

as metals and moist substances. Bodies which repel it, or into which it will not pass, are called *non-conductors*. Hence,

4. A metallic rod erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

**CONDUCTRESS**, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

**CONDUIT**, *n.* [Fr. *conduit*, the participle of *conduire*, *l. conducere*, to conduct; Sp. *conducito*; It. *condotto*; Port. *conducta*.]

1. A canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; an aqueduct. Conduits are made of lead, stone, cast iron, wood, &c., above or below the surface of the earth.

2. A vessel that conveys the blood or other fluid.

*The conduits of my blood.* Shak.

3. A conductor.

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. Locke.

4. A pipe or cock for drawing off liquor.

Shak.

5. Any channel that conveys water or fluids; a sink, sewer or drain.

**CONDUPLICATE**, *a.* [*L. conduplicatus*, from *conduplico*, to double or fold; *con* and *duplico*. See *Double*.]

Doubled or folded over or together; as the leaves of a bud. Martyn.

**CONDUPLICATE**, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

**CONDUPLICATED**, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

**CONDUPLICATION**, *n.* [*L. conduplicatio*.] A doubling; a duplicate. Johnson.

**CONDYL**, *n.* [*L. condylus*; Gr. *κωνδύλος*.] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knuckle or joint; a knuckle. Core.

**CONDYLOID**, *a.* [Gr. *κωνδύλος*, and *ειδός*, form.]

The condyloid process is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw; an oblong rounded head, which is received into the fossa of the temporal bone, forming a movable articulation. The anterior is called the coronoid process. Encyc.

**CONDYLOID**, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone. Core.

**CONE**, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; It. and Sp. *cono*; from *L. conus*; Gr. *κωνος*; W. *con*, that which shoots to a point, from extending; W. *conyn*, a tail; *conyn*, a stalk; *cono*, a spruce fellow. It coincides in radical sense with the root of *can* and *begin*.]

1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar loaf.

2. In botany, the conical form of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar and cypress. It is composed of woody scales, usually opening, and has a seed at the base of each scale. Martyn.

A cone of rays, in optics, includes all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon the surface of a glass. Encyc.

A right cone, is when its axis is perpendicular to its base, and its sides equal. It is formed by the revolution of a right-angled plane triangle about one of its sides.

A *gentle cone*, is when its axis is inclined to its base and its sides unequal. Bailey.

**CONEPATE** or **CONEPATL**, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind in America, resembling the pole-cat in form and size, and in its feticid stench. Dict. Nat. Hist.

**CONCY**. [See *Concy*.]

**CONFABULATE**, *v. i.* [*L. confabulari*; *con* and *fabulari*, to tell. See *Table*.]

To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.

If birds *confabulate* or no. [Little used.] Cowper.

**CONFABULATION**, *n.* [*L. confabulatio*.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation. [Not an elegant word, and little used.]

**CONFABULATORY**, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [Little used.]

**CONFAMILIAR**, *a.* Very familiar. [Not in use.]

**CONFARRIGATION**, *n.* [*L. confarratio*; *con* and *farreo*, to join in marriage with a cake, from *far*, corn or meal.]

The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour with salt and water, called *far* or *panis farreus*, in presence of the high priest and at least ten witnesses. Ayliffe. Adam.

**CONFATED**, *a.* Fated together. [Not in use.]

**CONFECT**, *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. [Not used. See *Confit*.]

**CONFECT**, *n.* [*L. confectus*, *conficio*. See *Confit*.]

Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots and the like; a sweetmeat. Harvey.

**CONFECTION**, *n.* [*L. confectio*, from *conficio*; *con* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. Bacon. Encyc.

2. A composition or mixture. Bacon.

3. A soft electuary. Encyc.

**CONFECTIONARY**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, or to sell sweetmeats, &c. Boyle. Shak.

[The latter word is most generally used.]

**CONFECTIONARY**, *n.* A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold.

2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

**CONFECTOR**, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous. Milner.

**CONFECTORY**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats. Beaumont.

**CONFEDERACY**, *n.* [Low L. *confederatio*; *con* and *federatio*, from *fedus*, a league. See *Federal* and *Wed*.]

1. A league, or covenant; a contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact.

The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice. Addison.

A confederacy of princes to check innovation. Anon.

2. The persons, states or nations united by a league.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him. Dryden.

3. In law, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Encyc.

**CONFEDERATE**, *a.* [Low L. *confederatus*.]

United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

These were *confederate* with Abram. Gen. xiv.

Syria is *confederate* with Ephraim. Is. vii.

**CONFEDERATE**, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally. Shak. Dryden.

**CONFEDERATE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *confederer*; Low L. *confederio*. But the English verb seems to be directly from the adjective, *supra*.]

To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they covenant and *confederate* South.

The colonies of America *confederated* in 1775.

Several States of Europe have sometimes *confederated* for mutual safety.

**CONFEDERATE**, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

With these the Piercys then *confederate*. Daniel.

**CONFEDERATED**, *pp.* United in a league.

**CONFEDERATING**, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

**CONFEDERATION**, *n.* [Fr. *confederation*; It. *confederazione*; Low L. *confederatio*; *con* and *federatio*.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. Bacon.

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation*.

**CONFERR**, *v. i.* [Fr. *conférer*; It. *conferire*; Sp. *conferir*; L. *confero*; *con* and *fero*, to bear, to bring forth, to show, to declare. See *Bear*.]

To discourse; to converse; to consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere talk or light familiar conversation; followed by *with*.

Adonijah *conferred* with Joab and Abiathar.

1 Kings i.

Festus *conferred* with the council. Acts xiv.

**CONFERR**, *v. t.* To give, or bestow; followed by *on*.

Coronation *confers* on the king no royal authority. South.

This word is particularly used to express the grant of favors, benefits and privileges to be enjoyed, or rights which are to be permanent; as, to *confer* on one the privileges of a citizen; to *confer* a title or an honor.

2. To compare; to examine by comparison; literally, to bring together. [See *Compare*.]

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. Boyle.

[This sense, though genuine, is now obsolete.]

3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to. The closeness of parts *confers* much to the strength of the union, or in-