

3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to labor arms for Troy. *Dryden.*
 4. To beat; to belabor. [*The latter word is generally used.*] *Dryden.*
 5. To form with toil and care; as a labored composition.
LA'BORANT, *n.* A chimist. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
LABORATORY, *n.* [*Fr. laboratoire, from labor.*]
 1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed.
 2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works prepared; as the laboratory in Springfield, in Massachusetts.
 3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand laboratory of the human body; the liver, the laboratory of the bile.
LA'BORED, *pp.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.
LA'BORER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.
LA'BORING, *ppr.* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.
 2. A laboring man, or laborer, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A hard laboring man, is one accustomed to hard labor.
LABORIOUS, *a.* [*L. laboriosus; Fr. laborieux.*]
 1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous; used of persons; as a laborious husbandman or mechanic; a laborious minister or pastor.
 2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as laborious duties or services.
 3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance or sacrifices.
 Dost thou love watchings, abstinence or toil, Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*
LABORIOUSLY, *adv.* With labor, toil or difficulty. *Pope.*
LABORIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.
 2. Diligence; assiduity.
LA'BORLESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brerewood.*
LA'BORSÔME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
LABURN'UM, *n.* A tree of the genus *Cytisus*.
LABYRINTH, *n.* [*L. labyrinthus; Gr. λαβυρινθος.*]
 1. Among the ancients, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned, are the Egyptian and the Cretan labyrinths. *Encyc. Lempriere.*
 2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.
 3. Formerly, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. *Spenser.*

4. A cavity in the ear. *Quincy.*
LABYRINTH'IAN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed. *Bp. Hall.*
LAC, *n.* [*Sp. laca; G. lack; Dan. D. lak;* said to be from the Arabic.]
 Gum-lac, so called, but improperly, not being a gum, but a resin. It is deposited on different species of trees in the East Indies, by an insect called *Chermes lacca*. Stick lac is the substance in its natural state, encrusting small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water, it loses its red color, and is called seed lac. When melted and reduced to a thin crust, it is called shell lac. United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red sealing wax. A solution with borax, colored by lampblack, constitutes Indian ink. Lac dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of varnishes and lacquers. *Thomson.*
LAC'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as laccic acid.
LACE, *n.* [*Sp. laca, a tie or knot, Fr. lacet, It. laccia, L. laqueus.*]
 1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. Fine laces are manufactured in France, Italy and England.
 2. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
 3. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
 4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.
 Doll ne'er was called to cut her lace. *Swift.*
LACE, *v. t.* To fasten with a string through eyelet holes.
 When Jenny's stays are newly laced—
Prior.
 2. To adorn with lace; as cloth laced with silver. *Shak.*
 3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.
 Look, love, what envious streaks
 Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*
 4. To beat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]
 I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*
LAC'CE-BARK, *n.* A shrub in the W. Indies, the *Daphne lagetto*, so called from the texture of its inner bark.
LAC'CED, *pp.* Fastened with lace or a string; also, tricked off with lace.
 Laced coffee, coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*
LAC'CEMAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace. *Addison.*
LAC'CEWÖMAN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.
LAC'ERABLE, *a.* [*See Lacerate.*] That may be torn. *Harvey.*
LAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [*L. laccro, to tear.*] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to lacerate the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.
LAC'ERATE, } *pp. or a.* Rent; torn.
LAC'ERATED, }
 2. In botany, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as a lacerated leaf. *Martyn.*
LACERA'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbutnot.*

- LAC'ERATIVE**, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear; as laccrative humors. *Harvey.*
LAC'ERTINE, *a.* [*L. lacertus.*] Like a lizard. *Journ. of Science.*
LACER TUS, *n.* The girroce, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc.*
LACHE, } *n.* [*Norm. Fr. lachesse, from*
LACH'ES, } *lache; L. latus, lax, slow.*]
 In law, neglect; negligence.
LACHRYMABLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Morley.*
LACHRYMAL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. lachryma, a tear.*]
 1. Generating or secreting tears; as the lachrymal gland.
 2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.
LACHRYMARY, *a.* Containing tears. *Addison.*
LACHRYMA'TION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.
LACHRYMATORY, *n.* [*Fr. lachrymatoire.*]
 A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. *Encyc.*
LAC'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.
LACIN'IATE, } *a.* [*L. lacinia, a hem.*]
LACIN'IATED, } *a.* Adorned with fringes.
 2. In botany, jagged. *Martyn.*
LACK, *v. t.* [*D. leeg, empty; leegen, to empty; Dan. lak, a fault; lakker, to decline or wear away; Goth. ufligan, to lack or fail; L. deliquitum, which seems to be connected with linquo, to leave, to faint, and with ligo, to melt, liquid, &c.*]
 1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.
 If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask it of God— James i.
 2. To blame. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
LACK, *v. i.* To be in want.
 The young lions do lack and suffer hunger. *Ps. xxxiv.*
 2. To be wanting.
 Perhaps there shall lack five of the fifty righteous. Gen. xviii.
LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.
 He that gathered little, had no lack. Ex. xvi.
 Lack of rupees is one hundred thousand rupees, which at 55 cents each, amount to fifty five thousand dollars, or at 2s. 6d. sterling, to £12,500.
LACK-A-DAY, *exclam.* of sorrow or regret; alas.
LACK'BRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*
LACK'ER, } *n.* [*Fr. laque.*] A kind of
LAC'QUER, } *n.* varnish. The basis of
 lackers is a solution of the substance called seed-lac or shell-lac, in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing. *Encyc. Cyc.*
 Lackers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastick, sandarach, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphalt. The menstrua are either expressed or essential oils, or spirit of wine. *Nicholson.*