

2. To annul, or destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation or a debt.

CAN'CELLED, *a.* [L. *cancelatus*, *cancello*.] Cross-barred; marked with cross lines. *Greiv. Martyn.*

CANCELA'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.

CAN'CELED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CAN'CELING, *pp.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CAN'CER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere*; Fr. *cancer*; D. *kanker*; Sp. *cangrejo*, *cancero*; It. *cancro*, *cancero*; Gr. *καρκιν*.] This seems to be the same word, though applied to the shell; *καρκινος*, a cancer, is a different word. From the Greek, the Latins have *concha*, Eng. *conch*. But *n* is not radical; for this is undoubtedly the *W. cockle*, Eng. *cockle*, Fr. *coquille*, *coque*, It. *coccia*. These words are probably from the same root as Sp. *cocar*, to wrinkle, twist, or make dry faces; Ir. *cuachain*, to fold; Eng. *cockle*, to shrink or pucker; verbs which give the primary sense. It is to be noted that *cancer* and *canker* are the same word; *canker* being the original pronunciation.]

1. The crab or crab-fish. This genus of animals have generally eight legs, and two claws which serve as hands; two distinct eyes, supported by a kind of peduncles, and they are elongated and movable. They have also two clawed palpi, and the tail is jointed. To this genus belong the lobster, shrimp, cray-fish, &c.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and limiting the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice.

3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrhous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.

CAN'CERATE, *v. t.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN'CEROUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer. *Wisdeman.*

CAN'CEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRIFORM, *a.* Cancerous.

2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CRITE, *n.* [from *cancer*.] A fossil or petrified crab. *Fourcroy.*

CAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *condens*, from *condro*, to be white or hot. See the verb, to *cant*.] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN'DID, *a.* Growing white. *Dict.*

CAN'DIDANT, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, from *condo*, to be white; W. *cannu*, to bleach. See *Cant*.] White. *Dryden.*

[But in this sense rarely used.]

2. Fair; open; frank; ingenuous; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; applied to persons.

3. Fair; just; impartial; applied to things; as a *candid* view, or construction.

CAN'DIDATE, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in

Rome being obliged to wear a white gown.]

1. A man who seeks or aspires to an office; one who offers himself, or is proposed for preferment, by election or appointment; usually followed by *for*; as a *candidatus* for the office of sheriff.

2. One who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment, by those who have power to elect or appoint, though he does not offer himself.

3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it; as a *candidatus* for praise.

4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry. *U. States.*

5. One who is in a state of trial or probation for a reward, in another life; as a *candidatus* for heaven or for eternity.

CAN'DIDLY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingeniously.

CAN'DIDNESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.

CAN'DIED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *candy*.] Preserved with sugar, or incrustured with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as *candied* raisins.

CAN'DLE, *n.* [L. Sp. It. *candela*; Fr. *candle*; Sax. *candel*; Pers. *kandil*; Arm. *candol*; W. *candylt*; Ir. *cainneal*; from L. *candeo*, to shine, to be white, or its root.] The primary sense of the root is, to shoot, to throw, to radiate. See *Cant* and *Chant*.]

1. A long, but small cylindrical body of tallow, wax or spermaceti, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads, twisted loosely; used for a portable light of domestic use.

2. A light.

3. A light; a luminary. In scripture, the *candle of the Lord* is the divine favor and blessing, Job xxix. 3.; or the conscience or understanding. Prov. xx. 27.

Excommunication by *inch of candle*, is when the offender is allowed time to repent, while a candle burns, and is then excommunicated.

Sale by inch of candle, is an auction in which persons are allowed to bid, only till a small piece of candle burns out.

Medicated candle, in medicine, a bougie.

Rush-candles are used in some countries; they are made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-BERRY TREE, *n.* The *Myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle; a shrub common in North America, from the berries of which a kind of wax or oil is procured, of which candles are made. The oil is obtained by boiling the berries in water; the oil rising to the surface is skimmed off, and when cool, is of the consistency of wax, and of a dull green color. In popular language, this is called *bay-berry tallow*.

CAN'DLE-BOMB, *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.

CAN'DLE-HOLDER, *n.* [candle and hold.]

A person that holds a candle. Hence, one that remotely assists another, but is otherwise not of importance. *Shak.*

CAN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* [candle and light.] The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use. *Molmeux.*

CAN'DLEMAS, *n.* [candle and mass, Sax. *massa*; *candle-feast*.]

The feast of the church celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion. This feast is supposed to have originated in the declaration of Simon, that our Savior was "to be a light to lighten the Gentiles." On this day, the Catholics consecrate all the candles and tapers which are to be used in their churches during the whole year. In Rome, the pope performs the ceremony himself, and distributes wax candles to the cardinals and others, who carry them in procession through the great hall of the pope's palace. The ceremony was prohibited in England by an order of council in 1548. But *candlemas* is one of the four terms for paying and receiving rents and interest; and it gives name to a law term, beginning Jan. 15, and ending Feb. 3. *Encyc.*

CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [candle and stick; Sax. *candel-sticca*.] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle, made in different forms and of different materials; originally a stick or piece of wood.

CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* [candle and stuff.] A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c. *Bacon.*

CAN'DLE-WASTER, *n.* [candle and waste.] One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candle-light; a spendthrift.

B. Jonson. Shak.
CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n.* Scraps; fragments. *Beaumont.*

CAN'DOC, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor*, from *candeo*, to be white.]

Openness of heart; frankness; ingenuousness of mind; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from tricks or disguise; sincerity. *Watts.*

CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire*, to candy, to preserve; *candito*, candied; Fr. *candir*.] This seems not to be the Latin *candio*, for the Italian has also *candire*. Possibly it may be from L. *candeo*, to be white. But in Ar. *صو*

صو *kand*, *kandon*, is the saccharine matter of the sugar cane, or concrete sugar, and it is the same in Persian; Sans. *khand*.]

1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar.

2. To form into congelations or crystals. *Shak.*

3. To cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice. *Dryden.*

CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.

CAN'DYING, *pp.* Conserving with sugar.

CANDYING, *n.* The act of preserving