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A GLOSSARY OF TERMS IN THIS WORK.

Geology, the Science of the various substances forming the interior and the crust of the Earth.

Pneumatic Chemistry or Pneumatics, the Science of æriform bodies.

Caloric, matter of heat prevading all bodies.

Carbonic Acid, the acid of charcoal formed by burning it in open air. It escapes in an æriform state.

Oxygen Gas, a constituent element of our atmosphere, supporting combustion and life in the highest degree. It is, also, a constituent element of water. (*Vide page of 23 this work.*)

Hydrogen, a constituent element of all water, it is called also inflammable air or gas, and is the same that is now used for lighting cities and inflating balloons.

Azote and Azotic Gas, a constituent principle of our atmosphere, destructive to combustion and to animal life. (*Vide page 23.*)

Tertiary Strata, in Geology the strata or formation of the Earth as far as man has penetrated, are divided into three, the Primary being the lowest—Secondary being next—Tertiary being the uppermost.

Sulphuric Acid, common Oil of Vitriol.

Vacuum, a space void of matter of any kind, now known not to exist. (*Vide page 52 to 61, and Note 17.*)

Æriform Fluids, gasses or fluids resembling common air

Planets, the heavenly bodies composing our system and revolving round our Sun.

Attraction, that power in matter by which it continually tends to gravitate towards other bodies, according to the laws of its density and distance.

Silex, siliceous or sandy principle.

Alumine, pure earth or clay.

Lamina, the appearance of many rocks in the Earth resembling the leaves of a book. [Earth.

Fossil Remains, of animals or vegetables found in the