

not in orders, having no right in any particular chapters.

Expectative canons, having no revenue or prebend, but having the title and dignities of canons, a voice in the chapter and a place in the choir, till a prebend should fall.

Foreign canons, such as did not officiate in their canouries; opposed to mansionary or residential canons.

Lay, secular or honorary canons, laymen admitted out of honor or respect, into some chapter of canons.

Regular canons, who live in monasteries or in community, and who, to the practice of their rules, have added the profession of vows.

Tertiary canons, who have only the third part of the revenue of the canonicate.

Encyc.

5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order.

6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized in the Romish Church.

7. The secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater, in the middle of which the priest consecrates the host. The people are to rehearse this part of the service, on their knees, and in a voice lower than can be heard. *Romish Church.*

8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes, invented by Ptolemy. *Encyc.*

9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby.*

10. In *geometry and algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a like nature with the present inquiry. Every last step of an equation is a canon.

11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.

12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.

Canon-law, is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.

CANON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.

CAN'ONESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows or renounce the world. *Encyc.*

CANONICAL, *a.* [L. *canonicus*.] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule.

Canonical books or canonical scriptures, are those books of the scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the church, to be of divine origin. The Roman catholic church admits the Apocryphal books to be canonical; the Protestants reject them.

Canonical hours, are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In Great Britain, these hours are from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in the church. *Encyc.*

Canonical obedience, is submission to the canons of a church, especially the submission of the inferior clergy to their bishops, and other religious orders to their superiors.

Canonical punishments, are such as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

Canonical life, is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community, a course of living prescribed for clerks, less rigid than the monastic and more restrained than the secular.

Canonical sins, in the ancient church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted; as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

Canonical letters, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.

Canonical epistles, is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic. *Encyc.*

CANONICALLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, *n. plu.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CANONICATE, *n.* The office of a canon. *Encyc.*

CANONIST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CANONIS'TIC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CANONIZATION, *n.* [See *Canonize*.] The act of declaring a man a saint, or rather the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. This act is preceded by beatification, and by an examination into the life and miracles of the person; after which the Pope decrees the canonization. *Addison. Encyc.*

2. The state of being sainted.

CANONIZE, *v. t.* [from *canon*.] To declare a man a saint and rank him in the catalogue, called a canon.

CANONRY, *s.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend or stated allowance out of the revenues of the church commonly annexed to it. The benefice filled by a canon. A prebend may subsist without a canonry; but a canonicate is inseparable from a prebend. *Ayliffe. Encyc.*

CANOPIED, *a.* [See *Canopy*.] Covered with a canopy. *Milton.*

CANOPIY, *n.* [Gr. *κνυπιον*, a pavilion or net spread over a bed to keep off gnats, from *κνυπι*, a gnat.]

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. So the sky is called a *canopy*, and a canopy is borne over the head in processions.

2. In *architecture and sculpture*, a magnificent decoration serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair or the like. *Encyc.*

CANOPIY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANOROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus*, from *cano*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANOROUSNESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*.

Port. id., to sing, to chant, to recite, to creak, to chirp, to whistle; It. *cantare*, to sing, to praise, to crow; Fr. *chanter*: Arn. *cana*; from L. *cano*, to sing. The primary sense is to throw, thrust or drive, as in *can*; a sense retained in the phrase, to *cant* over any thing. In singing, it implies a modulation or inflexion of voice. In Welsh, *can*, with a different sound of the vowel, signifies a song and white, L. *cano*, *canus*, and *caneo*. These are from the same root and have the same radical sense, to throw or shoot as rays of light, to shine, probably applied to the sun's morning rays. W. *canu*, to sing; Sanscrit, *gana*; Persic, *kandam*.]

1. In *popular usage*, to turn about, or to turn over, by a sudden push or thrust; as, to *cant* over a pul or a cask. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To toss; as, to *cant* a ball.

3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected singing tone.

[In this sense, it is usually intransitive.]

4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction. *Swift.*

CANT, *n.* A toss; a throw, thrust or push with a sudden jerk; as, to give a ball a *cant*. [This is the literal sense.]

2. A whining, singing manner of speech; a quaint, affected mode of uttering words either in conversation or preaching.

3. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms and making complaints of their distresses.

4. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized.

5. Any barbarous jargon in speech.

6. Wining pretension to goodness. *Johnson.*

7. Outcry, at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction. *Swift.*

This use of the word is precisely equivalent to *auction*, *auctio*, a *hawking*, a crying out, or in the vulgar dialect, a singing out, but I believe not in use in the U. States.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant*, a corner.] A niche; a corner or retired place. *B. Jonson.*

Cont-timbers, in a ship, are those which are situated at the two ends. *Mar. Dict.*

CANTA'BRIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

CANTALIVER, *n.* [candle and eaves.] In architecture, a piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the moldings and eaves over it. *Encyc.*

CANTAR, *s.* An eastern weight; at CANT'ARO, *s.* Aera in Turkey, 603 pounds; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 pounds.

In Egypt, it consists of 100 or 150 *rotolos*; at Naples, it is 25 pounds; at Genoa, 150; at Leghorn, 150, 151, or 160. *Encyc.*

At Alicante in Spain, the cantaro is a liquid measure of 3 gallons. In Cochín, a measure of capacity, of 4 rubies; the rubi, 32 *rotolos*.

CANTA'TA, *n.* [Italian, from *cantare*, to sing; L. *canto*.]

A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CANTATION, *a.* A singing. [Not used.]

CANTEEN, *n.* [It. *cantina*.] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. *Chambers*