

simples in substance, by boiling then in sugar.

CANDY-TUFTS, *n.* A plant, the Iberis. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

2. A Cretan flower. *Tule.*

CANE, *n.* [*L. canna*; *Gr. xavva*; *Fr. canne*; *W. canen*; *Sp. caña*; *Port. cana* or *canna*; *It. canna*; *Arm. canen*; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. nup*.] In the Arabic, a word of this family signifies a subterraneous passage for water, or canal. It probably signifies a shoot.]

1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants belonging to different genera, such as *Arundo*, *Calamus*, *Saccharum*, &c. Among these is the *bamboo* of the East Indies, with a strong stem, which serves for pipes, poles, and walking sticks. The sugar cane, a native of Asia, Africa and America, furnishes the juice from which are made, sugar, molasses and spirit. [*See Sugar Cane.*]

2. A walking stick.

3. A lance, or dart made of cane. *Dryden.*

4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe; at Naples, the length is 7 feet 34 inches; in Thoulouse in France, 5 feet 84 inches; in Provence, &c., 6 feet 54 inches.

CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking stick.

CANE-BRAKE, *n.* [*cane* and *brake*.] A thicket of canes. *Ellicott.*

CANE-HOLE, *n.* [*cane* and *hole*.] A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations. *Edwards' W. Indies.*

CANE-TRASH, *n.* [*cane* and *trash*.] Refuse of canes, or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

Edwards' W. Indies Growing white or hoary.

CANICULA, *n.* [*L. canicula*, a little dog. *Canicula*, *n.* from *canis*, a dog.]

A star in the constellation of *Canis Major*, called also the dog-star, or *Sirius*; a star of the first magnitude, and the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. From the rising of this heliacally, or at its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days.

CANICULAR, *n.* [*L. canicularis*.] Pertaining to the dog-star.

CANINE, *n.* [*L. caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as a canine appetite, insatiable hunger; canine madness, or hydrophobia.

Canine teeth are two sharp pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders; so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

CANING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

CANISTER, *n.* [*L. canistrum*; *Gr. xavστρον*, *xavro*; or *xavro*; *Fr. canastre*; *Port. canastra*; *Sp. canasta*.]

Properly, a small basket, as in *Dryden*; but more generally, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.

CANKER, *n.* [*L. cancer*; *Sax. cancre* or *cancre*; *D. kanker*; *Fr. chancre*; *It. canchero*.] This is the Latin *cancer*, with the Roman pronunciation. *See Cancer.*

1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall.

2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. They are generally covered with a whitish slough. *Cyc.*

3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts or destroys.

Sacrilege may prove an eating canker.

Atturbury.

And their word will eat as doth a canker. 2

Tim. ii.

4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. *Shak.*

5. A kind of rose, the dog rose.

Peacham.

6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet, discharging a fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog. *Encyc.*

CANKER, *v. t.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body.

2. To infect or pollute. *Herbert.*

CANKER, *v. t.* To grow corrupt; to decay, or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxidized, as a metal. *Bacon.*

CANKERBIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

CANKERED, *pp.* Corrupted.

2. *a.* Crabbed; uncivil. *Spenser.*

CANKEREDLY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

CANKER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. *Walton.*

CANKER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.

CANKEROUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker. *Thomson.*

CANKER-WORM, *n.* A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves and fruit of apple trees. This animal springs from an egg deposited by a miller, that issues from the ground.

CANKERY, *a.* Rusty.

CANABINE, *a.* [*L. cannabinus*, from *cannabis*, hemp.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen.

CAN/NEL-COAL, *CAN/DLE-COAL, *n.* A hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal of a black color, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. On fire it decrepitates and breaks into angular fragments. It is sometimes used for inkholders and toys.*

Cleveland.

CAN/NEQUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade. *Encyc.*

CAN/NIBAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater, or anthropophagite. *Bacon.*

CAN/NIBALISM, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh, by mankind.

2. Murderous cruelty; barbarity. *Burke.*

CAN/NIBALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shak.*

CAN/NON, *n.* [*Fr. canon*; *Arm. canon* or *canol*; *D. kanon*; *G. kanone*; *Sp. canion*; *Port. canham*; *It. cannone*. Probably from *L. canna*, a tube. *See Cane.*]

A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder. Guns of this kind are made of iron or brass and of different sizes, carrying balls from three or four pounds, to forty eight pounds weight. In

some countries, they have been made of much larger size. The smaller guns of this kind are called field pieces.

CANNONA/DE, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship or fort. The term usually implies an attack of some continuance.

CANNONA/DE, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to throw balls, or other deadly weapons, as chain-shot or langrage, against an enemy's army, town, fortress or ship; to batter with cannon shot.

CANNONA/DE, *v. t.* To discharge cannon; to play with large guns.

CAN/NON-BALL, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

Cannon bullet, of the like signification, is not now used. Cannon balls were originally of stone.

CANNONEER, *n.* A man who manages cannon.

CANNONIER, *n.* *can*; cannon; an engineer.

CANNON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

CAN/NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CANNOT, [*can* and *not*.] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; *cannot* and *not* are never united.

CANNULAR, *a.* [*L. canna*, a tube.] Tubular; having the form of a tube. *Encyc.*

CANNOE, *n.* *canoo*. [*Fr. canot*; *Sp. canoa*; *It. canoe* or *canone*; from *L. canna*, a tube or cane, or the same root.]

1. A boat used by rude nations, formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated, by cutting or burning, into a suitable shape. Similar boats are now used by civilized men, for fishing and other purposes. It is impelled by a paddle, instead of an oar.

2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

CAN/ON, *n.* [*Sax. Fr. Sp. Port. canon*; *It. canone*; *L. canon*; *Gr. xavov*. Dr. Owen deduces the word from the Heb. *nup* a cane, reed or measuring rod. In Eth.

כֶּהֱנָן *kanan*, signifies to set, to establish, to form a rule, whence canon, a rule. But this verb is probably from the noun. The word is from one of the roots in Class *Gu*, which signifies to set, or to strain. The Welsh unite with the root of *can*, *L. cano*, to sing, *W. canon*, a song, a rule, a canon, from *canu* to sing, *L. cano*. The sense of *canon* is that which is set or established.]

1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council and confirmed by the sovereign; a decision of matters in religion, or a regulation of policy or discipline, by a general or provincial council.

2. A law or rule in general.

3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred canon, or general rule of moral and religious duty, given by inspiration.

4. A dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

A *cardinal canon* is one attached to a church, *incardinatus*, as a priest to a parish.

Domicellary canons, are young canons,