

- | | Page |
|---|-----------|
| Chalk. For explanation, see page 18. | |
| Chalmers, Dr. On the interpretation of Genesis,
Preface, note. | |
| On the origin of our present races, | 180 |
| On meeting of forces, to produce
results which are desirable, . | 117 |
| On the amount of proof for the
being and perfections of God, . | 138 |
| Clay. The varieties of clay are essentially silicates
of alumina. | |
| Cleavage. The cleavage of rocks is an apparently
crystalline structure, which sometimes belongs
to them, and on account of which they are more
easily split in one direction, distinct from that of
the planes of stratification, than in others, . | 36 |
| Cold-blooded. Cold-blooded animals are those in
which the temperature of the body differs little
from that of the air or water in which they live.
Fishes and reptiles are examples, . . . | 162 |
| Comparative anatomy. The science in which the
anatomical structures of various animals are con-
sidered and compared, | 30 |
| Conchifera. A name in zoology given to a tribe of
molluscous animals, comprehending all those
which are furnished with bivalve shells, | 104, etc. |
| Congeners. (<i>Con</i> and <i>gener</i> , kind, race;) of the
same class, of a closely-related nature. | 163 |
| Conglomerates. (<i>Con</i> , together, and <i>glomero</i> , to
heap;) rocks composed of rounded, water-worn | |