a cure-all, from ἀνάζωμα, to cure.

pandem'ic, a disease common to all people, ὀνομαζόμενος.

pantopho'bia, fear of all things, a symptom in some forms of insanity.

pantatro'phia, complete atrophy, as seen in dwarfs.

para- (παρά) before consonants, par- (παρ') before vowels. A preposition kindred with Sanskrit para, back, and Latin per, through. The original meaning was, *by the side of*, with secondary meanings of *by, near, wrong, abnormal, through*.

paracente'sis, a piercing through, fr. κεντέω, to bore.

paræesthe'sia, abnormal sensation.
paral’ysis, a loosening at the side or an abnormal relaxing of muscles.
parame’nia, abnormal menstruation, vicarious menstruation.
parame’trium, parts near the womb, tissues of pelvis.
paraphimo’sis, a muzzling ψιμωςίς, back of the glans penis.
paraplas’tic, abnormal formation of tissue.
paraple’gia, an abnormal stroke, i.e. of lower half of body.
par’asite, one who lives on the food (σιτος) of another.
paraspa’dias, opening of urethra on side of penis.
parasys’tole, abnormal contraction of heart.
paregor’ic, soothing, fr. παραγρόψω, to encourage, urge on, coach.
paratrip’tic, rubbing together, increasing waste.
paren’chyma, that which is poured in by the side of; the substance of an organ, fr. διχός, to pour in.
par’esis, an abnormal ataxic movement, παράξυμα, to misdirect.
paronych’ia, disease near the nail (ονυξ); whitlow.
parot’id, by the side of the ear (ουξ) præ-auricular.
paros’mia, perverted sense of smell (οσμή).
par’oxysm, an unusual sharpening, i.e. exacerbation, fr. δίψω, to sharpen.
paru’lis, (a boil) on side of gum (οβλα).

peri- (περί). A preposition cognate with Sanskrit pari, around, and Latin adverb per intensive, as seen in pertussis. Meaning about, around, like Latin circum.
periarthritis, inflammation of parts around a joint.
pericar’dium, the sac surrounding heart.
perichon’drium, the membrane surrounding cartilages.
pericra’num, the membrane covering skull.
perides’mium, the membrane covering ligaments.
peridid’ymis, the serous covering of the testicle.
periglot'tis, the membrane covering tongue.
perime' trium, the serous covering of womb.
perimys'i um, the membrane covering muscles.
perineu'rium, the membrane covering a nerve.
perine'ph rium, the covering (capsule) of kidney.
perios'teum, the membrane covering bones.
periph' acus, the capsule of the crystalline lens.
peripneumo'nia, inflammation around the air passages.
peristal'sis, a sending (στέλλω, to send) around, vermicular motion.
peritone' um, the membrane stretched (τείσω) around bowels.
perityph' lium, the serous covering of cæcum.

poly- (πολύ) from πολύς, many, equivalent to Latin multus.
polycys'tic, composed of many cysts.
polydac'tylism, having supernumerary fingers.
polydip'sia, excessive thirst, δίψα.
polyphar'macy, use of many drugs (εφημακον).
pol'y pus, having many feet or prolongations; a soft tumor.
polyu'ria, excessive secretion of urine.

pro- (πρό). A preposition equivalent to the Latin pro and præ, before, forward.
prodrome, running (δρόμω) before, preliminary symptom.
proglot'tis, lit. a fore-tongue, a segment of a tape-worm which resembles a tongue.
prognath'ic, having a projecting lower jaw, γνάθος.
progo'nosis, a knowing beforehand the termination of a disease.
prophylax'is, guarding (φυλάξ) beforehand, prevention.
prostate, the gland which stands before the bladder, fr. προστάτης, a president or bishop.
pros- (πρός) cognate with Sanskrit prate, against. A preposition meaning to, equivalent to Latin ad, as in adverse.

prosthet'ic, adding, replacing, fr. προστιθημι, to add to. That branch of surgery which relates to restoration or substitution of lost parts, as the making of artificial teeth and limbs.

sym- (συμ), syn- (συν), syl- (σύλ), sy- (συ), from σύν, a preposition meaning with, together, cognate with Latin cum, Germ. zusamen, and English same.
symbleph'aron, adhesion of eyelids.
symbol, lit. cast together, fr. βάλλω, to throw, a sign.
sym'metry, a measuring (μετρον) together, alike.
sym'pathy, a feeling with, fellow-feeling.
symptom, falling together, fr. πίπτω, to fall, concadence.
sym'physis, a growing (φθάσις) together.
syn'chronous, happening at the same time.
syn'chysis, a pouring (χορίς) together of humors of eye.
syn'cope, a cutting short of vitality, fainting, from κόπτω, to cut.
synechi'a, a holding together, adhesion of iris to cornea, from ἔχω, to hold.
syno'via, lit. white of egg (ὁΦον), fluid of joints.
syn'thesis, a putting together; composition, fr. συντιθημι, to put together.
syn'tonin, the substance which holds fibres together, τείνω, to stretch.
system, a placing together, arrangement, fr. συστημι, to arrange.
sys'tole, a sending together, contraction, fr. στέλλω, to send.
CHAPTER IV.

Numeral Adjectives Used as Prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEM</th>
<th>GREEK</th>
<th>LATIN</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prot</td>
<td>πρώτος</td>
<td>primus</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>μόνος</td>
<td>singulus</td>
<td>single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di</td>
<td>δίς</td>
<td>bis or bin</td>
<td>twice, double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutero</td>
<td>δεύτερος</td>
<td>secundus</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri</td>
<td>τρεῖς</td>
<td>tres</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetr(a)</td>
<td>τέτταρες</td>
<td>quattuor</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pent</td>
<td>πέντε</td>
<td>quinque</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>ἕξις</td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hept(a)</td>
<td>ἕπτα</td>
<td>septem</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct(o)</td>
<td>ὀκτώ</td>
<td>octo</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enne</td>
<td>ἐννέα</td>
<td>novem</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec(a)</td>
<td>δέκα</td>
<td>decem</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hecat(o)</td>
<td>ἱεκάτων</td>
<td>centum</td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilo</td>
<td>γίλιος</td>
<td>mille</td>
<td>thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myri(a)</td>
<td>μυριος</td>
<td>decem millia</td>
<td>ten thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

proˈteid, a first or original compound in an organism.
proˈtoplastm, the first formative substance, πλάσμα.
protoxˈide, the first or lower oxide.
protozoˈa, the first, or lowest animals.
proˈtoplast, a primary formation, fr. πλάσμα, to form.
monad, a unit, ultimate atom, combining with a single atom.
monanˈdrous, a plant with one stamen (ἀνώπο, a man).
monobaˈsic, having a single base.
mon oˈgraph, a writing (γραφή) on a single subject.
monomaˈnia, mania with a single delusion.
monorˈchis, a male with but one testicle.
di'atom, lit. an organism composed of two atoms, lowest living organism.
dichot'omous, cut in twain (δίζυγος), dividing by twos.
dicrot'ic, a double stroke (χρότως) of pulse.
digas tric, double bellied, Latin biventer.
dimorphism, having two distinct forms (μώρφωτος).
diploë, a doubling, fold; πλάτω, to fold; two layers of cranial bones.
diplo'ma, lit. a folded parchment.
dis toma, an animal having two mouths; fluke worm.
disto'cia, birth of twins.
deuterop'athy, a secondary affection.
triat, an element capable of combining with three monad atoms.
trichot'omous, a dividing (τρίζυγος) by threes, τρίζω.
trisplanch'nic, belonging to viscera (σπλαγχναί) of three cavities; sympathetic nerve.
tetrad, an element capable of combining with four monad atoms.
tetran'drous, having four stamens.
pentad, an element capable of uniting with five monad atoms.
decan'drous, having ten stamens.
CHAPTER V.

Suffixes or Postfixes.

Suffixes are of two kinds: first, inflectional or inseparable, those which cannot exist separately and are employed exclusively to change the form and meaning of stems; and secondly, separable, those which are capable of being used alone without any connection with another word. For example, the ness in coldness belongs to the former variety of suffixes, while the man of carpenter belongs to the latter.

1. -æmia or -hæmia, from ἀἷμα, blood, is used to form compound words denoting that the substance indicated by the original word is in the blood, or describes the character of the blood; the first member of the compound thus having the signification of an adjective.

acetonæ'mia, acetone in the blood.
cholæ'mia, bile in the blood.
cholesteræ'mia, cholesterol in the blood.
galactæ'mia, milk in the blood.
hyperinæ'mia, excess of fibrin in blood.
hypinæ'mia, deficiency of fibrin in blood.
hydrae'mia, watery blood.
ischæ'mia, deficiency of blood.
leucæ'mia,* excess of white blood corpuscles, fr. λευκός, white.
leucocythæ'mia, excess of white blood corpuscles, from λευκοκυττός, a white blood corpuscle.
lithæ'mia, lithic acid in the blood.

* Leucæmia, septicæmia and uricæmia would be more properly spelled leuchæ'mia, septichæ'mia and urichæ'mia, thus preserving the aspirate ḷ. A' should not be used for ch in these words.
melanæ'mia, lit. black (μέλας) blood, pigment in blood.
olighæ'mia, deficiency of blood corpuscles, ὀλίγος, few.
piarræ'mia, fat in the blood.
pyæ'mia, pus (πῦων) in the blood.
saprae'mia, putrid (matter) in blood, fr. σαπρός, rotten.
septicae'mia, putrid blood, fr. σεπτός, putrid.
toxæ'mia, poison (τοξόν) in blood.
uræ'mia, urea or urine in blood, fr. ὀφρον, urine.
uricae'mia, uric acid in blood.

2. -agogue. Greek ἀγογά fr. ἀγω to lead, force, carry off. This suffix is attached to the stems of words denoting secretions or excretions, to form words signifying a remedy which will stimulate or carry them off.
chol'agogue, a remedy to carry off bile.
cop'ragogue, a remedy to carry off faeces.
emmen'agogue, a remedy to stimulate menstrual flow.
galact'agogue, a remedy to stimulate secretion of milk.
y'dragogue, a remedy to carry off water from the system.
panchym'agogue, a remedy to stimulate secretion of all digestive ferments.
sial'agogue, a remedy to stimulate salivary secretion.

3. -agra. Greek ἀγρα a seizure, fr. ἀγράω to pounce upon. This suffix denotes a sudden attack of pain, usually with inflammation of a gouty or rheumatic character. It is attached to the stems of words designating the part of the body affected. ἁγρα was first employed in this manner by Aristotle.
arth'ragra, gout or rheumatism of a joint.
cephal'agra, sudden attack of pain in the head.
car'pagra, sudden attack of pain in wrist.
cheir'agra, sudden rheumatic attack of hands.
cardi'agra, sudden pain in region of heart.
dactyl'agra, attack of gout or rheumatism in fingers.
gon'agra, attack of gout or rheumatism in knee.
om'agra, attack of gout or rheumatism in shoulder.
odont'agra, gouty or rheumatic toothache.
ophthal magra, gouty or rheumatic pain in eye.
pell'agra, lit. a skin attack, Italian leprosy.
pod'agra, a gouty attack of foot, gout.

4. -algia. Greek ἀλγία, fr. ἀλγός pain, ache. This suffix denotes an aching or neuralgic condition of the part designated by the primitive. ὀδυνία in Greek differs from ὀδόνη from which odynia is derived in being more general in its application, and was applied to both mental and physical pain. In medicine algia denotes a pain of longer duration than one designated by odynia, although these suffixes are in many cases used synonymously.
antral'gia, neuralgia of the antrum Highmori.
arthral'gia, chronic pain in a joint.
brachial'gia, armache.
cardial gia, lit. pain in heart, now applied to pain at cardiac end of stomach.
cephalal'gia, headache.
clitoral'gia, pain in clitoris.
ceelial gia, belly ache.
cystal'gia, neuralgic pain in bladder.
dermal'gia, neuralgia of skin.
enteral'gia, pain in intestines.
gastral'gia, stomach ache.
glossal'gia, neuralgia of tongue.
hepal'gia, pain in region of liver.
hysteral'gia, pain in womb.
mastal'gia, pain in breast.
metral'gia, pain in womb.
myal'gia, pain in muscles, muscular rheumatism.
nephral'gia, pain in region of kidney.
neural'gia, pain in a nerve.
nostal'gia, a painful longing to return home (νοστός, a return).
odontal'gia, toothache.
oophoral'gia, neuralgia of ovary.
orchial'gia, neuralgia of testicle.
ostal'gia, pain in a bone.
otal'gia, earache.
pancreatatalgia, pain in region of pancreas.
phallal'gia, pain in penis.
pleural'gia, side ache.
proctal gia, pain in anus or rectum.
prosopal'gia, facial neuralgia.
rhachal'gia, backache, pain in spine.
rhinal'gia, pain in nose.
splenal'gia, pain in region of spleen.
spondylal'gia, pain in a vertebra.
urethral'gia, pain in urethra.

With the great majority of the above words, the expression "neuralgia" of the part affected may be employed synonymously.

5. -atre'sia. Greek ἀτρησία, from ἄ, privative, and τρέω, to bore, unbored, equivalent to the Latin imperforatio. This suffix is attached to the stems of words designating organs of a tubular character and denotes an imperforate condition of these organs.
colpatre'sia, imperforate vagina.
enteratre'sia, imperforate intestine.
gynatre sia, imperforate condition of female (γυνή) genitals.
proctatre'sia, imperforate anus.
urethratre'sia, imperforate urethra.
6. -cace. Greek ἁξη, evil, from ἁξος, bad. This suffix was formerly much used to denote an ulcerated or offensive condition of the part designated by the primitive word. The word evil, as employed in poll evil, an ulceration on the back of the neck (poll) of horses, is the exact counterpart of the Greek ἁξη as a suffix. King's evil, scrofula, is an ulcerous condition of the glands of the neck, and was so called because the royal touch was supposed to cure it.

arthroc'ace, ulcerous disease of a joint.
gonoc'ace, ulcerous condition of knee, white swelling.
rhinoc'ace, fetid ulceration of nose.
stomatoc'ace, fetid ulceration of mouth.

7. -cele. Greek ἐλη, a hernia, rupture. This suffix denotes the protrusion of an organ or part from its normal position. It is attached sometimes to the stem of the word designating the part protruding, and sometimes to the stem of the word designating the locality in which the hernia exists.

bubon'ocele,* inguinal hernia, fr. βούβων, the groin.
bron'chocele, lit. a protrusion of the wind pipe, now applied to goitre.
col'pocèle, vaginal hernia.
cyst'ocele, hernia of the bladder.
epi'plocele, hernia of the omentum.
enceph'alocèle, hernia of the brain, (ἐγκεφαλίου).
en'terocele, a protrusion of the intestine.
gas'trocele, a protrusion of the stomach.
hæmat'ocele, a protruding tumor filled with blood.
hepat'ocele, a hernia of the liver or in region of liver.

* In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in cele, we may state, that they may be treated as Latin words and the suffix pronounced ce'le or as English words, in which case the suffix is pronounced cel.
hy'drocele, a protruding sac containing serum.
is'chiocele, hernia through inchiadic foramen.
menin'gocele, protrusion of meninges.
os'cheocele, scrotal hernia.
proc'tocele, hernia of rectum, prolapse of bowel.
sar'cocele, a fleshy enlargement of testicle.
splanch'nocele, a protrusion of any abdominal viscus.
trache'ocele, lit. a hernia in region of trachea, goitre.

8. -ec'tomy. Greek ἔκτομι, from ἔκτεμνω, to cut out, a cutting, extirpation. This suffix is employed to form words signifying the total removal of the part or organ specified by the primitive. It differs from the suffix -tomy, which denotes the operation of cutting, but not necessarily of cutting out or removal. The Latin equivalent of ἔκτομι is exsectio.
ar'threctomy, exsection of a joint.
chond'rectomy, resection of a cartilage.
cionectomy, ablation of uvula.
coccyg'ectomy, exsection of coccyx.
clit'oectomy, ablation of clitoris.
corectomy, cutting out a part of the iris.
glos'sectomy, extirpation of the tongue.
hyster'ectomy, extirpation of uterus.
laryng'ectomy, extirpation of larynx.
neph'rectomy, extirpation of kidney.
neurectomy, exsection of a portion of a nerve.
ooph'rectomy, extirpation of ovary.
orchi'ectomy, extirpation of testicle, castration.
ophthalm'ectomy, removal of eyeball.
phac'ectomy, removal of crystalline lens.
proct'ectomy, removal of portion of rectum.
pylor'oectomy, resection of pylorus.
splen'ectomy, removal of spleen.
9. -graphy. Greek γραφιν, from γράφω, to write. A suffix denoting description of the thing designated by the primitive. -graph denotes an instrument for recording the movements of an organ; -grapher, one who writes about or describes a thing.

cardiograph, an instrument for recording the movements of the heart.
myograph, an instrument for recording movements of muscles.
sphygmograph, an instrument for recording the vibrations of an artery, fr. σφυτήμος, pulse.
adeno'graphy, a description of the glands.
climato'graphy, a description of climates (κλίμα).
cytog'raphy, a description of cells (κύτταρος).
desmo'graphy, a description of ligaments.
demog'raphy, a description of a people, vital statistics.
embryog'raphy, a description of embryos.
ethnog'raphy, a description of races or nations.
haematog'raphy, a description of the blood.
myog'raphy, a description of muscles, recording muscular movements.
neurog'raphy, a description of nervous diseases.
nosog'raphy, a description of diseases.
pharmacog'raphy, a description of drugs.
sphyg'graphy, the art of using the sphygmograph.
syphilog'raphy, a description of syphilitic lesions.

10. -ia. (Greek ια.) The Greek medical writers added this termination to the stem of a word designating an organ to denote a morbid condition of that organ. This termination is not much employed at present in the formation of new words, but a number of words thus formed have come down to us with meanings more or less changed.
ade'nia, disease of the lymphatic glands.
hyste'ria, originally womb disease, now a nervous affection.
me'tria, originally womb disease, now puerperal fever.
ophthal'mia, originally eye disease, now inflammation of the eye.
onych'ia, originally nail disease, now felon or whitlow.
pneumo'nia, originally lung disease, now inflammation of lungs.
diphthe'ria, originally disease of the membranes (aíģθερα) now an infectious disease with formation of false membrane.

II. -ic. Greek -ικός. A suffix used in the formation of adjectives, and denoting pertaining or belonging to the thing specified by the primitive. It is equivalent to the Latin -alis and -icus. The following are a few adjectives thus formed:—

caustic, burning, from καίω, to burn.
chronic, enduring, from κρόνος, time.
clonic, belonging to irregular spasm, fr. κλόνος, tumult.
extec'tic, selective, from ἕλεγω, to select.
enthet'ic, inoculable, from ἐνθετὶμ, to put in.
esoter'ic, pertaining to the organism, fr. ἕσσωτηρ, within.
hero'ic, belonging to a hero (ἥρως), applied to extreme methods of treatment.
idiopath'ic, belonging to a disease (παθός) originating within one's self (ίδως), not acquired from without.
mephit'ic, belonging to a skunk (μηψίς), stinking.
picric, bitter (πικρός).
pol'iclinic, a city (πόλις) clinic.
polyclin'ic, a clinic with many beds or departments.
sporad ic, lit. sown, from σπείρω, to sow; not epidemic.
sthenic, pertaining to strength (σθενός), strong.
styptic, astringent, from στής, to contract.
tonic, making tense, firm, strong, from τείνω, to stretch.
trophic, nourishing, from τρέω, to nourish.

12. -i'tis. Greek -ίτις. This suffix was originally a simple adjective termination like -ic, and was used with νόσος, disease. For example, νεφρής, feminine νεφρίτις, means belonging to the kidneys, and we find the word so used by Hippocrates and Thucydides. Ἡ γαστρίτις νόσος meant "the stomach complaint," ἡ νεφρίτις νόσος "the kidney complaint." At a later period the word νόσος, disease, was usually omitted. During the present century, and especially in all recent nosologies, this suffix is employed to designate an inflammation of the part specified by the primitive word.

adeni'tis, inflammation of a gland.
antri'tis, inflammation of antrum of Highmore.
aorti'tis, inflammation of aorta.
areri'tis, inflammation of an artery.
arthri'tis, inflammation of a joint.
balan'i'tis, inflammation of glans penis.
blephar'i'tis, inflammation of eyelids.
bronchi'tis, inflammation of bronchi.
cardi'tis, inflammation of heart.
chondri'tis, inflammation of a cartilage.
cioni'tis, inflammation of uvula.
clitori'tis, inflammation of clitoris.
coli'tis, inflammation of colon.
colpi'tis, inflammation of vagina.
cysti'tis, inflammation of bladder.
dactyli'tis, syphilitic enlargement of fingers (a word coined by Bumstead).
dermati'tis, inflammation of skin.
dacryocystitis, inflammation of lachrymal sac.
dacrocyosolenitis, inflammation of lachrymal duct.
elytritis, inflammation of vagina.
epididymitis, inflammation of epididymis.
encephalitis, inflammation of brain substance.
enteritis, inflammation of intestine.
gastritis, inflammation of stomach.
glossitis, inflammation of tongue.
hepatitis, inflammation of liver.
hyalitis, inflammation of hymen.
initis, inflammation of muscular fibres.
isteritis, inflammation of fauces.
keraitis, inflammation of cornea.
laryngitis, inflammation of larynx.
mastitis, inflammation of breast.
meningitis, inflammation of meninges.
metopantritis, inflammation of frontal sinuses.
metritis, inflammation of womb.
myositis, inflammation of muscles.
myelitis, inflammation of marrow or spinal cord.
nephritis, inflammation of kidney.
neurois, inflammation of a nerve.
nychitis, inflammation of labia minora.
œsophagitis, inflammation of œsophagus.
oophoritis, inflammation of ovaries.
orchitis, inflammation of testicle.
osteitis, inflammation of bone.
ophthalmitis, inflammation of globe of eye.
ophthia, inflammation of ear.
pachy meningitis, inflammation of dura mater.
paranepluritis, inflammation of suprarenal capsule.
parotitis, inflammation of parotid glands, mumps.
pancreatitis, inflammation of pancreas.
peritonitis, inflammation of peritonæum.
phallitis, inflammation of penis.
phacitis, inflammation of crystalline lens.
phacocystitis, inflammation of capsule of lens.
pharyngitis, inflammation of pharynx.
phlebitis, inflammation of a vein.
pleuritis, inflammation of the pleura.
pneumonitis, inflammation of lungs.
pylephlebitis, inflammation of portal vein.
proctitis, inflammation of rectum.
poliomyelitis, gray (πόλυς) inflammation of spinal cord.
posthitis, inflammation of foreskin.
pyelitis, inflammation of pelvis of kidney.
rachitis, inflammation of spine; rickets.
rhinitis, inflammation of nose.
salpingitis, inflammation of tube (Fallopian or Eustachian).
splenitis, inflammation of spleen.
spondylitis, inflammation of a vertebra.
staphylitis, inflammation of uvula.
stomatitis, inflammation of mouth.
syndesmitis, inflammation of a ligament.
tracheitis, inflammation of trachea.
trachelitis, inflammation of neck of womb.
typhilitis, inflammation of cæcum.
ulitis, inflammation of gums.
uraniscitis, inflammation of palate.
ureteritis, inflammation of ureter.
urethritis, inflammation of urethra.

13. -logy. Greek λογία, from λόγος, a word, discourse, or treatise. This suffix is added to the stems of words to form compounds denoting a scientific treatise on, or the science of the thing designated by the primitive.
adenology, a treatise on glands.
ætiology, a treatise on the causes of disease.
angeiology, a treatise on vessels.
arteriology, a treatise on arteries.
arthroleg, a treatise on joints.
bacteriology, a treatise on bacteria (βακτηρία).
bioiology, a treatise on life, or the science of life.
chondroleg, a treatise on cartilages.
climatoleg, a treatise on climates.
cranioleg, a treatise on the skull or skulls.
dendroleg, a treatise on trees (δέντρον).
dermatology, the science treating of the skin.
eccrineleg, the science treating of secretions (εκχύσεις).
embryology, the science treating of embryos.
encephalology, the science treating of the brain.
epidemiology, the science treating of epidemics.
ethnology, the science treating of races or nations (θνος).
gastrology, the science treating of the stomach.
glossology, the science treating of the tongue or of words.
gynaecology, the science treating of diseases of women (γυνη, a woman).
hæmology, the science treating of the blood.
helminthology, the science treating of intestinal worms (ελμος).
histology, the science treating of tissues (ιστος).
homology, a treatise on corresponding parts or organs.
ydroleg, a treatise on water.
ymenology, a treatise on membranes.
ypnoleg, a treatise on sleep.
iamatology, the science treating of remedies materia medica.
laryngology, the science treating of the larynx or throat.
loimology, the science treating of plagues (λοίμος).
mastology, the science treating of the breast.
microbiology, the science treating of minute organisms.
morphology, the science treating of forms (μορφή).
myology, the science treating of muscles.
mycology, the science treating of mucous membranes.
necrology, a science treating of the dead members of a society.
nephrology, a treatise on the kidneys.
neurology, the science treating of the nerves and their diseases.
nosology, the science treating of the classification of diseases.
odontology, the science treating of the teeth.
oncology, the science treating of tumors.
ophtalmology, the science treating of the eyes.
osteology, the science treating of bones.
otology, the science treating of the ears.
paedology, the science treating of children and their diseases.
parasitology, the science treating of parasites.
pathology, the science treating of diseases (πάθος).
phalology, the science treating of the penis.
pharmacology, the science treating of the action of drugs.
phonology, the science treating of the voice.
physiology, the science treating of growth, or life, (φυσική).
phytology, the science treating of plants, (φυτόν).
posology, the science treating of dose, fr. ποσός, how much?
proctology, the science treating of the rectum and anus.
psychology, the science treating of the mind, (ψυχή).
rhinology, the science treating of the nose.
spermatology, the science treating of the semen.
splanchnology, the science treating of the viscera.
semiology, the science treating of signs and symptoms, fr. σημείον, a sign.
symptomatology, the science treating of symptoms of disease.
syndesmology, a treatise on ligaments.
tenontology, a treatise on tendons.
teratology, a treatise on monstrosities, (τέρας, a monster).
toxicology, a treatise on poisons, (τοιχων).
traumatology, a treatise on wounds.
urology, a treatise on the urine.
zymology, a treatise on ferments.

14. -malacia. Greek μαλακία, softness, from μαλακός, soft. This word, equivalent to the Latin mollitieS, is employed as a suffix to denote an abnormal softening of the part designated by the primitive.
cardiomalacia, softening of tissues of the heart.
chondromalacia, softening of a cartilage.
gastromalacia, softening of walls of stomach.
hysteromalacia, or hysteromalacoma, softening of tissue of womb.
keratomalacia, softening of the cornea.
myelomalacia, softening of spinal cord.
osteomalacia, softening of bones, mollities ossium.
phacomalacia, softening of the crystalline lens.
splenomalacia, softening of the spleen.

15. -mania. Greek μανία, madness, a word akin to μήν, the moon, which the ancients supposed to be the cause of insanity. Mania is commonly derived from μένος, mind, whence, μνήμων, to remember. It is used as a suffix in which the primitive has an adjective signification, denoting a prominent symptom of the mania.*

* We occasionally meet with such words as morphinomania and cocaineomania denoting a morbid condition of the nervous system caused by morphine or cocaine. These words should not be admitted to our vocabularies, for aside from being hybrids, they are used to designate diseases in which there are no well-marked delusions. This latter objection applies also to methomania and anomania when applied to cases in which drunkenness is the cause and not the result of the mental aberration.
daemonomānia, insanity in which the patient believes himself to be possessed of devils (δαιμονίων).
dipsomānia, insanity with excessive thirst (διψα) for alcohol.
erotomānia, a mania for loving the opposite sex; from Ἐρως, Cupid.
hysteromānia, hysterical mania.
kleptomānia, mania in which theft is the prominent symptom, from κλέπτω, to steal.
methomānia, insanity in which the patient has an uncontrollable desire to become intoxicated; fr. μεθ, drunkenness.
nymphomānia, mania of women for sexual intercourse.
ocnomānia, same as methomānia, fr. οἶνος, wine.
pyromānia, insanity in which the patient sets buildings on fire, from πῦρ, fire.
theomānia, religious insanity, from θεός, god.

16. -odynia. Greek ὀδοντια, from ὀδοντι, severe physical pain, like Latin dolor and Sanskrit du. It is used as a suffix and attached to the stem of the word designating the location of the pain.
arthrodyinia, pain in a joint.
cardiodyinia, pain in the heart.
coccoydynia, pain in coccygeal region.
gastrodyinia, pain in stomach.
metrodyinia, pain in womb.
mastodyinia, pain in breast.
opthalmodyinia, pain in eye.
phalldyinia, pain in penis.
pleurodyinia, pain in side or pleura.

17. -œde'ma. Greek οἴδημα, a swelling, from οἴδεω, to swell. This word is used as a suffix to denote a swelling due to the infiltration of lymph, unless other-
wise specified by the primitive. It is attached (1) to the stems of words designating the fluid which causes the swelling, and (2) to the stems of words designating the part where the swelling exists. It is not considered to be in good taste to use this suffix in the formation of the latter class of compounds which are necessarily words of many syllables. "Edema of the brain," for example, is preferable to encephalœdema.

(1) hydroœdema, infiltration of tissues with watery fluid. lymphœdema, infiltration of tissues with lymph. myxœdema, infiltration of tissues with a substance resembling mucus (μῦζα).

(2) blepharoœdema, infiltration of tissues of eyelids. nymphaœdema, infiltration of tissues of labia minora. phallœdema, infiltration of tissues of penis. pneumonœdema, infiltration of tissues of lungs.

18. -oid. Greek -οιδές or -ωδές, from εἶδος, a form or image. This is an adjective suffix Latinized into -odes, -oides, or -oidalis, and is the exact equivalent of Latin -formis, from forma, a shape, or the English shaped, like.

dendroid, gland-like.
anthropoid, man-like or man-shaped, fr. ἀνθρωπος, man.
cesto'des, girdle-like, fr. κεστός, a girdle.
chon'droid, cartilage-like.
cho'roid, leather-like.
cir'soid, like a varix (κιρσός).
cli'noid, bed-like, fr. κλίνη, a couch.
cot'loid, glue-like, fr. κόλλη, glue.
con'choid, shell-shaped, fr. κοχύλι, a shell.
co'noid, cone-shaped, fr. κώνος, a cone.
cor'acoid, crow-bill-shaped, fr. κοράκις, a raven or crow.
cor' onoid, crown-like, fr. κορόνη, a crown.
cot'yloid, cup-shaped, fr. κοτύλη, a cup.
cri'coid, ring-shaped, fr. κρίκος, a ring.
cu'boid, cube-shaped, fr. κυβός, a cube.
del'toid, delta-shaped, i. e. like Δ.
der'moid, skin-like.
des'moid, ligament-like.
enceph'aloid, like brain tissue.
eth'moid, sieve-like, fr. έθμος, a sieve.
gle'noi d, cave-like, fr. γλυτη, a cavity.
hæm' atoid, blood-like.
ha'loid, salt-like, fr. ἅλς, salt, or the sea.
he'l'coid, ulcer-like, fr. ἥλκος, an ulcer.
hy' aloid, glass-like, from βάλος, glass.
hy' oid, upsilon-shaped, like υ.
hys'teroid, hysteria-like.
ke'l oid, tumor-like, resembling a rupture (χηλή).
lamb'doid, lambda-shaped, i. e. like Λ.
lep'idoid, scale-like, from λεπίς, a scale.
mas'toid, breast or nipple-shaped.
my'oid, muscle-like.
nà' noid, dwarf-like, from νάνος, a dwarf.
nem' atoid, thread-like, from νημα, a thread.
neph'roid, kidney-shaped.
odon'toid, tooth-like.
os'teoid, bone-like.
p ter'ygoid, wing-like, aliform, from πτερυξ, a wing.
rheu'matoid, like rheumatism.
se s'amoid, like a sesame seed.
sig'm oid, sigma-shaped, i. e. like ζ.
sphe' noid, wedge-shaped, from σφῆνη, a wedge.
tet'anoid, like tetanus.
thy'roid, shield-shaped, from θυρός, a shield.
trap'ezoid, table-like, from τράπεζα, a table.
typhoid, like typhus, from τυφος, stupor.
xiph'oid, sword-like, from ξιφος, a sword.

19. -o'ma. Greek -ωμα. This is an inseparable suffix used in the formation of nouns from verbs (verbal nouns). It denotes the result of the action of the verb. Thus, from καρκινος, a crab, Latin cancer, the verb καρκινω, to have a cancer, is formed, and from this verb is derived καρκινωμα (carcinoma) the result of the cancerous process, the cancerous tumor. Many of the verbs denoting morbid processes in Greek end in ωμα, and from these, verbal nouns designating the result of the action expressed by the verb, are formed by adding -ωμα, -ομα, to the stem. In cases where this termination is apparently added to a noun stem, the intermediate formation of a verb is understood. For example, αδενομα is not derived directly from αδηνα, a gland, but from αδενω, to form a gland, and αδενομα means a gland-like formation or tumor. -ομα is now limited to the construction of words designating tumors formed as the result of morbid processes and malignant growths of all kinds.

atheroma, a groat-like tumor, fr. αθηνα, groats.
angeioma, a vascular tumor, fr. αγγειον, a vessel.
cephaloma, a brain-like tumor, fr. κεφαλή, head.
cephalhæmatoma, a blood tumor on the head.
chondroma, a cartilaginous tumor.
dermatoma, a cutaneous tumor.
encephaloma, a brain-like tumor.
enchondroma, a cartilaginous tumor from bone.
epithelioma, an epithelial tumor.
glioma, a glue-like tumor, from γλυκα, glue.
hæmatoma, a tumor containing blood.
inoma, a fibrous tumor, from δευς, fibre.
keratoma, a horny tumor, from κερας, a horn.
leucoma, a white tumor, from λευκός, white.
lipoma, a fatty tumor.
melanoma, a black pigmentary tumor.
myoma, a muscular tumor.
myxoma, a tumor composed of mucous tissue.
neuroma, a nerve tumor.
odontoma, a dental tumor.
osteoma, a bony tumor.
othæmatoma, a blood tumor of ear, hæmatoma auris.
sarcoma, a malignant fleshy tumor.
scleroma, a hard tumor, from σκληρός, hard.
staphyloma, a grape-like tumor, i. e. projection of cornea.
steatoma, a tumor containing stiff fat.
sycoma, a fig-like excrescence, fr. σῖκους, a fig.
trachoma, rough (ζωιχός) swelling of eyelid, or conjunctiva.
xanthoma, a yellow fibrous tumor, fr. ἕλος, yellow.

20. on'cus. Greek ὄνκος, a word meaning, primarily, a weight, from ὄνκω, to bend (the arm of a balance); cognate with Sanskrit ankamin, with Latin uncus, a hook, and uncia, an ounce, and with English ankle, the bend between leg and foot. As a suffix -on'cus has the secondary meaning of a tumor or mass without regard to its origin, a non-malignant tumor; thus differing from -oma which designates a tumor resulting from a morbid process and -cele which denotes ordinarily a tumor due to the misplacement of a viscus. -oncus is added to the stem of the noun which designates the location of the tumor.
arthoncus, a tumor in a joint; floating cartilage.
episeioncus, a tumor in pubic region, or of labia, from ἐπισείζον, pubes.
hepatoncus, a tumor of the liver.
mastoncus, a tumor of the breast.
pancreatoncus, a tumor of the pancreas.
phalloncus, a tumor of the penis.
splenoncus, a tumor of the spleen.
uloncus, a tumor of the gums.

21. -opia. Greek -ωπία, from ὀφ, the eye or eye-sight, from ὀπτω, to see. -opsia, Greek -ωφία, from the same. These are used as suffixes to the stems of words used adjectively denoting the kind of sight or defect of vision.

amblyopia, defective or weak sight, fr. ἀμβλύος, blunted.
ametropia, abnormal (ἀμετρον, out of measure) sight.
asthenopia, weak (ἀσθενείς) sight.
copyopia, weary sight, from κόπος, weary.
diplopia, double (δίπλων) sight, seeing double.
emmetropia, normal (ἐμμετρον, in measure) vision.
hemeralopia, sight by day only, fr. ἡμέρα, day.
haematopsia, blood-colored vision.
hyperopia, over (ὑπερ) vision; far sight.
myopia, fr. μῦο, to shut the eyes; a symptom of nearsightedness; near sight.
micropsia, vision in which objects appear smaller than they are.
megalopsia, vision in which objects appear larger than they are.
xanthopsia, yellow vision, from ξανθός, yellow.

22. -pathy. Greek πάθος, from πάθος, an affection, disease. This suffix is used in two ways: (1) it is attached to the stems of nouns to denote a diseased condition of the part designated by primitive, and (2) to the stems of adjectives or words used adjectively to form compounds denoting a system of treatment.
(1) adenop'athy, diseased condition of lymphatic glands
cardiop'athy, diseased condition of heart.
hysterop'athy, diseased condition of womb.
neurop'athy, a diseased condition of nervous system.
psychop'athy, a diseased condition of mind.

(2) allop'athy, a word coined by Hahnemann to denote
means of cure otherwise than by homoeo-
pathy, fr. ἀλλος, other.
dæmonop'athy, cure by invoking the aid of spirits,
fr. δαίμων, spirit.
electrop'athy, cure by use of electricity.
homœop'athy, cure by using remedies producing
symptoms like (ὁμοιός) those of the disease.
hydrop'athy, cure by using water.
theop'athy, cure by invoking God (θεός); prayer cure.

23. -phobia. Greek -φοβία, from φόβος, fear, or
φοβέω, to be afraid. This suffix is used to form words
denoting the symptom of morbid fear. It is attached to
the stem of the word which designates that of which
the patient is afraid.

agoraphobia, fear of the market place (ἀγορά); of being
alone in large places.
anthropophobia, dread of society, man-kind (ἀνθρωπός).
cynophobia, morbid fear of dogs (κύος).
cypriphobia, fear of sexual intercourse, fr. Κυρίς, Venus.
kenophobia, fear of empty places, fr. κενός, empty.
hydrophobia, fear of water, a misnomer for rabics.
mysophobia, fear of contamination, from μορφή, dirt.
photophobia, dread or intolerance of light.
pyrophobia, fear of fire.
syphiliphobia, morbid fear of contracting syphilis.
24. -plasty. Greek -πλαστία, from πλάσσω, to mould. This suffix denotes the operation by which the part designated by the primitive is restored. If the tissue is taken from the patient the operation is called *autoplasty*, if from another, *heteroplasty*, from ἕτερος, other. blepharoplasty, restoration of eyelid.
cheiloplasty, restoration of lip.
cystoplasty, restoration of walls of bladder.
dermoplasty, restoration of skin; skin grafting.
etroplasty, restoration of the vaginal walls.
gastroplasty, restoration of walls of stomach.
gnathoplasty, restoration of the tissues on jaw or cheek.
helcoplasty, restoration of skin over an ulcer (ἐλκος).
keratoplasty, restoration of cornea.
oscheoplasty, restoration of scrotal sac.
perinaeoplasty, restoration of perinaeum.
rhinoplasty, restoration of nose.
urethroplasty, restoration of urethra.

25. -rhaphy. Greek ῥαφία, from ῥαφή, a suture or seam, from ῥάπτω, to sew or stitch. Thus we speak of the *rhaphis perinae* and *rhaphis occipitis*, because these parts appear to have been stitched together. The suffix -rhaphy denotes the operation of suturing the part designated by the primitive.
elytron'rhaphy, suturing the vagina.
exteron'rhaphy, suturing an intestine.
neuro'rhaphy, suturing a nerve.
perinæor'rhaphy, suturing the perinaeum.
proctor'rhaphy, suturing the rectum or anus.
staphylor'rhaphy, lit. suturing the uvula (σταφυλή); a misnomer for suturing the palate for cleft palate.
trachelor'rhaphy, suturing the neck of uterus.
uraniscor'rhaphy, suturing the palate for cleft palate.
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26. -rha'gia. Greek ῥαγία, from ῥέγνυμι, to burst forth. This suffix is attached to stems of words, (1) to denote an excessive flow of blood from the part designated by the primitive, or (2) to denote an excessive flow of the substance designated by the primitive. In the former class it may usually be translated hemorrhage of. blennorrhagia, an excessive discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa.

clitorrhagia, hemorrhage from clitoris.
enterrhagia, hemorrhage from bowels.
haemorrhagia, an abnormal flow of blood.
menorrhagia, an excessive flow of menstrual blood.
metorrhagia, hemorrhage from the womb, not menstrual.
ymorrhagia, a hemorrhage from the labia minora.
phallorrhagia, a hemorrhage from the penis.
pharyngorrhagia, a hemorrhage from the pharynx.
rhinorrhagia, a hemorrhage from the nose.
ulorrhagia, a hemorrhage from the gums.

27. -rhœ'a. Greek ῥοια, from ῥέω, to flow, equivalent to the Latin fliuxus, from fluo, to flow. This suffix, when attached to the stems of nouns designating parts of the body, denotes an abnormal flow of mucus (catarrh) or other secretion from the part specified by the primitive. It is also attached to the stems of words used adjectively describing the nature of the flux.

blennorrhœa, an abnormal discharge of mucus.
bronchorrhœa, catarrh of the bronchi.
catarrh, a flowing down (κατά); excessive discharge of mucus.
cystorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder.
colporrhœa, vaginal catarrh.
diarrhoea, flowing through (διά) of contents of intestines.
emmenorrhœa, monthly flow, menses.
enterorrhœa, catarrh of intestines.
galactorrhœa, excessive flow of milk.
gastrorrhœa, catarrh of stomach.
gonorrhœa, flow of semen; misnomer for blennorrhagia.
hydrorrhœa, watery discharge.
laryngorrhœa, catarrh of larynx.
leucorrhœa, white (λυχός) discharge from vagina.
metrorrhœa, catarrh of uterus.
ophthalmorrhœa, catarrh of eyes.
orrhorrhœa, discharge of serum (ούρος).
orrhœa, catarrh of ear.
pharyngorrhœa, catarrh of pharynx.
piarrhœa, excessive flow from sebaceous glands.
proctorrhœa, catarrh of rectum.
rhinorrhœa, nasal catarrh.
salpingorrhœa, catarrh of Eustachian tube.
spermatorrhœa, abnormal flow of semen.
trachelorrhœa, catarrh of cervix uteri.

28. -sis. Greek αί. A suffix used in forming verbal nouns. It is equivalent to the Latin -ens, -entia, -cia, and English -ing, and denotes a process, action, or possession. It is added to the stems of verbs to form nouns denoting the continuance of such action, process, or possession. Thus from ἀποθαρώ, coal, we have the verb ἀποθαράζω, to turn to coal, and ἀποθάραξις, a turning to coal, now applied to the deposit of coal dust in the lungs, or to the formation of carbuncles (ἀποθάραξις) which were supposed to resemble coals. So also carcinosis denotes the cancerous process, formation of cancer, as carcinoma denotes the result of the process, a cancerous tumor.
amauro sis, a darkening, blindness, fr. ἀμαύρω, to darken
archebio' sis, original (ἀρχή, beginning) formation of life, from βιος, to live.
argyro'sis, lit. a turning silver; a deposit of silver salts in tissues.

biogen'esis, generation of life, fr. ἰωτζεςεᾶω, to form life.

byssino'sis, lit. a turning to cotton (ἐισασος); deposit of cotton in lungs.

cardiec'tasis, dilatation of heart, fr. ἐκτῶ, to distend.

chemo'sis, lit. formation of a cavity (γ'clock); inflammation of eyes in which the cornea seems to be in a cavity.

chloro'sis, a turning greenish yellow, from χιωρόω, to turn green.

chromidro'sis, having colored sweat, fr. χρωμος, colored.

cirrho'sis, turning reddish yellow, from χφρόω, to turn reddish yellow.

copho'sis, deafness, from χοτω, to be deaf.

coreclei'sis, closing of the pupil, from χορφλεῖω, to close.

cyano'sis, turning blue (κάνως).

cyrto'sis, a bending, from χρτοω, to bend.

dermatol'ysis, a shedding of the skin, from δερματολῶ, to cast off the skin.

distichi'asis, having a double row (διστερος) of eyelashes.

dosis, dose, a giving, fr. δώωμ, to give.

echymo'sis, a pouring out of blood into the tissues, fr. ἔγκρυμω, to pour out.

elephanti'asis, becoming like an elephant (ἔλεφανταίςω); a disease in which there is great hypertrophy of tissues.

gompho'sis, (articulating) like a molar tooth, fr. γομφόω, to cut teeth.

hæmatem'esis, a vomiting of blood, fr. αίματζμέω.

helco'sis, ulceration, fr. ἕλκω, to ulcerate.

helminthi'asis, having intestinal worms, fr. ἡλμυθίδαςω, to have worms.

histol'ysis, dissolution of tissue.
hystricis\text{asis}, resembling a hedgehog (\(\sigma\tau\rho\varepsilon\zeta\)); stiffness of the hair.

ichthysis, resembling a fish (\(\gamma\theta\zeta\)); scaly skin disease.

iridokinesis, abnormal movement or twitching of iris.

lithasis, formation of calculi (\(\lambda\iota\delta\omega\)).

lordosis, a bending forward of spine, from \(\lambda\omega\rho\delta\omega\), to bow down.

lysis, solution, breaking up of a disease, fr. \(\lambda\nu\omega\), to loose.

narcoysis, stupefaction, from \(\nu\alpha\rho\kappa\omega\), to stupefy.

necrosis, a dying, mortification, fr. \(\nu\varepsilon\kappa\rho\omega\), to mortify.

pathogenesis, generation of a disease.

phimosis, a muzzling (of penis with foreskin) fr. \(\varepsilon\tau\mu\omega\), to muzzle.

phlegmosis or -masia, inflammation, from \(\phi\lambda\xi\gamma\mu\alpha\zeta\omega\), to inflame.

phtheiri\text{asis}, having lice, fr. \(\phi\theta\xi\iota\rho\alpha\zeta\omega\), to have lice.

phthysis, a wasting, fr. \(\phi\theta\iota\omega\), to waste away.

pityriasis, scurfiness, fr. \(\pi\tau\upsilon\rho\iota\alpha\zeta\omega\), to be scurfy.

poliosis, turning gray of hair, fr. \(\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\omicron\omega\), to become gray.

porosis, a hardening, callous, fr. \(\pi\omega\rho\omega\), to harden.

psoriasis, having the itch, fr. \(\phi\omega\rho\alpha\); a squamous skin disease.

ptosis, a falling, drooping of the eyelid, fr. \(\pi\iota\pi\tau\omega\), to fall.

pyrosis, a burning (in the stomach), fr. \(\pi\upsilon\rho\omega\), to set on fire.

rhachiocampsis, spinal curvature, fr. \(\chi\alpha\mu\pi\tau\omega\), to curve.

rhachiocyphosis, having a hump back, fr. \(\chi\omicron\zeta\omicron\omega\), to make a hump.

rhesis, a rupture of a vessel, fr. \(\rho\gamma\nu\nu\mu\), to burst.

rhutidosis, a wrinkling (of cornea before death), fr. \(\rho\nu\tau\omega\delta\omega\), to wrinkle.

satyriasis, acting like a satyr, inordinate sexual desire, fr. \(\sigma\alpha\tau\nu\rho\iota\alpha\zeta\omega\), to play the satyr.

scoliosis, curvature (of spine), fr. \(\sigma\chi\omicron\iota\omega\), to be crooked.
trichi'asis, having hairs, eyelashes growing into eyes, fr. θριζ, a hair.
trichino'sis, being affected with trichinae.
zymo'sis, fermentation, an infectious process, fr. ζυμω, to make yeast, to ferment.

29. -scopy. Greek -σκοπία, from σκοπέω, to examine. A word derived from σκέπτομαι, to look at, like Latin inspectio, from specio. This suffix denotes the act of examining the part specified by the primitive. It is equivalent to the Latin spectio.
elytros'copy, the examination of the vagina.
endos'copy, the examination of cavities, parts within.
gastros'copy, the examination of the stomach.
gynæcos'copy, the examination of female genitals.
laryngos'copy, the examination of the larynx.
micros'copy, the examination of small things.
ophthalmos'copy, the examination of the eye.
otos'copy, the examination of the ear.
pharyngos'copy, the examination of the throat.
proctos'copy, the examination of the rectum.
rhinos'copy, the examination of the nose.
stethos'copy, the examination of the chest.
urethros'copy, the examination of the urethra.

All of the words ending in -scopy signify an ocular examination, except stethoscope, which denotes an examination by means of the ear.

30. -s'mus. Greek -σμος, English -sm. A termination added to the stems of intensive and frequentative verbs, i. e. those ending in σω, to form verbal nouns. Thus, from σκατω, to draw, we form the intensive verb σκάτω, to draw hard, or with a frequentative sense, to draw often. From this verb we get σκάτωμος, Latin spas-
mus, English spasm. As a termination it denotes that the action expressed by the verb takes place frequently or rapidly. A secondary meaning is irritability or spasm. With this signification it is attached to the stem of the noun designating the part affected. In a few cases, as in aneurysm, from ἀνευρόζω, to widen out, it has the same signification as the termination -sis.

erethism, irritability, from ἔρεθιζω, to irritate.
rheumatism, lit. abounding in humors (ῥέμαζω).
laryngismus, spasm of larynx, from λαρύμιζω, to shout.
marasmus, a rapid wasting, fr. μαραζω, to waste away.
œsophagismus, spasm of œsophagus.
pharyngismus, spasm of pharynx.
priapism, constant or frequent erection of penis.
ptyalism, spitting frequently, salivation, fr. πταλίω, to spit.
strabismus, squinting, fr. στράβιζω, to squint.
trachelismus, a throttling spasm of neck, fr. τραχείζω, to throttle.
tenesmus, a constant or severe straining (τενέζω, to strain severely).
trismus, a gnashing the teeth, lock-jaw, from τρίζω, to grate the teeth.

31. -tomy. Greek τομία, from τέμνω, to cut. A suffix equivalent to Latin sectio, cutting, used to form words denoting the operation of cutting the part designated by the primitive. As it means simply incision, it should not be applied to operations of cutting out, or removing a part. Lithotomy, for example, is a misnomer, for the stone is not cut but cut out, the bladder being the part incised. Lithectomy or litho-cystotomy, bladder cutting for stone, would have been better words to designate the operation.
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amygdalotomy, cutting the tonsils.
anatomy, cutting up (ἀνά), dissection.
anthropotomy, human anatomy.
arteriotomy, section of an artery.
bronchotomy, section of a bronchus.
chondrotomy, cutting a cartilage.
cholecystotomy, cutting the gall bladder.
cionotomy, cutting the uvula.
colotomy, cutting the colon.
craniotomy, cutting the skull.
cystotomy, cutting the bladder.
elytrotomy, cutting the vagina.
embryotomy, cutting the embryo or foetal head.
enterotomy, cutting the intestine.
hysterotomy, cutting the womb.
keratotomy, cutting the cornea.
laryngotomy, cutting the larynx.
laparotomy, cutting the loin.
laparo-elytrotomy, cutting the loin and vagina.
myotomy, cutting a muscle.
nephrotomy, cutting into the kidney.
neurotomy, cutting a nerve.
œsophagotomy, cutting the œsophagus.
orchiotomy, cutting a testicle.
osteotomy, cutting a bone.
phacocystotomy, cutting into the capsule of lens.
pharyngotomy, cutting into the pharynx.
phlebotomy, cutting into a vein, venesection.
pneumonotomy, cutting into the lung.
proctotomy, cutting into the rectum or anus.
rhachiotomy, cutting the spine.
salpingotomy, cutting the Fallopian tube.
staphylotomy, cutting the uvula.
syndesmot'omy, cutting a ligament.
syringot'omy, cutting a fistula (σύριγγα γένους).
tenot'omy, cutting a tendon.
tracheot'omy, cutting the trachea.
trachelot'omy, cutting neck of womb.
typhlot'omy, cutting the cæcum.
urethrot'omy, cutting the urethra.

32. -u'ria. English -ury, Greek -ουρία, from ὑρέω, to urinate. This suffix is attached to the stems of words used adjectively to form compounds designating the various abnormalities of the urine and micturition.
anuria, total suppression of urine.
azoturia, excess of urea in urine, fr. azote, a name for nitrogen.
choluria, bile in the urine.
chyluria, chyle in the urine.
dysuria, difficult or painful urination.
galacturia, milk in the urine, or milk-white urine.
galactosuria, milk sugar in the urine.
glycosuria, glucose in the urine.
haematuria, blood in the urine.
haemaglobinuria, haemoglobin in the urine.
ischuria, suppression of urine, fr. ἵππος, to hold.
melanuria, black or dark colored urine.
mellituria, honey (μέλι) in the urine, same as glycosuria.
oliguria, scanty urine.
polyuria, excessive excretions of urine.
pyuria, pus in the urine.
stran'gury, difficult urination, fr. στραγγυς, a drop.
CHAPTER VI.

ETYMOLOGY OF SOME OTHER WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN.

acro'mion, fr. ἄκρον, top, and ὄμος, shoulder.
actinomyco'sis, from ἀκτίν, a ray, and μύκης, a fungus; radiating fungus.
æg'ilops, from ἀῖς, a goat, and ὄψ, eye; ulcer in corner of eye.
ægoph'oy, fr. ἀῖς, a goat, εἰκόν, voice; bleating sound.
alot'rropy, from ἄλλος, other, and τρέπω, to turn; changing to another form.
amal'gam, fr. ἄμα, together, γάμεω, to marry; mixture of metals.
alopé'cia, from ἀλώπης, the fox, which is sometimes bald; baldness.
ankylo'sis, immobility, fr. ἀγκυλόω, to clasp.
ankylo-glos'sia, clasp (ἀγκυλή) tongue (γλῶσσα); tongue-tie.
anthropoph'agous, man eating, fr. ἄνθρωπος, man, and φαγώ, to eat.
aphtha, fr. ἀπίω, to burn; a burning, sore mouth.
arach'noid, spider web-like membrane, from ἀράχνη, a spider.
asci'tes, a full bag (ἀσκίτης); abdominal dropsy.
asthma, a gasping for breath, from ἀσθμάζω, to gasp for breath.
atro'pa, fr. ἀτρόπος, the Fate that ends life; belladonna.
bacte'rium, fr. βακτέριον, a little rod; microbe.
bary'ta, heavy metal, fr. βαρύς, heavy.
basil'ikon, the royal (βασιλικός) ointment.
bio'plasm, life-forming substance, fr. βίος, life, and πλάσσω, to form.
bot'any. fr. βοτανή, an herb; the science of plants.
bothrioceph'alus, a tapeworm with the little pitted (βοθριοφόν) head.
bromine, the element with the bad smell, from βρωμός, noisome.
bronchoph'ony, bronchial voice, fr. βρωγγος and φωνή.
brygmus, gnashing of teeth, fr. βροζω, to gnash.
bulim'ia, fr. βόδις, an ox; ravenous appetite.
calyx, fr. κάλυξ, a cup.
ceph'alotribe, a head crusher, fr. κεφαλή, head, and τρησίζω, to rub to powder.
ch'i'asm, formation of letter chi (X).
chloas'ma, formation of yellow color on skin, fr. χλωρός, yellow.
choled'ochus, gall receiver, fr. χολή, bile, and ὄξωμαι, to receive.
chol'era, lit. the biliary disease, ἡ χολερή (νόσος).
chore'a, fr. χοραία, a choral dance; St. Vitus' Dance.
chro'mium, fr. χρώμα, color; the colored element.
cly'ster, that which washes away (χλυστήρ); enema.
coc'cus, fr. κόκκος, a berry; cochineal.
codei'na, fr. κώδεια, a poppy head; an alkaloid of opium.
col'lagen, the glue (κόλλα) making substance.
coma, fr. κόμη, a mask; stupor.
cory'za, fr. κόρως, forehead, and ζέω, to boil; cold in head.
cre'osote, κρέας, meat, and σώζω, to preserve; oil of smoke.
cre'atin, an extractive from flesh (κρέας).
cryptor'chis, having a concealed (χρυσότοξ) testicle (ὄρχις).
dolichoceph'alus, having long (δολιχός) head (κεφαλή).
dynamom'eter, a force (δύναμις) measurer (μέτρον).
echinococ'cus, lit. a hedge-hog berry, fr. ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; embryo of tape worm.
emprosthot'onos, a stretching forward (ἐπροσθεν) spasm.
en'terolith, stone-like faeces in intestine, fr. λίθος, a stone.
erythe'ma, redness of skin, fr. ἐρυθέω, to blush.
eschar, a scab from a burn, fr. ἐσχαρόω, to scab over.
eu'nuch, lit. a bed keeper, fr. ἑυθή, a bed, and ἐχω, to keep.
gan'grene, lit. an eating away (γάγραν). 
graph'ite, writing stone, plumbago, fr. γράφω, to write.
haemop'tysis, spitting blood, fr. πέραω, to spit, and αἷμα, blood.
hem'orrhoid, resembling a flow of blood, first applied to bleeding piles, fr. αἷμαρράζω, to flow blood.
hal'ogen, salt making, fr. ἁλς, salt, and γεννάω, to make.
hectic, habitual, constitutional, fr. ἀετίς, a habit.
her'nia, dim. cf. ἤρνος, a breach, a rupture.
erpes, fr. ἐρπέω, to creep; a skin disease, "shingles."
Hippoc'rates, lit. a horse driver, fr. ἤππος, a horse, and χρατέω, to govern, "the Father of Medicine.
hip'pus, a constant winking, as seen in the horse (ἔππος).
hy'datid, lit. a watery vesicle, fr. ὑδατίς, a cyst containing water.
hydrocepha'lus, lit. water head(ὅδωρ and λέβης), dropsy of brain.
hy'drogen, water (ὅδωρ) making (γεννάω).
hydronephro'sis, watery collection about kidney.
hydropericar'dium, watery serum in pericardium.
hy'giene, fr. ἱγιεινα, health; cognate with Sanskrit ugras, strength. Hygeia was the daughter of AEsculapius.
hyphom'yces, web fungus, from ὑφος, a web, and μύκης, fungus.
idiosyn'crasy, from ἰδως, one's own, συγκράς, mixing together; temperament.
i'o'dine, fr. ἱωδής, violet-like, fr. ἱος, a violet; an element.
kinesither'apy, movement (κίνης) cure (θεραπεία).
kyes'tein or cyes'tein, from κύης, pregnancy, and ἔσθης, clothing; a substance in urine of pregnant women.

lagophthal'mia, hare (λαγώς) eye; inability to close eye.

lagos'toma, hare (λαγώς) mouth (στόμα); harelip.

lec'ethin, a substance found in yolk of egg (λέκθος) and brain.

lepra, lit. the scaly disease, fr. λέπος, a scale; leprosy.

lep'tothrix, lit. a delicate (λεπτός) hair (θρίς); a microphyte.

leu'cocyte, a white cell or blood corpuscle from λευκός, white, χύτρος, cell.

lupus, fr. λυπή, pain, contracted from λυπησις, certainly not the Latin lupus, a wolf; painful eating ulcer.

lyssa, rabies, fr. λύσσα, madness.

macroscop'ic, seen from a distance, fr. μακρός, long.

melae'na, black (μέλας) vomit.

melano'sis, deposit of black pigment; black jaundice.

melas'ma, blackness from a contusion.

mias'ma, a pollution of the air, fr. μαῖς, to pollute.

micrococo'cus, a small (μικρός) berry (μωκός), spherobacterium.

neurilem'ma, nerve sheath or bark (νεῦμα).

neurogl'ia, nerve glue (νεῦρος).

niphlotyph'lo'tes, snow (νιφτ) blindness (τυφτίωτης).

olec'ranon, (ολέκτης) ulna (ζύγων) head.

orthoped'ic, fr. ὀρθὼ, to straighten, and παις, a child.

orthopnoe'a, ὀρθῶς, upright position, and πνεύμα, breathing.

os'teoblast, a bone (ὀστέων) bud (ζύκατημα).

o'tolith, a stone (οίθος) found in ear (οὖς).

oxyu'res, worms with sharp (οξύς) tails (οξύων).

o'zae'na, the name of a stinking sea fish (οζαίνυ); fetid nasal catarrh.

o'zone, fr. οὖ, to stink; modified oxygen.

pachybleph'aron, thick (παχύς) eyelids (παχύφαρα).
paederasty, unnatural love (ἐρωτία) of boys (παιδες).
pæd’iatry, the art of child (παις) curing (ἰατρεία).
pathetic, pertaining to the feelings (πάθην).
pathognomon’ic, belonging to a symptom by which we
know (γνωσις) a disease.
pem’phigus, a skin disease characterized by blisters
(πέμφιγυς).
phagedæ’na, an eating sore, fr. ζάγω, to eat.
pharmacy, the art of preparing drugs (σάρμακα).
pharmacopoe’a, lit. drug making, fr. ποτέω, to make.
phlyctæ’na, a blistered sore (φλεκτώμα).
placenta, Latinized fr. πλακόν, a cake; afterbirth.
pleomast’tia, supernumerary nipples, fr. πλέος, more, and
μαστός, breast.
pleth’ora, fullness, fr. πληθος, full.
pleurosthot’onos, a spasm (τόνα) drawing to the side
(πλεύροσθεν).
p’ximeter, a stroke (πληξίς) measure (μηχανή).
pneumo-tho’rax, air (πνεύμα) in the chest (θωρακί).
pom’pholyx, a bubble-like eruption on skin (πομηλίς, a
bubble).
pseudoplas’ma, from ψευδής, false, abnormal (πλάσμα)
formation.
pteryg’ium, a wing-like (πτερός) growth on eyeball.
pt’omaine, an alkaloid obtained from a corpse (πτωμα).
pyotho’rax, pus (πόνος) in the chest (θωρακί), i. e. in
pleural cavity.
rhin’othrix, a nose hair (ρίς, nose, θρις, hair).
rhoncus, a snoring sound (ρυγίς).
sap’rophyte, a putrefactive (σαρπός) plant (σμονον).
schizomyce’tes, splitting (σχίζω) fungi (μυκητές).
scirrus, a hard (σκίρως) tumor; stone cancer.
scolex, an embryo of tapeworm, fr. σκόλης, a worm.
scyb'alum, a faecal mass (σκυβαλον), fr. ἐς κῶνας βάλλειν, to throw to the dogs; the scavengers of ancient cities.

sial'olith, salivary (σιαλον) calculus (λίθος).

skel'eton, fr. σκελετός, dried; framework.

tet'anus, lock-jaw, fr. τείω, to stretch.

theca, a receptacle, sheath (θήκη).

thenar, palm, or sole (θέναρ), fr. θείω, to strike.

therapeu'tics, from θεραπεύω, to wait upon, attend, cure; the science of curing diseases.

thrombus, a venous clot, fr. θρόμμος, a clot of blood.

tragus, a part of external ear covered with hair, from τράγος, a goat.

trichoceph'alus, a hair-headed parasite, from θρίς, a hair, and κεφαλή, head.

trochan'ter, a roller, fr. τροχάω, to roll.

typhus, a fever with stupor (τύφος).

tyrotox'icon, cheese (τυφώς) poison (τοξικόν).

ulat'rophy, atrophy of gums (ούλα, gum, ἀτροφεῖα).

zoster, a girdle, zone, fr. ζωστήρ.
CHAPTER VII.

Hybrid Words.

Hybrid words are those derived from two languages, a method of formation regarded as unscientific by philologists. The word hybrid is derived from the Greek ὑβρις, wantonness, violence, or rape, through the Latin hybridus or hibrīda, a mongrel, or a person born of a Roman father and foreign mother. The classical writers were exceedingly careful to avoid words formed in this manner, and the Grecian orator, although allowed to coin new words from his own tongue with the greatest liberty, would have been greeted with hisses if not a shower of stones, had he committed the dreadful crime of using a hybrid word, such as medical men use daily when talking of albuminuria or asafétida. The Greeks called all foreigners barbarians, ἄμφιοι not because they had long beards, barbae, and needed the services of a barber, as is sometimes supposed, but because the languages of these strangers sounded to the Hellenic ear like bah-bah-bah, a kind of speech far beneath them. Demosthenes would no more have thought of forming a new word by uniting Greek and Latin than a Southern gentleman would think of marrying his daughter to the blackest negro on his plantation.

While the older classical medical terms were formed according to the strictest rules of etymology, many of these hybrids have of late been introduced into the language of medicine and taken a firm root in our literature. American physicians, particularly the specialists, are responsible for the great majority of these mongrels, possibly because of the cosmopolitan character of our
nation, but more probably on account of the total lack of philological training in this country. The specialist derives nearly as much pleasure from the coining of a new word as from the invention of a new instrument, although he usually evinces far less skill in his etymological than in his mechanical inventions.

The language of a science should be scientific in all particulars, and all hybrid words should be relegated to "φυγοσυρίστας," "vitαπυρίσσις," and other nondescript practitioners. Vaginitis, for example, is quite as improperly formed as digititis, or fingeritis, yet vaginitis is used by the best medical scholars, while fingeritis or nositis would be ridiculed by the most illiterate of practitioners. With the dictionaries of Greece, Rome and France open for our use in selecting and forming new scientific words, there is no occasion for the introduction of these hybrids.

In a few instances it would be somewhat difficult to find a proper substitute for these hybrid words. Albuminuria, for example, is both euphonic and expressive, although composed of the Latin albumen and the Greek -σοφια. If we attempt to convert this into a pure Greek word we may have synovuria, from συνωφον, white of egg, or on the other hand, we might use the pure Latin, albuminurina.

We give below a list of common hybrids with their derivation and pure Greek equivalents, using quotation marks when the word is not found in the medical dictionaries.

antifebrine, fr. Gk. ἀντί, against, and Lat. febris, fever, antipyrine.*
cæcitis, Lat. cæcum and Gk. θυφλή, typhlitis.

* As "antipyrine" is applied to a different substance, acetanilide should be used instead of antifebrine.
fibroid, Lat. *fibra* and Gk. εἰδος, "inoid."

fibroma, Lat. *fibra* and Gk. -ωμα, inoma.

oroscope, Lat. *os*, mouth, and Gk. σκοπια, "stomatoscopy."

ovari'tis, Lat. *ovarium* and Gk. ἔτις, oophoritis.

paro'rium, Gk. παρόν and Lat. *ovarium*, "paroophorum."

ptæsystol'ic, Lat. *pra* and Gk. συστόλικος, "prosystolic."

spec'troscope, Lat. *spectrum* and Gk. σκοπια, "idoscope."

tonsillo'tomy, Lat. *tonsilla* and Gk. τόμια, amygdalotomy.

tuberculo'sis, Lat. *tuberculum* and Gk. -ωσις, "phymatosis."

uvuli'tis, Lat. *uvula* and Gk. ἔτις, staphylitis or cionitis. 

uvulot'omy, Lat. *uvula* and Gk. -τομία, staphylotomy or cionotomy.

vaginis'mus, Lat. *vagina* and Gk. -ωμος, colpismus or elytrismus.

vagi'nocele, Lat. *vagina* and Gk. κήλη, colpoccele.

vulvi'tis, Lat. *vulva* and Gk. τήτις, αεδείτις feminina.
CHAPTER VIII.
Nomenclature.

NOMENCLATURE is the art of properly arranging and applying a set of distinctive and significant words as the names of particular objects in a science. In botany, for example, it gives the correct names to the various families, genera, and species of plants. Each plant has a generic and a trivial name, thus in Spigelia Marilandica, Spigelia designates the genus and Marilandica the species of that genus to which the plant belongs. In medical nomenclature no particular system has been adopted. The elementary branches of medical science have required centuries for their development and the numerous hypotheses advanced have all had an influence upon terminology. Even in the naming of diseases and pathological lesions there is no uniformity although various nosologies have been proposed. In anatomy, however, although one of most ancient branches of our science, we find names applied quite systematically, and as anatomical terms are the basis of all nomenclatures in medicine we will devote a few pages to their classification.

I. Nomenclature of Bones.

Bones are named (1) from their form or resemblance to some object, (2) from their location, and (3) from some other peculiarity.

1. Bones with names derived from their form:

astrag'alus, (ἀστραγάλος, a vertebra); ankle bone.

axis, fr. Greek ἀξίων, an axle; second vertebra.

clavic'ulum, dim. of clavis, a key; Greek κλειδος, root cluid; collar bone.
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coccyx, Greek κοκκύς, cuckoo; tail bone.
costae, Greek πλευράς, from πλευρόν, side; ribs.
fibula, Greek πέρονη, root perone, a clasp; brace bone.
ilium, είλεσον, twisted; haunch bone.
incus, fr. incutio, to strike; anvil bone.
mal'eus, fr. Aryan mal, to strike; hammer bone.

os cuboida'le, κυβιδός, cube-shaped; cuboid bone.
os cuneiforme, from cuneus, a wedge, and forma, shape; cuneiform.

os ethmoida'le, ήθμωνός, sieve-like; ethmoid.
os hyoides, fr. υ, upsilon, and έδος, form; u-shaped bone.
os magnum, great carpal bone.
os parieta'le, fr. paries, a wall; wall bone.
os pisiforme, fr. pisis, a pea, and forma, shape; pea-shaped.
os sphenoida'le, σφινωνός, wedge-shaped; sphenoid.
os scaphoida'le, σκαψωνός, skiff-shaped; scaphoid.
os semiluna're, semi, half, luna, moon; semilunar.
os turbina'tum, fr. turba, a top; top-shaped bone.
os trapezoi'des, τραπεζωνός, table-like; trapezoid.
os unciforme, fr. uncus, a hook, and forma, shape; hook-shaped.

patel'la, dim. of patina, a pan; knee pan.
pelvis, Greek πελός, a basin; pelvis.
phalan'ges, Greek χάλαγγες, batallions; finger bones.
ra'dius, lit. a spoke or ray; forearm bone.
scap'ula, Gk. σκαπωλός, a small shovel; shoulder blade.
sternum, Gk. στέρνον, flat, Sansk. stirmun; breast bone.
stapes, allied to sto, to stand; stirrup bone.
tib'ia, lit. a flute, Greek κυμή, root enem; shin bone.
trape'zium, fr. τέτρα, four, and ποδός, a foot, a table; square wrist bone.
vomer, lit. a ploughshare.
2. Bones with names derived from their location:
is'chium, Greek ἰαγός, the haunch; hip bone.
os calca'neum or calcis, fr. calx, the heel; heel bone.
os fem'oris, lit. bone of thigh; thigh bone.
os fronta'le or frontis, fr. frons, forehead; forehead bone.
os hu'meri, fr. ὄμος, the shoulder; arm bone.
os lachryma'le, fr. lachryma, a tear; lachrymal bone.
os mala're, fr. mala, cheek; cheek bone.
os maxilla're infe'rius, Gk. μύδον, (root myl), a mill.
os maxilla're supe'rius, upper jaw bone.
os nasa'le, fr. nasus, nose; nasal bone.
os occipita'le, fr. occiput, base of head; occipital bone.
os palata'le, fr. palatum, palate; palatal bone.
os pubis, fr. pubes, hair, Gk. πεκτίν (pectin); pubic bone.
ulna, fr. Greek ωλένη, elbow; elbow bone.

3. Miscellaneous:
Atlas, Greek Ἀτλας, the world-supporting giant; first vertebra.
os innomina'tum, fr. in, not, nomino, to name; unnamed bone.
ossa Wormia'na, fr. Wormius, who first described them; Wormian bones.
sacrum, Greek ὀστέον ὄγον, holy bone; sacred or cursed.
ver'tebra, fr. verto, to turn; spindle bone.

II. Nomenclature of Muscles.
Muscles are named (1) from their form, (2) from their action, and (3) from their attachment or location. The names of muscles are used adjectively and are always in the masculine gender agreeing with musculus understood.

1. Form or some peculiarity:
az'ygos, Greek ἄγος, without a fellow.
biceps, bis double, caput headed.
complex'us, lit. woven together, fr. *complecto*.
deltoi'deus, Greek δελτοιδής, delta (Δ) shaped.
diaphrag'ma, Greek διαφράγμα, a partition.
digas'tricus, Greek δίς, double, χωστήρ, belly.
gemel'lus, dim. of geminus, a twin:
superior, upper.
inferior, lower.
grac'ilis, slender.
latis'simus dorsi, broadest m. of back.
longis'simus dorsi, longest m. of back.
longus colli, long m. of neck.
lumbrica'les, lit. fr. *lumbricus*, a worm; worm-shaped.
multif'idus spinæ, the m. of the spine split many times.
obliq'uuus exter'nuus, the external oblique.
obliq'uuus internuus, the internal oblique.
obtura'tor, stopper:
    externus, the external.
    internus, the internal.
orbicula ris oris, circular muscle of mouth.
orbicula ris palpebra'rum, circular muscle of eyelids.
platys'ma myoi'des, Greek πλάτυσμα μυώδης, the muscle-like expansion.
pyramida'lis, fr. Gk. πυραμίς, a pyramid; pyramidal.
pyrifor mis, pear-shaped.
quadra'tus, square:
    femoris, of thigh.
    lumborum, of loins.
rectus, straight:
    abdominis, of abdomen.
capitis anticus major, larger anterior, of head.
capitis anticus minor, smaller anterior, of head.
capitis lateralis, lateral, of head.
capitis posticus major, larger posterior, of head.
capitis posticus minor, smaller posterior, of head.
externus, external.
femoris, of thigh.
inferior, inferior.internus, internal.
superior, upper.
rhomboideus, rhomb-shaped:
  major, larger.
  minor, smaller.
scale'nus, irregular triangular:
  anticus, anterior.
  medius, middle.
  posticus, posterior.
semimembranosus, half membranous.
semitendinosus, half tendinous.
serra'tus, toothed:
  magnus, large.
  posticus inferior, lower posterior.
  posticus superior, upper posterior.
sole'us, sole-shaped, fr. solea, a sole or sole fish.
sple'nius, spleen-shaped:
  capitis, spleen-shaped, of head.
  colli, spleen-shaped, of neck.
transversus perinæ'i, transverse, of perineum.
transversalis, transverse:
  abdominis, of belly.
  lumborum, of loins.
  cervicis, of neck.
  pedis, of foot.
teres, round:
  major, larger.
  minor, smaller.
trape'zius, Greek τραπεζία, a table; table-shaped.
triangularis sterni, triangular, of breast-bone.
triceps, three headed, fr. *tris*, triple, and *caput*, head.

**vastus**, large:

- *externus*, external.
- *internus*, internal.

2. *Uses.* Muscles were first classified according to their function by Galen.

**abduc'tor**, leader away:

- *minimi digiti*, of little finger.
- *pollicis*, of thumb or great toe.

**accelera'tor urì’sae**, hastener of the urine.

**adduc'tor**, leader to:

- *brevis*, short.
- *longus*, long.
- *magnus*, large.
- *pollicis manus*, of thumb.
- *pollicis pedis*, of great toe.

**attol’lens aurem**, lifting up the ear.

**at’rahens aurem**, drawing to the ear.

**buccina’tor**, trumpeter, because used in inflating cheek.

**compres’sor narìs**, presser together of nostril.

**constric’tor ure’thrai**, drawer together of urethra.

**corruga’tor supercil’ii**, wrinkler of eyebrow.

**cremas’ter**, Greek ἀπέμαστηρ, the suspender (of testicle).

**depres’sor**, presser down:

- *ale nasì*, of side of nose.
- *anguli orìs*, of corner of mouth.
- *labii inferiorìs*, of lower lip.

**dila’tor narìs**, expander of nostril.

**erec’tor spine’sae**, straightener of spine.

**exten’sor**, extender:

- *brevis digitorum*, short extender of fingers.
- *carpi radialis bervior*, shorter radial extender of wrist.
carpi radialis longior, longer radial extender of wrist.
carpi ulnaris, ulnar extender of wrist.
communis digitorum, common extender of fingers.
indiciis, extender of first finger.
longus digitorum, long extender of fingers.
minimi digitii, extender of little finger.
ossis metacarpi pollicis, extender of metacarpal bone of thumb.
proprius pollicis, proper extender of thumb.
primi internodii pollicis, extender of first bone of thumb.
secundi internodii pollicis, extender of second bone of thumb.

flexor, bender:
accessorius, accessory or additional.
brevis digitorum, short, of fingers.
brevis minimi digitii manus, short, of little finger.
brevis minimi digitii pedis, short, of little toe.
brevis pollicis manus, short, of thumb.
brevis pollicis pedis, short, of great toe.
carpi radialis, radial, of wrist.
carpi ulnaris, ulnar, of wrist.
longus digitorum, long, of fingers.
longus pollicis manus, long, of thumb.
longus pollicis pedis, long, of great toe.
profundus digitorum, deep, of fingers.
sublimis digitorum, superficial, of fingers.

leva'tor, lifter:
anguli oris, of corner of mouth.
anguli scapulae, of corner of scapula.
anietprostate, of anus and prostate.
anietvagina, of anus and vagina.
costarum, of ribs.
labii superioris alaeque nasi, of upper lip and side of nose.
labii superioris proprius, the proper lifter of upper lip.
menti, of chin.
palati, of palate.
palpebrae superioris, of upper eyelid.
masse'ter, Greek μαστιγόν, the masticator, chewer.
oppo'gens, opposing:
minimi digiti, of little finger.
policis, of thumb.
pronator, turner downward:
quadra'tus, square.
radii teres, round, of radius.
re'trahens aurem, drawing back the ear.
riso'rius, the laughing muscle, fr. video, to laugh.
sarto'rius, the tailor muscle, fr. sartor, a tailor, because used in crossing the legs as tailors do.
sphinx'ter, drawer together, fr. σφίγγω, to tie up a bag:
an'i externus, external compressor of anus.
an'i internus, internal compressor of anus.
vaginae, compressor of vagina.
tensor, stretcher:
palati, of palate.
vaginae femoris, of sheath of thigh.
3. Location and attachment:
ancone'us, fr. Greek ἀγκών, the elbow; elbow muscle.
aryteneoi'deus, Gk. ἀρυτένειος, pitcher-like; attached to arytenoid cartilage.
brachia'lis anti'cus, anterior arm.
cervica'lis ascen'dens, ascending neck.
cocyge'us, coccygeal muscle.
cor'aco-brachia'lis, attached to coracoid process and arm.
crico-thyro'ideus, attached to cricoid and thyroid cartilages.
crure'us, leg muscle, fr. crus, the leg.
gastrocne'mius, calf of leg m., fr. γαστήρ, belly, and κυων, leg.
genio-hyo-glos'sus, (Gk. γένος-γω-γλῶσσα) attached to chin, hyoid, and tongue.
genio-hyoid'eus, Gk. γένος and ὑώδης, attached to chin and hyoid.
glude'us, fr. Greek γλυκοτοι, buttocks:
   maximus, largest buttock.
   medius, middle buttock.
   minimus, smallest buttock.
hyo-glos'sus, Gk. ὑώδης and γλῶσσα, attached to hyoid and tongue.
ili'acus, iliac muscle, fr. ilium, haunch bone.
infraspina'tus, below the spine (of scapula).
intercosta'les, between the ribs:
   externi, external.
   interni, internal.
supina'tor, layer on the back:
   brevis, short.
   longus, long.
interos'sei manus vel pedis, between the bones of hand or foot.
interspina'les, between the spines of the vertebrae.
intertransversa'les, between the transverse processes of vertebrae.
is'chio-caverno'sus, attached to ischium and corpus cavernosum.
mylo-hyoi'deus, Greek μῦλος, lower jaw; attached to lower jaw and hyoid.
occip'ito-fronta'lis, attached to occiput and frontal bone.
omo-hyoi'deus, Greek ὀμος, shoulder; attached to shoulder and hyoid.
palma'ris, palmar:
  brevis, short.
  longus, long.
pala'to-glos'ssus, attached to palate and tongue.
pala'to-pharyn'geus, attached to palate and pharynx.
pectine'us, Greek πεκτινής, the pubic bone; attached to 
  pubic bone.
pectora'lis, belonging to chest:
  major, greater chest muscle.
  minor, lesser chest muscle.
perone'us, fibular, fr. πέρονη, fibula:
  brevis, short.
  longus, long.
  tertius, third.
planta'ris, belonging to sole (planta) of foot.
poplite'us, located near poplites or ham-strings.
psoas (Greek ψώς) the loin:
  magnus, large.
  parvus, small.
pterygoi'deus:
  externus, attached outside of pterygoid process.
  internus, attached inside of pterygoid process.
sacro-lumba'lis, attached to sacrum and loin.
salpin'go-pharyn'geus, attached to Eustachian tube and 
  pharynx.
semispina'lis, attached half to spine:
  colli, of neck.
  dorsi, of back.
spina'lis dorsi, attached to spine of back.
sterno-cleido-masto'i'deus, attached to breast bone, 
  clavicle, and mastoid process of temporal bone
sterno-hyo'i'deus, attached to sternum and hyoid.
sterno-thyroi'deus, attached to sternum and thyroid 
  cartilage.
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stylo-glos'sus, attached to styloid process and tongue.
stylo-hyo'i'deus, attached to styloid process and hyoid bone.
stylo-pharyn'geus, attached to styloid process and pharynx.
subcla'vius, located under the clavicle.
subcrure'us, located under the crureus muscle.
subscapula'ris, located under the scapula.
supraspina'tus, located over the spine of scapula.
tempora'lis, attached to temporal region.
thyro-arytenoi'deus, attached to thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.
thyro-hyoi'deus, attached to thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone.
tibia'lis, attached to tibia: 
    anticus, attached to tibia in front.
    posticus, attached to tibia behind.
trache'lo-mastoi'deus, attached to neck and mastoid process.
zygomat'icus, attached to zygoma:
    major, greater.
    minor, lesser.

III. Nomenclature of Arteries.

Arteries are named (1) from their location, (2) from the parts which they supply, and (3) from some peculiarity in their form or position.

The names of arteries are always feminine agreeing with arteria expressed or understood.

1. Location:
axilla'ris, located in axilla.
axis celi'aca, belly axis of arteries.
basila'ris, located on basilar process of occipital bone.
perone'cal, fibular.
sciatica, fr. ἵσπασμα, the haunch or thigh.
subsclavian, under the clavicle.
submentalis, under the chin.
superficialis volae, superficial of palm, vola.

2. Parts supplied:
alveolaris, supplying tooth sockets, alveoli.
buccalis, supplying mouth, bucca.
cystic, supplying gall bladder.
gastric, supplying stomach.
hemorrhoidalis, supplying the hemorrhoids of rectum.
hepatic, supplying liver.
phrenica, supplying diaphragm (ἡφν.)
pudica, supplying pudenda or genitals.
ranina, supplying rana or tip of tongue; lit. the frog.

3. Miscellaneous:
aorta, Greek ἀυρώ, from ἀνείπω, to rise up.
anastomatica, anastomosing, inosculating.
coronaaria, surrounding mouth or heart like a crown, corona.
carotida, fr. Gk. ἁρπώ, to throttle, fr. ἁρπα, to head.
circumflex, bending around, fr. circumfigo.
innominata, located in a place unnamed and supplying no particular part.
recurvans, running back.

IV. Nomenclature of veins.

The names of veins are formed in the same manner as those of arteries and are likewise feminine, agreeing with vena, expressed or understood. In the majority of cases the names of the veins are identical with those of the arteries in the same location. We give below the names of veins derived from some peculiarity:
fasil'ica, fr. βασιλικός, royal; large.
cava, hollow, because usually found empty after death.
cephal'ica, because opened in diseases of the head.
jugula'ris, fr. jugulum, a name for throat; fr. jugum, a yoke.
saphe'na, Gk. σαφήνη, clear; manifest; because easily seen through skin.
venae com'ites, companion veins, because accompanying arteries.
venae Galen'i, veins of Galen because discovered by him.
vena portae, the vein of the gate of liver.

V. Nomenclature of Nerves.

Nerves are named (1) from their function, (2) from their location, (3) from the parts which they supply, and (4) from some peculiarity. The names of nerves are always masculine agreeing with nervus expressed or understood. We give examples of each method of formation.

1. Function:

audito'rius, fr. audio, to hear; the hearing nerve.
gustato'rius, fr. gusto, to taste; the tasting nerve.
op'ticus, fr. Greek ὅρων, to see; the seeing nerve.
olfacto'rius, fr. olfacere, to smell; the smelling nerve.
pathet'icus, fr. Gk. πάθος, feeling; the nerve which expresses the feelings by the eye.
sympathet'icus, the harmonizing nerve (συμπάθος, to feel together).

2. Location:

auricula'ris, belonging to ear.
facial'is, belonging to, also supplying face.
hypoglossa'lis, located under (δόξα) the tongue (γλώσσα).
media'nus, the middle nerve of arm, fr. medius, middle.
mentalis, located on chin (mentum).
sciaticus, located on thigh or haunch (ισχίον).

3. Part supplied:
abducens, supplying external rectus; abductor of eye.
glossopharyngealis, supplying tongue and pharynx.
genito-cruralis, supplying genitals and leg.
musculo-cutaneous, supplying muscles and skin.
pneumo-gastricus, supplying air-passages and stomach.
trochlearis, supplying the trochlear or superior oblique muscle.

descentens noni, descending branch of ninth cranial.
musculospiralis, twisting around downward and supplying muscles.
portio mollis septimi, soft part of seventh, auditory.
portio dura septimi, hard part of seventh, facial.
trigeminus, triple, from trigemini, triplets.
Vidia'nsus, named in honor of Vidius, an Italian anatomist.

VI. Encephalological Nomenclature.

In naming the parts of the brain no system has been adopted. The earlier anatomists believed that in the brain could be found the homologues of all the other parts of the body and this hypothesis has had a great influence upon the nomenclature. Other parts have been named from a fancied resemblance to some familiar object.
amygdala, Greek ἀμυγδαλη, an almond; a tonsil.
aqueductus Sylvii, conduit of Sylvius.
arachnoid, Greek ἄραχνοιδης, like a spider web.
arbor vitae, tree of life.
brachium, Greek βραχίων, an arm.
calamus scriptorius, Greek καλυμός, a reed, writing pen.
cap'sula, dim. of *capsa*, a box.
centrum majus, larger center.
centrum minus, smaller center.
centrum ova le, oval center.
claustrum, a barrier, a sheet.
clava, a club, a penis.
cer'ebrum, the brain, cf. *νου*, the head.
crebel lum, dim. of *cerebrum*.
choroid plexus, leather-like net work.
cor'nua, horns.
commissu'ra, a joining together.
corpus dent'a'tum, toothed body.
corpus callo'sum, callous body.
corpus fimbria'tum, fringed body.
corpus stria'tum, striped body.
cor'pora genicula'ta, knee-like or bent bodies.
cor'pora mammilla'ria, breast-like bodies.
cor'pora quadrigem'ina, quadruplet bodies.
crura cer'ebri, legs of brain.
dura mater, hard mother or membrane.
fissu'rae, clefts.
floc'culus, a tuft of wool.
fornix, an arch; union, connection.
funic'ulus, a small cord.
falx cer'ebri, sickle of brain.
genu, knee.
hippocam'pus, Greek *ἵπποκαμπός*, a sea animal with a horse's head.
infundib'ulum, a small funnel.
iter e tertio ad quartum ventric'ulum, passage from the third to the fourth ventricles.
lin'gula, small tongue.
lam'ina cine'ria, ash-colored layer.
lobus quadra'tus, square lobe.
nates, buttocks.
nodule, small knot.
nu'cleus cauda'tus, tailed kernel.
nu'cleus lenticula'ris, lentil-like kernel.
pedun'cule, little feet.
pia mater, tender mother or membrane.
pyram'idal body or lobe, pyramid-shaped body.
pin'eal gland, shaped like a pine cone.
pitu'itary body, mucus secreting body.
proces'sus e cerebello ad testes, process from small brain to testicles of brain.
pons Varo'lii, the bridge of Varolius.
raphe, a seam.
rostrum, a beak or prow.
rest'iform body, rope-like body.
septum lu'cidum, transparent partition.
sple'nium, spleen.
striæ acus'ticae (Gk. ἀκουστική) auditory stripes.
tæ'nia semicircula'ris, semicircular ribbon.
testes, testicles.
thal'amus (Greek θαλάμος) a marriage bed.
tuber cine'reum, ashy protuberance.
tento'rium, a tent.
u'vula, a small grape, the uvula.
vellum interpos'itum, the interposed veil.
vallec'ula, small valley.
ven'tricles, small stomachs.
vulva cere'bri, vulva of brain.
PART IV.
ELEMENTS DERIVED FROM THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

CHAPTER I.
The French Element.

The great majority of the foreign words found in our medical books are of French origin. Many of these words have been modified in form and have become essentially English words, both in appearance and pronunciation. For example, *dartrons*, a word applied to a diathesis in which there is a tendency to skin disease, is derived from the French *dartre*, from the Greek ἀζψυκτω, to flay, or ἀφενεόζ, flayed. But besides these Anglicised French words, there are numerous examples of real foreigners in our language, and it is customary with scholars to pronounce these as they are pronounced in their native land. The first French words which found their way into English medical literature were terms applied to venereal diseases and obstetrics; then came the nomenclature of auscultation, which was adopted almost without alteration, and recently a number of neurological terms have been introduced.

The proper pronunciation of French words is a very difficult matter for English-speaking people. The nasal sounds are different from anything in our language. If you will pronounce our nasal *ng*, omitting the final hard *g* sound, you will have a sound very much like the French nasal. There are four of these nasal sounds in French, which may be indicated as follows:—
an, am, em and en, all pronounced òng, somewhat as in swän(g).
om and on, pronounced òng, somewhat as in dän(g):
im, in, aim, ain, ien, yen, pronounced ång, somewhat as in an(g)ry.

um and un, pronounced üng, somewhat as in bun(g).
The French u is pronounced like the German ü (ue), there being no similar sound in English. G soft and j are pronounced like s in azure or s in pleasure.

There is no such thing as accent, as we use the term, in the French language; syllables all have nearly the same stress of voice. English speakers erroneously place an accent on the last syllable of French words.

In the following list of words we indicate the pronunciation by the ordinary sounds of English letters, designating the nasals by òng, òng, ång and üng. In cases where the French pronunciation has been abandoned, this fact will be indicated by (Angl.) placed after the word.

ague (Angl.), originally acute fever, fr. Lat. acutus, sharp; sudden.

absinthe (äb-sängt), a cordial containing wormwood, absinthium.

accoucheur (äc-cōo-shür), an obstetrician; a noun derived fr. accoucher, fr. Lat. ad collocare, which meant to go to bed; since the 13th century used for going into child-bed.

ballottement (bál-lōt-mōng), fr. ballotter, to toss a ball, a term first used in tennis playing. Ballottement means, like the tossing of a ball, the fœtus bounding in the amniotic fluid.

bougie (böö-zhé), lit. a wax candle made in Bougie, Algeria. A candle-like instrument or medicated cylinder to be introduced into cavities.
bougie a boule (bō-žē ā bōl), a ball tipped bougie, fr. Latin bulla, a ball.
bredouillement (brēd-ō-ē-yē-mōṅ), fr. bredouiller, to stammer. Very rapid speech.
bruit (brwē), a roaring noise, fr. Lat. rugio, to roar; a sound heard in auscultation.
bruit de craquement (brwē dē crāk-mōṅ), a crackling sound.
bruit de cuir neuf (brwē dē quēr nūf), new leather sound.
bruit de diable (brwē de de-ābl), devil’s sound, applied to a musical murmur heard in anaemia.
bruit de pot file (brwē de pó fē-lā), cracked-pot sound.
bruit de clapottement (brwē de klā-pōt-mōṅ), swashing sound.
bouillon (bō-ē-yōṅ), broth fr. bouiller, to boil, Lat. bullire.
burette (bū-rēt), a cruet, a chemical instrument.
bruit de souffle (brwē de sōōfl), bellows sound.
bruit tympanique (brwē tēm-pān-ēk), drum sound.
bubon d’emblée (bwe-bōṅ dōng-blā), “bubo of onset,” applied to buboes which precede the venereal disease.
centigrade (sōng-tē-grād), the name of a thermometric scale, fr. centum, 100 and gradum, step.
chancre Fr. (shōngkr) (Angl. shānker), a venereal sore, fr. Lat. cancer.
chordée (kōr-dā) fr. Lat. chordatus, corded, twisted.
clairvoyance (clār-voy-yōṅs) lit. clear vision, “second sight.”
clinique (klin-ēk) lit. clinical, at the bedside; a lecture at the bedside.
conduit Angl. (kōn-dīt), fr. Lat. conductus, conductor pipe.
consomme (kōng-sōm-mā), fr. Lat. consummatus, complete; a thickened soup.
contre coup (köö), fr. Lat. *contra colpum*, against the blow, applied to injuries on opposite side of head from place where blow was received.
coup de soleil (köö de só-là-yüh), Lat. *colpus de sole*, stroke from the sun, sun-stroke.
craquement pulmonaire (krāk-mōng puel-mōn-ār), pulmonary crackling sound.
condom (Angl. kön-dōm), fr. the name of the inventor Dr Condom, a membranous cover for penis.
charriere filiere (shār-i-ār fēl-i-ār), Chariere's scale of urethral sounds. French scale.
charbon (shār-bōng), fr. Latin *carbo*, charcoal; anthrax.
curette (cuer-et), fr. *cuerer*, to clean; a scraper.
charpie (shār-pē), fr. Latin *carpere*, to pick; picked lint.
coup de sang (köö de sōṅg), blood stroke; apoplexy.
coup de vent (köö de vōng), wind stroke; sudden cold from exposure to wind.
couveuse (köö-veuz), fr. *couver*, to hatch; an apparatus for rearing children prematurely born.
cul de sac (cuel de sāc), bottom of a bag, blind pouch; fr. Lat *collum de sacco*, neck of a bag.
choc en retour (shōck öng rōōr), return shock; a term applied to the infection of the mother by a syphilitic fcetus in utero.
debris (d'brē), from *debriser*, to break down; detritus.
douche (dōosh), fr. Italian *doccio*, a shower bath; a wash by means of a tube; an irrigation.
dragee (drā-zhā), lit. a sugar plum; a coated pill.
ecraseur (ēc-rā-zeur), from *ecerar*, to rub out; an instrument for crushing off a part.
embonpoint (ōng-bōng-pwōng), fr. Latin *in bono puncto*, in good condition; plumpness.
enceinte (ōng-sānt), fr. Latin *incincta*, girded up, pregnant
ergot (Angl.), lit. a spur of a bird; spurred rye.
folie a deux (fôlê a deu), insanity of two in same family; quasi-infectious insanity.

folie circulaire (fô-lê sir-kue-lâr), circular insanity; insanity with mania, melancholy, stupor and lucidity following regularly and repeatedly.

fontenelle (fôngt-nêl), fr. Latin fontenella, a little fountain; the soft part, not covered with bone, of an infant’s head.

fourchette (fôör-shêt), dim. of fourche, Lat. forcus, a fork.

gavage (gâ-vâzh), fr. gaver, to stuff; forced alimentation.

goitre (Angl. goyter), fr. Latin guttur, the throat; enlargement of thyroid gland.

gorget (Angl.), fr. old French word meaning throat, gorge, from Latin gurges, a whirlpool; now applied to a beaked knife.

grand mal (grông môl), great sickness; epilepsia gravior.

jaundice (Angl.), fr. jaunisse, yellowness of skin.

lavage (lâ-vâzh), fr. laver, to wash; washing of cavities, especially the stomach.

mal de mer (mâl dé már), sea sickness.

manie sans delire (mânê sông delêr), insanity without delirium; emotional insanity.

massage (mâs-sâzh), from masser, to rub; treatment by shampooing and rubbing.

masseur (m) (mâs-seûr), one who practices massage.

masseuse (f) (mâs-seuz), one who practices massage.

mayhem, Old French word meaning disfiguring.

main en griffe (mâng ông grêf), clawed hand; a symptom in some nervous affections.

muguet (mue-gwâ), fr. muscus, musk; thrush.

panaris (pân-âr-e), fr. Latin panariciinn, a whitlow; now syphilitic disease of fingers; dactylitis.

pomegranate, (Angl.) fr. pome, apple, and granate, seeded.

perleche (pâr-lesh), fr. perlecher, to lick; a contagious disease of the mouth.
petit mal (p’tē māl), small sickness, *epilepsia mitior.*
physique (fiz-ēek), fr. *quærátor,* natural; the natural form.
rale (rōl), fr. *valer,* to rattle; a rattling, *rhonchus.*
rale crepitant (rōl crā-pē-tōng), a crackling rattle.
rale muqueuse (rōl mō-keūz), a mucous rattle.
rale sibilant (rōl sē-bē-lōng), a whistling rattle.
rale sonore (rōl sō-nōrē), snoring rattle.
serre fine (ser fēēn), lit. fine teeth of a saw; a catch pin.
souffle (sōōfl), a breathing or bellows sound, fr. Latin *sufflare,* to blow up.
tache cerebrale (tash sār-e-brāl), cerebral touch; an irritable condition of skin observed in nervous diseases.
tampon (tōng-pōng), a plug, for vagina.
tic douloureux (tēek dōō-lōō-reū), painful fit; trigeminal neuralgia.
tourniquet (Angl. tour-nīkēt), fr. *tournier,* to turn, a turnstile; an instrument for compressing arteries.
trigone (trē-gōn), fr. Gk. *τριγωνια,* a triangle; triangular space of bladder.
trocar (Angl.), fr. *trois quarts* (trwā kār) three cornered; from the shape of the instrument.

**THE METRIC SYSTEM.**

The metric system of weights and measures first employed in France has been adopted by scientists throughout the world, and attempts have recently been made to have it adopted in dispensing and prescription writing.

The unit of the metric system is the *metre* (mātr), supposed to equal \( \frac{1}{400000000} \) of the distance from the Equator to the Pole, or about 39.37 inches. The word *metre* is derived from the Greek *μέτρον,* a measure. The *metre* is strictly the unit of measures of length.
Fractional parts of the unit are expressed by prefixing the Latin decimals, decem, centum and mille to the unit. Multiples are derived from the Greek decimals, δέκα, ἑκατόν, χίλιος and μίλιος.

The fractional parts are abbreviated by taking the first letter of the decimal in small type and the first letter of the unit. The multiples are abbreviated by taking the Roman capital equivalent of the first letter of the Greek decimal and the small first letter of the unit.

The cube of a tenth part of a metre is taken as the unit of measures of capacity. This is called a litre (lētrı), and is equal to about thirty-four fluid ounces. The word litre is derived from the Greek ἥζρα, a weight equal to about twelve ounces avoirdupois.

The weight of a thousandth part of a litre of water at its maximum density (4 deg. C.) is taken as the unit of measures of weight and is called a grammı (gram.), from the Greek γράμμα, a weight equal to the Latin scrupulus or 1/24 of an ounce. A cubic centimetre of water at its maximum density also weighs one grammı.

From these units the following tables have been constructed:

I. Measures of Length.

Fractionals:
- Millimetre (mm.) = \[\text{metre} \times \frac{1}{1000}\] = .039\(\frac{1}{3}\) in., nearly \(\frac{1}{25}\) of an inch.
- Centimetre (cm.) = \[\text{metre} \times \frac{1}{100}\] = .3937 in., nearly \(\frac{2}{5}\) of an inch.
- Decimeter (dm.) = \[\text{metre} \times \frac{1}{10}\] = 3.937 in., nearly 4 inches.

Unit:
- Metre (m.) = 39.37 in. about \(3\frac{1}{2}\) ft.

Multiples:
- Decametre (Dm.) = metre \times 10 = about 33 ft.
- Hectometre (Hm.) = metre \times 100 = about 328 ft.
- Kilometre (Km.) = metre \times 1000 = about \(\frac{2}{3}\) of a mile.
- Myriametre (Mm.) = metre \times 10000 = about 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles.
The French word *metre* is now often Anglicised as *meter* and the numeral prefixes are pronounced as if they were pure English; thus, milî mé-ter instead of mēel-mātr, sēn-ti-mē-ter instead of sōng-tē-mātr, etc. Since these words are so commonly used and so generally mispronounced as spelled in French, it is probably better to pronounce and spell them according to English methods.

**II. Measures of Capacity.**

*Fractionals:*

Millilitre (ml. or cc. for cu. centimètre) = millilitre 1000 = about 16 minims.

Centilitre (cl.) = centilitre 100 = f 3 iij. mlxl. nearly.

Decilitre (dl.) = decilitre 10 = f 3 iij. 3 iij. nearly.

*Unit:*

Litre (l.) = O. iij. 3 iij. nearly.

*Multiples:*

Decalitre (Dl.) = l. x 10 = O. xxi. 3 iij.

Hectolitre (Hl.) = l. x 100 = C. xxvi.

Kilolitre (Kl.) = l. x 1000 = about 8 bbls.

**III. Measures of Weight.**

*Fractionals:*

Milligramme (mg.) = gramme 1000 = gr. 1/6 nearly.

Centigramme (cg.) = gramme 100 = gr. 3/2 nearly.

Decigramme (dg.) = gramme 10 = gr. iss. nearly.

*Unit:*

Gramme (Gm.) = gr. xvss. nearly.

*Multiples:*

Decagramme (Dg.) = Gm. x 10 = 3 iij. gr. xxxiv. nearly

Hectogramme (Hg.) = Gm. x 100 = 3 iij. 3 iss.

Kilogramme (Kg.) = Gm. x 1000 = lb. ijs. nearly.

Myriagramme (Mg.) = Gm. x 10000 = 27 lbs. nearly.

The units of the measures of capacity and weight are now often spelled *liter* and *gram*, and all fractional multiples are pronounced as if they were English words.
CHAPTER II.

WORDS DERIVED FROM OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

I. Words derived from the Italian.

A few Italian words have found their way into the English medical vocabulary. Many of these are so much like Latin words that they are commonly treated as such, yet they come indirectly from the Latin through the Italian. It is not customary to give these words the Italian pronunciation as they have become naturalized in our language and are really English words of Italian origin.

belladon'na, fr. bella, beautiful, and donna, lady, so called because used to dilate the pupils and give the eyes a bright appearance.

ber'gamot, fr. Italian bergamotto, a pear.

bun'ion, fr. Italian bugnone, a lump, allied to Scandinavian bunki, a bunch. Thomas derives bunion from the Greek βούκινον, a peanut.


influen'za, lit. influence, or flowing upon; epidemic coryza.


mala'ria, fr. mala, bad, and aria, air or appearance; mal'aria, Latin malus aria, a miasm.

rube'ola, lit. “a little red berry,” from the color of the spots, measles.

rose'ola, from Italian rosiola, measles, dim. of rosa, a rose; rose rash.

scarlati'na, fr. Italian scarlattina, from Persian saqalat, scarlet; scarlet fever.

seton, from Italian setone, a horse hair, of which setons were first made.
soda, an ash used in making glass, fr. Lat. *solida*, solid. trepan, fr. Italian *trepano*, a turnstile, from Greek Τρεπω, to turn.

II. *Words derived from the Spanish.*

The Spanish words found in medical works are generally the names of medicinal plants. They are pronounced and treated as Latin words.

Angustu'ra, a bitter plant from Angostura, a city of Venezuela.

calisa'ya, a name for yellow Peruvian bark.

caca'ao, fr. the Mexican name of the chocolate tree.

cas'cara sagra'da, lit. sacred bark; buckthorn.

cascaril'la, dim. of cascara, little bark; jesuits' bark.

copai'ba, fr. *copal*, a fragrant gum and *iba*, tree.

coch'ineal, fr. Spanish *cochinella*, dim. of Greek χοίκηλλα, a berry, little berries, which they resemble.

damia'na, a fanciful derivation is "Dami Anna," "Give me Anna," a notorious prostitute in the town where this plant was first used as an aphrodisiac.

dengue (dang-ga), lit. a short veil, so called because the eyes are sometimes affected in this disease as if a veil were thrown over them; breakbone fever.

hedeo'ma, fr. heder, to be odorous; pennyroyal.

guai'acum, fr. Sp. guaiaco, lignum vitae.

guano, fr. Peruvian *huano*, dung.


manzani'ta, dim. of *manzana*, apple; crab apple.


sherry, fr. *Xeres*, a town in Spain from which this wine was exported.
sarsaparilla, fr. Sp. zarzarparrilla, "a little prickly vine,"
smilax.
vanilla; fr. Sp. vainilla, a small sheath or pod; Latin
vaginella.
yerba buena, "good plant;" micromeria.
yerba santa, holy herb, fr. Lat. herba sancta; eriodictyon.
Xericum, fr. Xeres, cf. sherry.

III. Words of Portuguese Origin.

The Portuguese words found in medical works have
in most instances come from South America. They are
in their turn often derived from native Indian words.
cinco'na, named after the Countess of Cinchon; Peruvian bark.
guara'na, Paraguay tea; maté.
mona'ca, bone manar, to distil from, because it is sup-
posed to distil disease from the system.
jaboran'di (zhaborande), pilocarpus.
porten'se, fr. Oporto, a city of Portugal.
pimen'ta, allspice, lit. a dark spiced drink, fr. Latin
pigmentum, paint.

IV. Words of German origin.

Baunsheid'tismus, fr. Dr. Baunscheidt, who invented this
method of counter-irritation.
bismuth, fr. wiszmuth, "white mind," a metal.
cobalt, fr. kobald, a goblin; a metal.
Mes'merism, from Mesmer, the discoverer of the
phenomenon.
rin'derpest, cattle plague.
røetheln, dim. of roth, red; German measles.
zinc, allied to zinn, tin; a tin-like metal.

V. Words of Dutch origin.
litmus. fr. lackmus, a dyestuff.
man'ikin, dim. of man.
measles, dim. of masa, a spot.
mumps, fr. moppen, to sulk.
scalp, fr. scalpe, the scalp.

VI. Words of Scandinavian origin.
radezyge (räh'de-zěgů), lit. scab sickness; Norwegian leprosy.
skull, fr. Danish skaal, a basin.
thrush, fr. Icelandic thurrish, dryish; muguet.
tungsten. Swedish tung, heavy, and sten, stone; a metal.
Yt'trium, fr. Ytterby, a town in Sweden; a metal.
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