

**Cāmbra** (tinker), a dog.

**Camden-town** (rhyming slang), a "brown" or halfpenny.

**Camel's complaint** (city), the hump, *i.e.*, low spirits.

**Camesa** (thieves), a shirt or chemise. From the Spanish or Italian. Written also *kemesa*, as appears from the following quotation.

My thimble of ridge and my driz  
*kemesa*,  
All my togs were so niblike and plash.  
—*Ainsworth: Rookwood.*

**Camister** (popular), a clergyman, from his wearing a white gown; "camisated," *i.e.*, one who is dressed with a shirt outward.

**Camp, to** (Australian), to floor, to put down. The metaphor here is the same as to "make," to "take a back seat;" to *camp*, to make to *camp*, implying that your rival cannot stand up to you. According to Wright *camp* is a provincialism meaning to contend, from the Anglo-Saxon *campan*.

At punching oxen you may guess  
There's nothing out can *camp* him;  
He has, in fact, the slouch and dress  
Which bullock-driver stamp him.  
—*H. Kendall: Billy Vickers.*

**Camp candlesticks** (military), empty bottles and bayonets, from the fact that in the exigencies of military life these articles are often used for the purpose.

**Camp-horse** (Australian). This term, peculiar to the East, is thus explained by Mr. Finch Hatton:—

Both my brother and Frank were very sound hands at cutting out, and they were both riding first-rate "camp-horses," so I watched them at work with the greatest interest. A *camp-horse* is one used for cutting out cattle on a camp, and very few horses are good at it; but the performance of a really first-class one is a sight worth seeing. Each man picks his beast, and edges him gently to the outside of the mob, on the side of the camp nearest the draft-mob. The instant the animal finds itself cut off from the camp, it makes the most desperate efforts to rejoin the herd, and the speed at which a bullock can travel, and the activity with which he turns, are marvellous.—*Finch Hatton: Advance Australia.*

**Can** (American), a dollar; a "canary" was very old English slang for a gold coin. A gold-piece is also called a "canary-bird" in New York.

**Canard**, now recognised. French *canard*, literally duck, and metaphorically false news. The first *canard* is said to have been the famous story illustrating the voracity of ducks. Thirty ducks were taken, one was chopped up fine, feathers and all, and the others ate it. Then a second was minced, and so on, till within an hour only one duck remained. Three similar stories are told by a French writer as to the origin of the term. Hence *canarder*, to humbug or spin yarns. "Donner des *canards*" is given in Hautel's