infant within the first or second year, but 2. A state of mind in which the intellectual 2. The morbid cause which excites disease at no definite period. In some cases, authors indulge a greater latitude, and extend the term to include children of several years of age.

2. In law, a person under the age of twenty one years, who is incapable of making

valid contracts. IN'FANT, a. Pertaining to infancy or the

first period of life. 2. Young; tender; not mature; as infant

strength

INFANT'A, n. In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANT'E, n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent

INFANT ICIDE, n. [Low L. infanticidium; infans, an infant, and cado, to kill.]
The intentional killing of an infant. 2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. Matt.

3. A slayer of infants.

IN'FANTILE, a. [L. infantilis.] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.
IN/FANTINE, a. Pertaining to infants or

to young children.

to young cindren.

INFANTLIKE, a. Like an infant. Shak.

INFANTLY, a. Like a child's. Beaum.

INFANTRY, n. [Fr. infanteric; Sp. infanteria; It. fanteria. See Infant.]

In military affairs, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry; as a company, regiment or brigade of infantry. In some armies, there have been heavy-armed infantry, and light-armed or light infantry, according to their manner of arming and equipping.

INF ARCE, v. t. infars. To stuff. [Not in

stuff; in and farcio.)
The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

INFASH'IONABLE, a. Unfashionable.

[Not used.] Beaum. INFAT'IGABLE, a. Indefatigable. Ohe INFAT'UATE, v. t. [L. infatuo; in and

fatuus, foolish.]
1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to INFECT', a. Infected. [Not used.] deprive of sound judgment. In general, INFECTED, pp. Tainted with noxious this word does not signify to deprive absolutely of rational powers and reduce to idiocy, but to deprive of sound judgment, tends to destroy, he first infatuates.

The judgment of God will be very visible in infatuating a people, ripe and prepared for des-Clarendon. truction.

2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, too obstinate to be controlled by reason. Men are often infatuated with a love of gaming, or of

sensual pleasure.
INFAT'UATED, pp. Affected with folly.
INFAT'UATING, ppr. Affecting with folly.
INFATUA'TION, n. The act of affecting with folly.

powers are weakened, either generally or in regard to particular objects, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason. All men who waste their substance in gaming, intemperance or any other vice, are chargeable with infatua-

INFAUSTING, n. [L. infaustus.] The act of making unlucky. Obs. Racon.

INFE'ASIBLENESS, n. s as z. [from: in-Impracticability; the quality of not being capable of being done or performed.

INFE'ASIBLE, a. s as z. (in and feasible, Fr. faisable, from faire, to make or do, L. facio.

Not to be done; that cannot be accomplished; impracticable.

INFECT', v. t. [Fr. infecter; Sp. infectar; It. infettare; L. infecto, infectus; in and facio. In this application of infecto, as in 3. inficior, to deny, we find the radical sense of facio, to make, which is to thrust, to drive. To infect is to thrust in; to deny is to thrust against, that is, to thrust away, to repel. And here we observe the different effects of the prefix in, upon the 5. Communication of like qualities. verb.

To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or mor-INFECTIOUS, a. Having qualities that bid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. Persons in health are infected by the contagion of the 2. Corrupting; tending to taint by commuplague, of syphilis, of small pox, of measles, of malignant fevers. In some cases, persons can be infected only by contact, as in syphilis; in most cases, they may be infected without contact with the diseased

INFARCTION, n. [L. infarcio, infercio, to 2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to infect a lancet; to infect clothing; to infect an apartment.

Harvey. 3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious. melancholy to see the young infected and corrupted by vicious examples, or the minds of our citizens infected with errors. To contaminate with illegality.

matter; corrupted by poisonous exhala-tions; corrupted by bad qualities commu-

nicated

thocy, out to deprive or sound jungments. In fraction.

In so that a person infaturate acts in certain in NFECTER, n. He or that which infects. INFECTER, pp. Taining; corrupting cretion and prudence. When God in NFECTION, n. [Fr. from L. infecto.] The act of infecting, or the act by which poisonous matter, morbid miasmata or exhalations produce disease in a healthy are frequently confounded. The proper distinction between them is this. Contagion is 1. Literally, to bring on; to induce. the virus or effluvium generated in a dis eased body, and capable of producing the 2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact specific disease in a healthy body by contact or otherwise. Marsh miasm is not properly contagion. Infection is any thing that taints or corrupts; hence it includes contagion, and any other morbid, noxious matter which may excite disease in a healthy body. Hence,

in a healthy or uninfected body. cause may be contagion from a diseased body, or other poisonous or noxious matter received into the body or under the skin. The infection of the plague and of vellow fever, is said to be imported in ships and conveyed in clothing; persons are said to take the infection from a diseased person, or from the air of apartments where the sick are confined. The infection spreads in a city, or it is free from infection. Pestilential exhalations are called infections.

Tooke, Russ. Encyc. art. Plague. Rush. Infection is used in two acceptations; first, as denoting the effluvium or infectious matter exhaled from the person of one diseased, in which sense it is synonymous with contagion; and secondly, as signifying the act of communication of such morbid effluvium, by which disease is transferred.

That which taints, poisons or corrupts by communication from one to another; as the infection of error or of evil example. 4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases

of contraband goods.

Mankind are gay or serious by infection.

may taint, or communicate disease to; as infectious fever : infectious clothing : infectious air; infectious miasma.

nication; as infectious vices or manners. Contaminating with illegality; exposing

to seizure and forfeiture. Contraband articles are said to be of an infec-

tious nature. 4. Capable of being communicated by near

4. Capatine of approach.

approach.

Grief as well as joy is infectious. Kames.

INFECTIOUSLY, adv. By infection.

The quality of approach of the capating of INFEC/TIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to an-

INFECTIVE, a. Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another Sidney.

INFE/CUND, a. [L. infacundus; in and facundus, prolific.] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.
INFECUND'ITY, n. [L. infacunditas.]

Unfruitfulness; barrenness. Med. Repos. INFELIC'ITY, n. [Fr. infelicité; L. infelicitas. See Felicity.] Unhappiness; miserv; misfortune. 2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness; as

the infelicity of the times, or of the occa-

body. The words contagion and infection INFER', v. t. [Fr. inferer; L. infero; in and fero, to bear or produce.]

[Little Harvey. neerl

or consequence. From the character of God, as creator and governor of the world, we infer the indispensable obligation of all his creatures to obey his commands. We infer one proposition or truth from another, when we perceive that if one is truc, the other must be true also.