

Those who know how volumes of the fathers are generally edited. *Christ. Observer.*

2. To publish.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited. *Enfield.*

EDITED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

EDITING, *pp.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

EDITION, *n.* [*L. editio*, from *edo*, to publish.]

1. The publication of any book or writing; as the first *edition* of a new work.

2. Republication, sometimes with revision and correction; as the second *edition* of a work.

3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once; as the tenth *edition*.

EDITOR, *n.* [*L. from edo*, to publish.] A publisher; particularly, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects and prepares a book for publication; as Erasmus, Scaliger, &c.

2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

EDITORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor, as editorial labors; written by an editor, as editorial remarks.

EDITORSHIP, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication. *Walsh.*

EDITUATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. adituor*, from *ades*, a temple or house.]

To defend or govern the house or temple. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*

EDUCATE, *v. t.* [*L. educare*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead; *L. educare*; *Sp. educar*.]

To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion and behavior. To educate children well is one of the most important duties of parents and guardians.

EDUCATED, *pp.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

EDUCATING, *pp.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding; and forming the manners.

EDUCATION, *n.* [*L. educatio*.] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners. Education comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. To give children a good education in manners, arts and science, is important; to give them a religious education is indispensable; and an immense responsibility rests on parents and guardians who neglect these duties.

EDUCATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as educational habits. *Smith.*

EDUCATOR, *n.* One who educates. *Beddoes.*

EDUCE, *v. t.* [*L. educare*, *educare*; *e* and *duco*, to lead.]

To bring or draw out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.

Th' eternal art educating good from ill.

Pope.

EDUCED, *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

EDUCING, *pp.* Drawing forth; producing.

EDUCT, *n.* [*L. eductum*, from *educare*.] Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light, by separation, analysis or decomposition.

We must consider the *educts* of its analysis by Bergman, &c. *Kirwan.*

EDUCATION, *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

EDUCTOR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits or extracts.

Simulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Darwin.*

EDULCORATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. edulcor*, from *dulcis*, sweet; *Fr. edulcorer*.]

1. To purify; to sweeten. In chemistry, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts or other soluble impurities, by washing. *Encyc.*

2. To sweeten by adding sugar, sirup, &c. *Encyc.*

EDULCORATED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified from acid or saline substances, and rendered more mild.

EDULCORATING, *pp.* Sweetening; rendering more mild.

EDULCORAION, *n.* The act of sweetening or rendering more mild, by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities.

2. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.

EDULCORATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening.

EEL. [*See Eke*.]

EEL, *n.* [*Sax. æl*; *G. aal*; *D. aal*; *Dan. id.*; *Sw. id.*; *Gypsy, æl*; *Turk. ilan*.] The word, in Saxon, is written precisely like *aal*.

A species of Murena, a genus of fishes belonging to the order of apodes. The head is smooth; there are ten rays in the membrane of the gills; the eyes are covered with a common skin; the body is cylindrical and slimy. Eels, in some respects, resemble reptiles, particularly in their manner of moving by a serpentine winding of the body; and they often creep up on land and wander about at night in search of snails or other food. In winter, they lie buried in mud, being very impatient of cold. They grow to the weight of 15 or 20 pounds; and the conger eel is said to grow to a hundred pounds in weight, and to 10 feet in length. They are esteemed good food. *Encyc.*

EEL-FISHING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EELPOT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EELPOUT, *n.* A species of Gadus, somewhat resembling an eel, but shorter in proportion, seldom exceeding a foot in length. It is a delicate fish. *Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

EELSKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EELSPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for stabbing eels.

E'EN, contracted from *even*, which see. I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

EFF, *n.* A lizard.

EFFABLE, *a.* [*L. effabilis*, from *effor*; *ex* and *for*, to speak.]

Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken. [This word is not used; but *ineffable* is in common use.]

EFFACE, *v. t.* [*Fr. effacer*, from the *L. ex* and *facio* or *facies*.]

1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument.

2. To blot out; to erase, strike or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.

3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude. *Dryden.*

To *deface* is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EFFACE, *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EFFACING, *pp.* Destroying a figure, character or impression, on any thing.

EFFECT, *n.* [*L. effectus*, from *efficio*; *ex* and *facio*, to make; *It. effetto*; *Fr. effet*.]

1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; as the *effect* of luxury; the *effect* of intemperance.

Poverty, disease and disgrace are the natural *effects* of dissipation.

2. Consequence; event.

To say that a composition is imperfect, is in effect to say the author is a man. *Anon.*

3. Purpose; general intent.

They spoke to her to that *effect*. 2 Choro. xxxiv.

4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* to you. Gal. v.

5. Force; validity. The obligation is void and of no *effect*.

6. Completion; perfection.

Not so *worthily* to be brought to heretical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sidney.*

7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact.

No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*

8. In the plural, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate. The people escaped from the town with their *effects*.

EFFECT, *v. t.* [from the Noun.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. The revolution in France *effected* a great change of property.

2. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; as, to *effect* an object or purpose.

EFFECTED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EFFECTIBLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible. *Brown.*

EFFECTING, *pp.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EFFECTIVE, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious.

They are not *effective* of any thing. *Bacon.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown.*

3. Efficient; causing to be; as an *effective* cause. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of active operation; able; as *effective* men in an army; an *effective* force.