

nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as a *prodigy* of learning. *Spectator.*

2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies*.

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature. *B. Jonson.*

**PRODIT<sup>ION</sup>**, *n.* [L. *proditio*, from *prodo*, to betray; supposed to be compounded of *pro* and *do*, to give. But in W. *bradu* is to betray.]

Treachery; treason. *Ainsworth.*

**PRODITOR**, *n.* [L.] A traitor. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

**PRODITORIOUS**, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [Not in use.] *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. [Not in use.] *Wolton.*

**PRODITORY**, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*

**PRODROME**, *n.* [Gr. *προδρομος*; *προ* and *τροχος*, to run.]

A forerunner. [Not in use.] *Coles.*

**PRODUCE**, *v. t.* [L. *produco*; *pro* and *duco*, to lead or draw; Sax. *leogan*, *teon*, to tug; It. *produrre*, *produrre*; Sp. *producir*; Fr. *produire*.]

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.

*Produce your cause.* Is. xli.

2. To exhibit to the public. *Swift.*

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world.

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.

4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas *produce* fish in abundance.

They—

*Produce* prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes *produce* great effects. The clouds *produce* rain. The painter *produces* a picture or a landscape. The sculptor *produces* a statue. Vice *produces* misery.

6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer *produces* grain enough for his family.

7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.

8. To yield or furnish. Money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. The commerce of the country *produces* a revenue to government.

9. In general, to bring into existence or into view.

10. To draw out in length; to extend; as a line *produced* from A to B. *Geometry.*

**PRODUCE**, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth or yielded; product; as the *produce* of a farm; the *produce* of trees; the *produce* of a country; the *produce* of a manufacture; the *produce* of the sea; the *produce* of a tax; the *produce* of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a *production*.

**PRODUCED**, *pp.* Brought into life, being or view; yielded.

**PRODUCEMENT**, *n.* Production. [Not used.] *Milton.*

**PRODUCENT**, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [Not much used.] *Ayliffe.*

**PRODUCER**, *n.* One that generates; one that produces. *Locke. Suckling.*

**PRODUCIBILITY**, *n.* The power of producing. [Not used.] *Barrow.*

**PRODUCIBLE**, *a.* [It. *producibile*, *producibile*.]

1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as *producibile* salts. *Boyle.*

2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited. *Hammond.*

**PRODUCIBLENESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as the *producibility* of salts. *Boyle.*

**PRODUCING**, *ppr.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice.

**PRODUCT**, *n.* [L. *productus*, from *produco*; Fr. *produit*.]

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as the *product* of land; the *products* of the season.

2. That which is formed or produced by labor or by mental application; as the *products* of manufactures, of commerce or of art; the *products* of great and wise men. In the latter sense, *production* is now generally used.

In general, *products* comprehends whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the *products* of a country exported.

The *product* of the impost and excise.

*Belknap. N. Hamp.*

3. Effect; result; something consequential.

These are the *product*

Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *arithmetic*, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied. Thus  $5 \times 7 = 35$ , the *product*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*.

5. In *geometry*, the factum of two or more lines.

**PRODUCE<sup>TILE</sup>**, *a.* That may be extended in length.

**PRODUCE<sup>TION</sup>**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *productio*.]

1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth or exhibiting to view.

2. That which is produced or made: as the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculpture, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

**PRODUCTIVE**, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo*.]

1. Having the power of producing; as, *productive* labor is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to *unproductive* labor. The labor of the farmer and mechanic is *productive*; the labor of officers and professional men is *unproductive* to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is *productive*.

2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large *products*.

3. Producing; bringing into being; causing

to exist; efficient; as an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*

And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

**PRODUCTIVENESS**, *n.* The quality of being productive; as the *productiveness* of land or labor.

**PROEM**, *n.* [Fr. *proeme*; It. Sp. *proemio*; L. *præmium*; Gr. *προεμμιον*; *προ*, before, and *εμμι*, *εμμι*, way.]

Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing. *Swift. Milton.*

**PROEM**, *v. t.* To preface. [Not used.] *South.*

**PROEMIAL**, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. *Hammond. Johnson.*

**PROEMPTOSIS**, *n.* [Gr. from *προεμμιπρω*, to fall before.]

In *chronology*, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Cyc.*

**PROFANATION**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; Sp. *profanacion*; from L. *profano*. See *Profane*.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as the *profanation* of the sabbath by sports, amusements or unnecessary labor; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys

To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

**PROFANE**, *a.* [L. *profanus*; *pro* and *fanum*, a temple; It. Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane*.]

1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; applied to persons. A man is *profane* when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence.

2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.

3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as *profane* history.

4. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as a *profane* place. *Ezek. xlii. and xlviii.*

6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion; as *profane* fables. *1 Tim. iv.*

*Profane* is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.

**PROFANE**, *v. t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy or contempt; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God. *Dwight.*

2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezek. xxiv.*

3. To violate. *Mal. ii.*