

## CHAMBERS ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR THE PEOPLE.

**Oncithology**, (Gr. ὄνκις, a bull), a branch of natural history having reference to the bull. See p. 145.

**Ornithology**, (Gr. ὄρνις, a bird), the branch of natural history which relates to birds; it is largely employed for dying and colouring prints. See **Birds**.

**Osteometry**, (Gr. ὄστεον, bone), in anatomy, the science which treats of bones, &c. **Osteometry**, (Gr. ὄστεον, bone), in entomology, 165.

**Ostomy**, (Gr. ὄστρον, a nail, and τέμνειν, to cut), a branch of Surgery, which directs itself more exclusively to the fossil plants and animals found imbedded in the rock, &c. **Sed. Paleontology**.

**Oscillation**, the motion of a body suspended at right angles, as in the case of a pendulum or a mobile Osmium, a extremely dense metallic element, 276.

**Osteous** branching, any bone composed of an agglomeration of angular fragments, so designated by the Italian word *braccio*, and when fractured, bones are abundantly mingled with the meat of the sound bone.

**Ostification**, literally the making of bone, or conversion of other animal matter into bone. See **Osteomony**.

**Osteology**, that branch of Anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bones. See p. 113.

**Ostrich**, any bird of the Ostrich family, order *Cursors* or *Ranipes*, 166, &c.

**Owl-family**, (Strigidae), order *Raptoreæ*, 148. *See*, in Zoology, 142; in husbandry, 593; various heads, 593; general management, of, 593-598; disease, of, 593; as a beast of draught, 404.

**Oxalic acid**, in Chemistry, 294; in Medicine, 768, &c.

**Oxidized**, in Chemistry, 293.

**Oxygen**, chemically considered, 294; *alio loquuntur*. Oxymel, a syrup made of honey and vinegar.

**Oyster**, in Zoology, 182; Fishery, 704; in Dietetics, 738.

**Obolus**, in Botany, the food of plants.

**Podocarpus** (Gr. ποδός, thick, σκαρπή, skin), 139, 144.

**Pooh**, an Indian term for rice in the husk, 728.

**Poisonology** (Gr. ποίησις, poison, οὐσία, essence, &c. disease), that branch of Natural History, or of Geology, which treats of fossil and extinct plants and animals. See **Oreology** and **Grology**.

**Paleotherium** (Gr. παλαιός, ancient, θερίον, wild beast), an extinct genus of fossil, thick-skinned quadrupeds belonging to the Tertiary period.

**Palladium**, in Chemistry, 303; in Metallurgy, 304, &c.

**Palmaceæ** (Palmae), natural order of 110.

**Panaceæ**, the poppy tribe, or Papaveraceæ, 92.

**Paper**, hand and machine-made, 348-350.

**Pearl-snack**, in Fictile Manufactures, 836.

**Parasiticaceous flower** (Lat. parasiticus, a butterfly), 97.

**Parachute**, a large umbrella-shaped machine, by means of which persons have descended from balloons.

**Parallax**, an astronomical term, 18.

**Parapet**, a wall or rampart, breast-work, &c.

**Parasitical**, a term derived from *parasite*, a fawning hanger-on, and gives, in Natural History, to certain plants and animals always found attached to others, or dependent more or less upon them.

**Parrot**, in Zoology, 149; as *scarabæus*, 544.

**Parsons**, nature and culture of, 426.

**Parsonia**, in garden culture, 570.

**Partridge**, in Zoology, 149; in Game司, 671.

**Pasta**, or artificial pasta, 283.

**Pastry**, in Dietetics, 729.

**Pathology** (Gr. θέατρον, disease), that branch of medical science which treats of the signs and tokens of disease, external and internal.

**Patent**, a patent, or patent-right, 100, 101, 102.

**Paternal**, in Zoology, 149; *maternal*, 670.

**Pear**, the varieties and cultivation of, 510.

**Pearl**, how formed, in Zoology, 182.

**Pearl-white**, in Medicine and Dressing, 300, 382.

**Pearl**, *Selæ*, 184; garden, 517; in Dietetics, 728.

**Pearl**, or turf, as it is often called, is a natural accumulation of vegetable matter, resembling, in appearance, the hair of a horse, which grows to the weight of several hundred yards a year, and, in appearance, from a dense fibrous mass of a brown colour, to a dark reddish-brown substance resembling leather, or lignum, and it is forming, in the marshes of America, decay of

equinæ excretions, and has been observed to follow lakes by a similar process. There are many other most abundant accumulations of vegetable matter, such as palmæ, or *palmipappus*, a name given to the palmæ, medusæ, &c., which are collected in such situations, with which are also found accumulations of the other vegetable substances.

**Pediment**, in Architecture, 102, 103; *Water*, *watering*; *Pelagic*, (Gr. πελάγος, the sea), relating to Pelagic fishes, (fishes of the open sea), rearing young, &c., such as the salmon, mackerel, &c., &c.; *adult* to *Pelagic*, (fishes of the open sea), *water* in Hydrology, 112; *saline*, but, (salt water), *adjective*, *Pengui*, (from Welsh *wig*, a bay); *adjective*, *adverb*, *Perception*, (see *Philosophy*); *lock*, principle of construction; *of*, *Perennials*, list of, for the flower, garden, 102, 103; *Periophthalmitis*, the name made from the Greek words, *peri* about, and *ophthalma*, the eye, meaning the inflammation of the eyelids; *periosteum*, covering the sheath of the bone; *Peristaltic*, the epithet, designed by a physician to denote the longitudinal movement which takes place of the muscular system, 102, 103; *petrified* to natural soft substances, *Permian System*, a term applied by Mr. Murchison to the rocks of Western Europe, which are considered to be near with the New Red Sandstone of England, from the fact of their being widely developed in the ancient Kingdom of Armenia, which extends for several hundred miles along the western slope of the old mountain chain, and thence westward to the river Major. *Perry*, fermented liquor made from peaches, in the same manner as cider from apples, which are sorted, &c.

**Perturbation**, in Astronomy, described, 522, &c.

**Petroleum**, a combustible in pyrotechny, 522, &c.

**Petroleum**, *Intercalation* (Lat. petra, stone), to make or change into stones. When a shell, bone, or piece of plant, by being enclosed in rocky matter, becomes hard and brittle, yet, still, retains its shape, it is said to be intercalated, or petrified; in thus caused by the petrification of any matter entering into, and filling, the parts of the animal or vegetable structure; thus, for instance, entering into the pores and crevices of a piece of wood, makes it very petrified.

**Petroleum**, its natural history and uses, 525, &c.

**Phenogramma** (Gr. φένειν, to show, οὐσία, essence, marriage), the name given to such plants, like the stargrass and ornium, or organ of reproduction, as are apparent, 81.

**Phenomenous** (Gr. φένειν, manifested, shown), the term applied by Linnaeus to flowers, &c., &c.

**Pharmaceutics**, a title for the science of pharmaceuticals, or pharmacæ, which takes cognizance of the medical and chemical history of drugs, the mode of compounding them, their prescription and effects.

**Pharmacopæia**, a dispensatory, or work, which gives the preparation of drugs, 754, &c.

**Phase** (Gr. φάσις, an appearance), in Astronomy,

**Pheasant-shooting** as a field-sport, 672, &c.

**Phenomenon**, pl. phenomena, (Gr. φένειν, and appearance in nature). In natural philosophy this term is usually applied to those appearances in nature of which the cause is not immediately obvious, such as the phenomena of light, of magnetism, of electricity, &c., produced by physical experiments; *natural* appears to mean, those appearances which occur without the intervention of human agency. That term, however, being evidently and often very erroneously applied to spiritual events, we prefer

**Phlebotomy** (Gr. φλεβή, a vein, and θεῖν, to cut), the operation of bleeding, especially envenomed, &c.

**Pholas**, a genus of bivalve shells, 182, 200, &c.

**Phonics** (Gr. φωνή, a sound), a general title for the science which gives cognizance of sounding, &c.

**Phenolite** (Gr. φωνή, sound, οὐσία, essence), another name for *lime-stone*, which is an unvaried & lithic variety of greenstone. *Stolidos*, *minimorum*, &c.