

ALKERMES, *n.* [Arab. See *Kermes*.] In pharmacy, a compound cordial, in the form of a confection, derived from the kermes berries. Its other ingredients are said to be pippin-cider, rose water, sugar, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold.

Quincy, Chambers. Encyc.
ALKERVA, *n.* An Arabic name of the Palma Christi.

Quincy.
ALKORAN, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The book by way of eminence, as we say the Bible. See *Koran*. It is pronounced, I believe, by orientalists, *alkorān*.]

The book which contains the Mohammedi doctrines of faith and practice. It was written by Mohammed, in the dialect of the Koreish, which is the purest Arabic, but the Arabian language has suffered such changes, since it was written, that the language of the Alkoran is not now intelligible to the Arabians themselves, without being learnt like other dead languages.

Alkoranist, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

ALKUSSA, *n.* A fish of the Silurus kind, with one beard only under the chin.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
ALL, *a. vel.* [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *al*; Sw. *all*; W. *oll* or *oll*; Arm. *oll*; Ir. *uile*; Gr. *αλος*; Shemitic כל, from כלל calal, to be welded or completed, to perfect. The Welsh retains the first radical letter. This is radically the same word as *heal*; for in Sw. *hel*, and in Dan. *hele*, signify *all*, and these words are from the root of *head*. See *Call*, *Heal* and *Whole*.]

1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars.
2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree; as, *all* the wheat; *all* the land; *all* the year; *all* the strength. This word signifies then, the whole or entire thing, or all the parts or particulars which compose it. It always precedes the definitive adjectives, *the*, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*; as, *all* the cattle; *all* my labor; *all* thy goods; *all* his wealth; *all* our families; *all* your citizens; *all* their property.

This word, not only in popular language, but in the scriptures, often signifies, indefinitely, a large portion or number, or a great part. Thus, *all* the cattle in Egypt died; *all* Judea and *all* the region round about Jordan; *all* men held John as a prophet; are not to be understood in a literal sense, but as including a large part or very great numbers.

This word is prefixed to many other words, to enlarge their signification; as *already*, *always*, *all-prevailing*.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; as, *all* along; *all* bedeviled; *all* over; *my* friend is *all* for amusement; I love *my* father *all*. In the ancient phrases *all* too dear, *all* so long, this word retains its appropriate sense; as, "he thought them *all* too dear," that is, he thought

them too dear by the sum of sixpence. In the sense of *although*, as "*all* were it as the rest," and in the sense of *just*, or *at the moment*, as "*all* as his straying flock he fed," it is obsolete, or restricted to poetry. It is *all* one is a phrase equivalent to *the same thing in effect*; that is, it is *wholly* the same thing.

All the better is equivalent to *wholly* the better; that is, better by the whole difference.

ALL, *n.* The whole number; as, *all* have not the same disposition; that is, *all* men. 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount; as, *our all* is at stake.

And Laban said, *all* that thou seest is mine. Gen. xxxi.

This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.

All in *all* is a phrase which signifies, *all* things to a person, or every thing desired. Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee.

Forever. Milton.
When the words, *and all*, close an enumeration of particulars, the word *all* is either intensive, or is added as a general term to express what is not enumerated; as, a tree fell, nest, eagles and *all*. L'Estrange.

All is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition at *all*; that is, *not in the least degree*. Has he any property at *all*?

All and *some*, in Spenser, Mason interprets, *one* and *all*. But from Lye's Saxon Dictionary, it appears that the phrase is a corruption of the Sax. *ealle* at *some*, *all* together, *all* at once, from *some*, together, at once. See *Lye* under *Some*.

All in the wind, in seamen's language, is a phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake. Mar. Dict.

All is well is a watchman's phrase, expressing a state of safety.

All, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word; and it is generally more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but in most instances, it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-ABANDONED, *a.* Abandoned by all. Skelton.

ALL-ABHORRED, *a.* Detested by all. Shak.

ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished or complete.

ALL-ADMIRING, *a.* Wholly admiring. Shak.

ALL-ADVISED, *a.* Advised by all. Warburton.

ALL-APPROVED, *a.* Approved by all. More.

ALL-ATONING, *a.* Atoning for all; making complete atonement. Dryden.

ALL-BEARING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous. Marston.

ALL-BEAUTEOUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful. Pope.

ALL-BEHOOLDING, *a.* Beholding or seeing all things. Dryden.

ALL-BLASTING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all. Marston.

ALL-BOUNTEOUS, } Perfectly bountiful.
ALL-BOUNTIFUL, } *a.* full; of infinite bounty.

ALL-CHANGING, *a.* Perpetually changing. Shak.

ALL-CHEERFUL, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gaiety or cheerfulness to all. Shak.

ALL-COMMANDING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all. Raleigh.

ALL-COMPLYING, *a.* Complying in every respect. More.

ALL-COMPOSING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful. Crashaw.

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things. Glanville.

ALL-CONCEALING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all. Spenser.

ALL-CONQUERING, *a.* That subdues all. Milton.

ALL-CONSCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ALL-CONSTRAINING, *a.* Constraining all. Dryden.

ALL-CONSUMING, *a.* That consumes or devours all. Pope.

ALL-DARING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing. Jonson.

ALL-DESTROYING, *a.* Destroying every thing. Fanshawe.

ALL-DEWASTING, *a.* Wasting every thing. Pope.

ALL-DEVOURING, *a.* Eating or consuming all. Marston.

ALL-DIMMING, *a.* Obscuring every thing. More.

ALL-DISCOVERING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing. Shak.

ALL-DISGRACED, *a.* Completely disgraced. Shak.

ALL-DISPENSING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission. Milton. Dryden.

ALL-DIVINE, *a.* Supremely excellent. Howell.

ALL-DIVINING, *a.* Foretelling all things. Fanshawe.

ALL-DREADED, *a.* Dreaded by all. Shak.

ALL-EFFICIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.

ALL-ELOQUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree. Pope.

ALL-EMBRACING, *a.* Embracing all things. Crashaw.

ALL-ENDING, *a.* Putting an end to all things. Shak.

ALL-ENLIGHTENING, *a.* Enlightening all things. Colton.

ALL-ENRAGED, *a.* Highly enraged. Hall.

ALL-FLAMING, *a.* Flaming in all directions. Beaumont.

ALL-FOOL'S-DAY, *n.* The first of April.

ALL-FORGIVING, *a.* Forgiving all pardoning all. Dryden.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* [*all* and *four*.] A game at cards, played by two or four persons; so called from the possession of the four honors, by one person, who is then said to have *all fours*.

To go on *all fours* is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GIVER, *n.* The giver of all things. Milton.

ALL-GOOD, *a.* Completely good. Dryden.

ALL-GOOD, *n.* The popular name of the