

In *medicine*, the art of foretelling the event of a disease; the judgment of the event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Coar. Hooper.

PROGNOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

PROGNOS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the event of a disease by means of the symptoms.

Encyc.

2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.

In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue—is of considerable importance as a *prognostic*.

Parr.

3. A foretelling; prediction.

Swift.

PROGNOS'TICABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold.

Brown.

PROGNOS'TICATE, *v. t.* [from *prognostic*; *It. prognosticare*.]

1. To foreshow; to indicate a future event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset *prognosticates* a fair day.

2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.

Dryden.

PROGNOS'TICATED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROGNOS'TICATING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future event by present signs.

2. The act of foretelling an event by present signs.

Burnet.

3. A foretoken; previous sign.

Shak.

PROGNOS'TICATOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future event by present signs.

PROGRAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. from *προγραφοω*, to write previously; *προ* and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. Anciently, a letter sealed with the king's seal.

Encyc.

2. In a *university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration.

Encyc.

3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place.

Life of A. Wood.

4. That which is written before something else; a preface.

Watson.

PROGRESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus*, *progredior*; *pro* and *gradior*, to step or go. See *Grade* and *Degree*.]

1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow *progress* or a rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. He watched the *progress* of the army on its march, or the *progress* of a star or comet.

2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as the *progress* of a plant or animal.

3. Advance in business of any kind; as the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts.

4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for his *progress* in learning; the christian for his *progress* in virtue and piety.

5. Removal; passage from place to place.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece.

Denham.

6. A journey of state; a circuit.

Blackstone. Addison.

PROGRESS, *v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew

That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.

Shak.

—Although the popular blast

Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,

Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.

Broken Heart, by Ford, vol. 1. p. 303,

Gifford's Ed. Lond. 1827.

[These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]

2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.

After the war had *progressed* for some time.

Marshall.

3. To advance; to make improvement.

Du Pontcau. Bayard.

PROGRES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *progressio*, *progredior*.]

1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onwards.

Locke.

2. Intellectual advance; as the *progression* of thought.

Locke.

3. Course; passage.

Shak.

1. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical proportion, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus,

2. 4. 6. 8. 10. } by the difference 2.

10. 8. 6. 4. 2. }

Geometrical proportion or progression, is when the terms increase or decrease

by equal ratios. Thus,

2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. } by a con-

64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2. } tinal mul-

tiplication or division by 2.

Encyc.

PROGRES'SIONAL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance.

Brown.

PROGRESS'IVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as *progressive* motion or course; opposed to *retrograde*.

Bacon. Ray.

2. Improving. The arts are in a *progressive* state.

PROGRESS'IVELY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances.

Hooker.

PROGRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as the *progressiveness* of science, arts or taste.

PROHIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; *pro* and *habeo*, to hold; Fr. *prohiber*; *It. proibire*; Sp. *prohibir*.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right. God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law *prohibits* what is wrong and commands what is right. We *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,

Bar'd over us, *prohibit* all egress.

Milton.

PROHIBITED, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PROHIB'ITER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbiddor; an interdicter.

PROHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PROHIBITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prohibitio*.]

1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; "thou shalt not do such a thing."

Tillotson.

2. In law, a writ of *prohibition*, is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself.

Blackston.

PROHIBITIVE, } Forbidding; imply-

PROHIB'ITORY, } ing prohibition.

Barrow. Ayliffe.

PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner*; *pro* and *igner*, vine.] To lop; to trim; to prune.

Obs.

[See *Prune*.]

B. Jonson.

PROIN, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning.

Obs.

Bacon.

PROJECT, *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; *It. progettare*; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*.]

1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

Th' ascending villas

Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.

Pope.

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt; to *project* an expedition to South America; to *project* peace or war.

Milton.

3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PROJECT, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice *projects*.

PROJECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet*.] A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as the *project* of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.

2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as a man given to *projects*.

PROJECTED, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PROJECTILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as a *projectile* force.

2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as *projectile* motion.

Arbutnot.

PROJECTILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.

2. *Projectiles*, in mechanical philosophy, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

PROJECTING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.

PROJECTION, *n.* [L. *projectio*.] The act of throwing or shooting forward.

Brown.

2. A jutting out; extension beyond something else.

3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.