

*Alienation-office*, in Great-Britain, is an office to which all writs of covenant and entry, on which fines are levied and recoveries suffered, are carried, to have fines for alienation set and paid thereon. *Encyc.*

**ALIENATOR**, *n.* One that alienates or transfers property. *Watson.*

**ALIENEE**, *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred.

If the *alienee* enters and keeps possession. *Blackstone.*

**ALIVE**, *adv.* [*a* or *on* and *life*.] *Shak.*  
On my life.

**ALIFEROUS**, *a.* [*L. ala*, wing, and *fero*, to bear.]

Having wings.

**ALIFORM**, *a.* [*L. ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.]

Having the shape of a wing; a term applied to a certain process and muscles of the body, as the pterygoid process, and the muscles arising from that process. *Quincy.*

**ALIGEROUS**, *a.* [*L. ala* wing, and *gero*, to carry.]

Having wings.

**ALIGHT**, *v. i.* [*Sax. alihtan, gelihtan, lhtan*. See *Light*.]

1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage.

2. To descend and settle; as, a flying bird alights on a tree.

3. To fall or descend and lodge; as, snow alights on a roof.

**ALIKE**, *a.* [*Sax. gelic*. See *Like*.]

Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

The darkness and the light are both alike to thee. *Ps. xiii.*

[*This adjective never precedes the noun which it qualifies.*]

**ALIKE**, *adv.* In the same manner, form or degree.

We are all alike concerned in religion.  
He fashioneth their hearts alike. *Ps. xxxiii.*

**ALIKE-MINDED**, *a.* Having the same mind; but *like-minded* is more generally used.

**ALIMENT**, *n.* [*L. alimentum*, from *alo*, to feed; *fr. alaim, alim, olaim*, to feed or nurse.]

That which nourishes; food; nutriment; any thing which feeds or adds to a substance, animal or vegetable, in natural growth.

**ALIMENTAL**, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing; that furnishes the materials for natural growth; as, chyle is *alimental*; *alimental* sap.

**ALIMENTALLY**, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

**ALIMENTARINESS**, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

**ALIMENTARY**, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing; as, *alimentary* particles.

The *alimentary canal*, in animal bodies, is the great duct or intestine, by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

*Alimentary law*, among the Romans, was a law which obliged children to support their parents. *Encyc.*

*Obligation of aliment*, in Scots law, is the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children. *Encyc.*

**ALIMENTATION**, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

2. The state of being nourished. *Johnson. Bacon.*

**ALIMONIOUS**, *a.* [See *Alimony*.] Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used*.]

**ALIMONY**, *n.* [*L. alimonia*, of *alo*, to feed. See *Aliment*.]

An allowance made for the support of a woman, legally separated from her husband. The sum is fixed by the proper judge, and granted out of the husband's estate. *Blackstone.*

**ALIPED**, *a.* [*L. ala*, wing, and *pes*, foot.]

Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

**ALIPED**, *n.* [*Supra*.]

An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as, the bat. *Dumeril.*

**ALIUQUANT**, *a.* [*L. aliquantum*, a little.]

In arithmetic, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquant part of 16, for 3 times 5 is 15, leaving a remainder 1.

**ALQUOT**, *a.* [*L.*]

An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus 5 is the aliquot part of 15.

**ALISH**, *a.* [*From ale*.]

Like ale; having the qualities of ale. *Mortimer.*

**ALIVE**, *a.* [*Sax. gelifan*, to live, from *lifan*, to live. See *Life*.]

1. Having life, in opposition to dead; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions, and the fluids move, whether in animals or vegetables; as, the man or plant is *alive*.

2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; as, keep the process *alive*.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity; as, the company were all *alive*.

4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings, as when the mind is solicitous about some event; as, one is *alive* to whatever is interesting to a friend.

5. Exhibiting motion or moving bodies in great numbers.

The city was all *alive*, when the General entered.

6. In a scriptural sense, regenerated; born again.

For this my son was dead and is *alive*. *Luke xv.*

[*This adjective always follows the noun which it qualifies.*]

**ALKAHEST**, *n.* [*Arab*.]

A universal dissolvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body, which Paracelsus and Van Helmont pretended they possessed. This pretense no longer imposes on the credulity of any man.

The word is sometimes used for fixed salts volatilized. *Encyc.*

**ALKALES'CENCY**, *n.* [See *Alkali*.]

A tendency to become alkaline; or a tendency to the properties of an alkali; or the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed, or to be predominant. *Ure.*

**ALKALES'CENT**, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

**ALKALI**, *n. plu.* Alkalies. [*Ar. كالى ka-li*, with the common prefix, the plant called glass wort, from its use in the manufacture of glass; or the ashes of the plant, which seems to be its primitive sense, for the verb signifies to fry.]

In *chemistry*, a term applied to all bodies which possess the following properties: 1. a caustic taste; 2. volatilizable by acids; 3. capability of combining with acids; 4. of destroying their acidity; 5. solubility in water, even when combined with carbonic acid; 6. capability of converting vegetable blues to green. *Thomson.*

The term was formerly confined to three substances: 1. potash or vegetable fixed alkali, generally obtained from the ashes of wood; 2. soda, or mineral fixed alkali, which is found in the earth and procured from marine plants; and 3. ammonia or volatile alkali, an animal product. Modern chemistry has discovered many new substances to which the term is now extended.

The alkalies were formerly considered as elementary substances; but it is now ascertained that they are all compounds.

The alkalies are used in the manufacture of glass and soap, in bleaching and in medicine.

**ALKALIFY**, *v. t.* To form, or to convert into an alkali.

**ALKALIFY**, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

**ALKALIGENOUS**, *a.* [*Alkali*, and *γενος*, to generate.]

Producing or generating alkali.

**ALKALIMETER**, *n.* [*Alkali* and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash and soda. *Ure.*

**ALKALINE**, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

**ALKALINITY**, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali. *Thomson.*

**ALKALIZATE**, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali. *Obs. Boyle. Newton.*

**ALKALIZATION**, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

**ALKALIZE**, *v. t.* [and formerly *Alkalizate*.]

To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

**ALKANET**, *n.* The plant bugloss. The root is used to impart a deep red color to oily substances, ointments, plasters, &c. *Encyc.*

**ALKEKEN'GI**, *n.* The winter cherry, a species of *physalis*. The plant bears a near resemblance to solanum, or nightshade. The berry is medicinal. *Chambers.*

**ALKEN'NA**, or **ALHEN'NA**, *n.* Egyptian privet, a species of *Lawsonia*. The pulverized leaves of this plant are much used by the eastern nations for staining their nails yellow. The powder, being wet, forms a paste, which is bound on the nails for a night, and the color thus given will last several weeks. *Encyc.*