

a vessel of tin, or other metal. In Great Britain, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers or twigs.

May. Ray. Dryden.

COLATION, *n.* The act of straining, or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel. [*Little used.*]

COLATURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained. [*Little used.*]

COLBERTINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women. Johnson.

COLCOTHAR, *n.* The brown red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used for polishing glass and other substances. It is called by artists *crocus*, or *crocus martis*. Encyc. Ure.

The sulphate of iron is called *colcothar* or *chalcite*, when the calcination has been carried so far as to drive off a considerable part of the acid. Fourcroy.

[See *Chalcite*.]

COLD, *a.* [*Sax. cald; G. kalt; D. koud*, contracted; Goth. *calds*; Basque, *galda*; Sw. *kall*; Dan. *kold*, and the noun, *kulde*. The latter seems to be connected with *kul*, a coal, and *kuler*, to blow strong. But the connection may be casual. In Swedish, *kyla* signifies to cool, and to burn; thus connecting *cool*, *cold*, with the *L. calco*, to be hot. Both cold and heat may be from rushing, raging, and this word may be from the same root as *gale*. If not, *cool* would seem to be allied to *L. gelo*.]

1. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; a relative term. A substance is *cold* to the touch, when it is less warm than the body, and when in contact, the heat of the body passes from the body to the substance; as *cold air*; a *cold stone*; *cold water*. It denotes a greater degree of the quality than *cool*. [See the Noun.]

2. Having the sensation of cold; chill; shivering, or inclined to shiver; as, I am *cold*.

3. Having cold qualities; as a *cold plant*. Baron.

4. Frigid; wanting passion, zeal or ardor; indifferent; unconcerned; not animated, or easily excited into action; as a *cold spectator*; a *cold christian*; a *cold lover*, or friend; a *cold temper*. Hooker. Addison.

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. Rev. iii.

5. Not moving; unaffected; not animated; not able to excite feeling; spiritless; as a *cold discourse*; a *cold jest*. Addison.

6. Reserved; coy; not affectionate, cordial or friendly; indicating indifference; as a *cold look*; a *cold return* of civilities; a *cold reception*. Clarendon.

7. Not heated by sensual desire. Shak.

8. Not hasty; not violent. Johnson.

9. Not affecting the scent strongly. Shak.

10. Not having the scent strongly affected. Shak.

COLD, *n.* [*Sax. eale, eyle; D. koelte, koude; G. kalte*. See *Cool*.]

1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. Heat expands the vessels, and cold contracts them; and the transition from an expanded to a contracted state is accompanied with a sensation to which, as well as to the cause of

it, we give the denomination of *cold*. Hence *cold* is a privation of heat, or the cause of it. Encyc. Bacon.

2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. Dryden.

3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED, *a.* Having cold blood.

2. Without sensibility, or feeling.

COLD-FINCH, *n.* A species of Motacilla, a bird frequenting the west of England, with the head and back of a brownish gray, the belly white, and the quill feathers and tail black. Dict. Nat. Hist.

COLD-HEARTED, *a.* Wanting passion or feeling; indifferent.

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLDLY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion or feeling; with indifference or negligence; as, to answer one *coldly*; a proposition is *coldly* received.

COLDNESS, *n.* Want of heat; as the *coldness* of water or air. When the heat or temperature of any substance is less than that of the animal body exposed to it, that state or temperature is called *coldness*.

2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence; as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness; as, to receive a friend with *coldness*.

4. Coyness; reserve; indifference; as, to receive addresses with *coldness*.

5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity. Pope.

COLD-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLE, *n.* [*Sax. caul, cawl or cawel; L. culis; Gr. καλος; D. kool; G. kohl; Sw. k  l; Dan. kaal; W. cawl; Ir. colis, coilis; It. cavolo; Sp. col; Port. couve; Arm. caulin, colen; Fr. chou.*]

The general name of all sorts of cabbage or brassica; but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort*, *cauliflower*, &c.

COLE-MOUSE, *n.* [See *Cole-mouse*.]

COLEOPTER, *n.* [*G. κολεος, a sheath,*

COLEOPTERA, *n.* [*κολεων, a wing.*]

The coleoptera, in Linne's system of entomology, are an order of insects, having crustaceous elytra or shells, which shut and form a longitudinal suture along the back, as the beetle.

COLEOPTERAL, *a.* Having wings covered with a case or sheath, which shuts as above.

COLE-PERCH, *n.* A small fish, less than the common perch. Diet. Nat. Hist.

COLE-SEED, *n.* The seed of the nave, napus sativa, or long-rooted, narrow-leaved rapa; reckoned a species of brassica or cabbage. Encyc.

COLE-WORT, *n.* [*cole and wort, Sax. wegt, an herb.*]

A particular species of cole, brassica, or cabbage.

COLIC, *n.* [*L. colicus; Gr. κολικος, from καλος, the colon.*]

In general, a severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties; as bil-

ious colic, hysteric colic, nervous colic and many others. Core. Quiney.

COLIC, *a.* Affecting the bowels. Milton.

COLIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind, found in America and the West Indies, called also a quail.

COLL, *v. t.* To embrace. [Not in use. See *Collar*.]

COLLAPSE, *v. i.* *collaps*. [*L. collabar, collapsus; con and labor, to slide or fall.*]

To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; as, the fine canals or vessels of the body collapse in old age. Arbuthnot.

COLLAPSE, *ED*, *pp.* Fallen together; closed.

COLLAPSION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COLLAR, *n.* [*L. collare; Fr. collier, collet; Arm. colyer; It. collare; Sp. collar; from L. collum, the neck.*]

1. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. The knights of several orders wear a chain of gold, enamelled, and sometimes set with ciphers or other devices, to which the badge of the order is appended. Encyc.

2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. Job xxx. 18.

3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.

4. Among seamen, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath to which a stay is confined. Mar. Dict.

To *ship the collar*, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement. Johnson.

A *collar of brazen*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel. [Not used in America.] Johnson.

COLLAR, *v. t.* To seize by the collar.

2. To put a collar on.

To *collar beef* or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string. [English.]

COLLARAGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. [Eng.] Bailey. Encyc.

COLLAR-BONE, *n.* The clavicle.

COLLARED, *pp.* Seized by the collar.

2. Having a collar on the neck.

COLLATE, *v. t.* [*L. collatum, collatus; con and latum, latus*; considered to be the supine and participle of *fero, confero*, but a word of distinct origin.]

Literally, to bring or lay together. Hence,

1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree; applied particularly to manuscripts and books; as, to *collate* copies of the Hebrew Scriptures.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on a clergyman, by a bishop who has it in his own gift or patronage; or more strictly, to present and institute a clergyman in a benefice, when the same person is both the ordinary and the patron; followed by *to*.

If the patron neglects to present, the bishop may *collate* his clerk to the church. Blackstone.

3. To bestow or confer; but now seldom used, except as in the second definition. Taylor.

COLLATE, *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

If the bishop neglects to *collate* within six