

and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestic purposes. To obtain camphor, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphor taken out; it being found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the center of the tree. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter. It is then passed through three sieves of different texture, to divide it into three sorts, head, belly and foot camphor. Camphor oil is camphor, before the operations of nature have reduced it to a concrete form; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by the nitric acid. *Asiat. Res.* iv. 1.

CAMPILIA, *n.* A plant of a new genus, used by dyers. *Asiat. Res.*

CAMPING, *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football.

CAMPION, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the lychnis. *Bryant.*

CAMUS, { *n.* [L. *camia*.] A thin dress, *Spenser.*
CAMIS, { [Not Eng.]

CAN, *n.* { *D. kan*; *Sax. canna*; *G. kanne*; *Dan. kande*; *Sw. kanna*; *Corr. hanvath*; *Sans. Kunda*; probably from holding, containing, *W. canus* or *ganu*, to contain, *gan*, capacity, a mortise, *Eng. gain*, in carpentry. Hence *W. cant*, a circle, a hoop, a fence round a yard, a hundred, *L. centum*, Teut. *hund*, in hundred. See *Cent* and *Hundred*, and *Can*, infra.

A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal; as a can of ale.

CAN, *v. t.* *pret. could*, which is from another root. [See *Could*.] [*Can* is from the *Sax. cennan*, to know, to bear or produce; *Goth. kannan*, *Sax. cennan*, to know, to be able; *cannian*, to try, to attempt, to prove; *cind. cyn*, *gecynd*, kind; *L. genus*; *D. kennen*, to know, to understand, to hold, to contain, to be able, like the *Fr. savoir*; *Dan. kan*, to be able; *kienner*, to know; *Sw. kanna*, to know; *kunna*, to be able; *G. kennen*, to know; *können*, to be able. Hence *cunning*, that is, knowing, skilful, experienced; *G. können*, a being able, ability, knowledge; *kund*, public; *kunde*, knowledge, acquaintance. The Teutonic and Gothic words unite with the Greek *γινωσκω*, to beget, as a male, and to bear, as a female, which is connected with *γενεα*, to be born or produced. *Can, cennan*, and *γινωσκω*, are probably the same word; and the *Sax. ginnan*, in the compounds, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, *enginnan*, to begin, is from the same root.

The primary sense is, to strain, to stretch, to urge or thrust with force, which gives the sense of producing, and of holding, containing, which is the primary sense of *knowing*, comprehending; and straining gives the sense of power. The *Sax. cennan*, to try, is to strain. See *Ken*. Ar.

كان to be, the substantive verb; also, to become, to be made, to endure; also,

to create, to generate, to form; *قنى*

to know; *Heb.* and *Ch. קנ*, to fit or prepare, to form or fashion; whence right,

fit; as we have *right*, *Sax. reht*, *L. rectus*, from *rego*, to rule, that is, to strain, stretch, make straight; *Syr. كنى* to begin to be, and its derivatives, to plant or establish, to create, to be prepared; *Eth. ከወኛ kun*, to be, to become, to be made; *Ch. Sani*, as the Hebrew. See *Class. Gr.* No. 29. 38. and 58. 42. 45. &c. *Can* in English is treated as an auxiliary verb, the sign of the infinitive being omitted, as in the phrases, *I can go*, instead of, *I can to go*; *thou canst go*; he can go.]

1. To be able; to have sufficient strength or physical power. One man can lift a weight which another can not. A horse can run a certain distance in a given time.
2. To have means, or instruments, which supply power or ability. A man can build a house, or fit out a ship, if he has the requisite property. A nation cannot prosecute a war, without money or credit. I will lend you a thousand dollars, if I can.
3. To be possible.

Nicodemus said, How can these things be?

4. To have adequate moral power. A man can indulge in pleasure, or he can refrain. He can restrain his appetites, if he will.
5. To have just or legal competent power, that is, right; to be free from any restraint of moral, civil or political obligation, or from any positive prohibition. We can use a highway for travel, for this is not limited by law. A man can or cannot hold an office. The Jews could not eat certain kinds of animals which were declared to be unclean. The House of Commons in England can impeach, but the House of Lords only can try impeachments. In general, we can do whatever neither the laws of God nor of man forbid.

How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God. *Gen. xxxix.*

I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord, my God, to do less or more. *Numb. xxii.*

6. To have natural strength, or capacity; to be susceptible of; to be able or free to undergo any change, or produce any effect, by the laws and constitution of nature, or by divine appointment. Silver can be melted, but cannot be changed into gold.

Can the rush grow without water? *Joh. viii.*

Can the fig tree bear olive berries? *James iii.*

Can Iath save him? *James ii.*

7. To have competent strength, ability, fortitude, patience, &c., in a passive sense. He cannot bear reproach. I cannot endure this impertinence.

This is a hard saying; who can hear it? *Joh. vi.*

8. To have the requisite knowledge, experience or skill. Young men are not admitted members of college, till they can translate Latin and Greek. An astronomer can calculate an eclipse, though he can not make a coat.
9. To have strength of inclination or motives sufficient to overcome obstacles, impediments, inconvenience or other objection.

I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. *Luke xiv.*

I cannot rise and give thee—yet because of his importunity, he will rise and give him. *Luke xi.*

10. To have sufficient capacity; as, a vessel

can not hold or contain the whole quantity.

CAN, *v. t.* To know. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

CAN-BUOY, *n.* In seamanship, a buoy in form of a cone, made large, and sometimes painted, as a mark to designate shoals, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

CAN-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by receiving a piece of rope through two flat hooks, and splicing its ends together. *Mar. Dict.*

CANA DIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada, an extensive country on the north of the United States.

CANA DIAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CANA IL, *n.* [Fr. *canaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; It. *canaglia*.]

The coarser part of meal; hence, the lowest people; lees; dregs; outscouring.

CAN'AKIN, *n.* A little can or cup. *Shak.*

CANAL, *n.* [L. *canalis*, a channel or kennel; these being the same word differently written; Fr. *canal*; Arm. *can*, or *canol*; Sp. Port. *canal*; It. *canale*. See *Canu*. It denotes a passage, from shooting, or passing.]

1. A passage for water; a water course; properly, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits; but the term may be applied to other water courses. It is chiefly applied to artificial cuts or passages for water, used for transportation; whereas *channel* is applicable to a natural water course.

The canal from the Hudson to Lake Erie is one of the noblest works of art.

2. In anatomy, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; as the neck of the bladder, and the alimentary canal.

3. A surgical instrument; a splint. *Coxe.*

CANAL-COAL. [See *Canuel-coal*.]

CANALICULATE, } *a. tua*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*, *canna*, a pipe.]

Channelled; furrowed. In botany, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath; applied to the stem, leaf, or petiole of plants. *Martyn.*

CANARY, *n.* Wine made in the Canary isles.

2. An old dance. Shakspeare has used the word as a verb in a kind of cant phrase.

CANARY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of Fringilla. The bill is conical and straight; the body is yellowish white; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are greenish. These birds are now bred in other countries.

CANARY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the Phalaris, whose seeds are collected for canary-birds.

CANCEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cancelier*; Port. *cancelar*; L. *cancello*, to deface, properly to make cross bars or lattice-work, hence to make cross lines on writing, from *cancello*, cross bars or lattice-work; Gr. *αγκυλας*; *Syr. Ch. كنى* *kankel*, id.]

1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to blot out or obliterate.