## M

M
(exm). 1. The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, the oral passage at the lips, the soft palate being lowered a the same time so that the sound is given a nasal resonance whence it is classed as a nasal and often designated as la
bio-nasal. The sound of M is formed with the same position of the lips as are those of $p$ and $b$, and its relation to them is analogous to that of $n$ to $t$ and $d$, and of $n g$ to $h$ and $g$. The letter is silent only when initial before $n$ in
words from the Greek. Cf. N, and see Guide to Pron.,
$\S 196$. The letter M came into English from the Greek, through the Latin, being further derived from the Phœuician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See lime, limden; emmet, ant, also to b.
2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a Twelfth o (cf K, 2 a) thirteenth, as in a series or in order or class sometimes, the numeral twelve (or thirteen); as, Com pany $M$; quire m. b Chens. In formulas, metal (in gen-
eral). c Magnetism. (1) [cap.] Moment. (2) Strength of eral). © Magnetism. (1) [cap.] Moment. (2) Strength of pole. © Astron. An early ca
3. As a numeral, M stands for 1,$000 ; \overline{\mathrm{M}}$ for $1,000,000$. The original form was CD
4. As an abbrevitition: a In the form M.: Various proper slaughter (in former times branded on a person convicted of it wher admitted to benefit of clergy); Marshal ; Mark (Fveemasonry); Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Mittelhand (Skat); (in the log book) moderate sea or swell (Naut.); Monday; Monsieur; Myopia; (in the catechism) a contraction of NN (names); (in the marriage service)
standing for the man's name to be substituted by the reader standing for the man's name to be substituted by the reader
or speaker (prob. an abbr. of maritus, L., husband, bridegroom). b In the form $\mathbf{m}$. or $\mathbf{M I}$. maiden over (Crickel) main ( $F$., hand) ; male ; manipulus (L., handful); manual; mare; mark or marks (G., money) ; married; masculine mass; measure, or by measure ; medicine ; medium ; me ridian; meridies (L., noon); [l. c. with hyphen $]$ meta (Chem.) ; meter; middle; middle, or center, fielder (Base ball) ; mile; nill; mille ( $\mathrm{F} .$, thousand) ; minim ; minute misce (L., mix) ; mistura (L., mixture); (in the log book mist or misty weather (Naul.) ; modulus; (in dental formu
 M, or m ( $\mathrm{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ), $n$.
m, or its soomd
2. Something shaped like the letter M.
to have an $\bar{M}$ under
titles Mr., Mrs., Miss.
M, a. Having the general shape of the capital letter M. M roof, Arch, a kind of roof formed by the junction of two
common gable roofs with a valley between them, so that common gable roofs with a valley between them, so that
the section resembles the letter M. It allows of excellent the section resembles the letter $M$. It allows of excelient Soe roof, tllust. - M tooth. See SAw, n., Illust.
ma (mä), $n$. [Cf. Mamma.] Mamma; - a colloquial or ch'aish form, sometimes recarded as vulgar.
ma'am (män; mam; 277: when unaccented usually am now used, rarely among equals, only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence, but formerly curenthetically or rect address. At the English court it is used in address
ing the queen or a royal princess.
Ma-at' (mä-ät'; mā'át), $n$. [Egypt. Mā̄t, prop, truth,
also, the feather.] Egypt. Relig. Goddess of truth or of also, the feather.] Egypt. Relig. Goddess of truth or of Mab, Queen (inab). A fairy queen, the midwife that de livers men of their dreams of whom Shakespeare has given a famous description in "Romeo and Juliet," I. Iv.
Ma'ba ( $\mathrm{ma} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{b} \dot{a}$ ), $n$ [NL., fr. a native name in Tonga Is lands.] Bot. A large genus of ebenaceous trees and shrubs widely distributed in the tropics. They have diœecious
 apprentice (manbinog).] The title given by Lady Charlotte Guest to a collection of Welsh prose tales from the 14thcentury "Red Book of Hergest," published by her, 1838 49. It includes Welsh versions of some of
thurian romances of Chretien de Troyes.

ma-bo'lo (mä-bólō), n. [Tag.] a A date plum (Diospyros philippensis) of the Philippine Islands, having a large, sweet, reddish fruit. b The hard wood of this tree. It is
dark-colored with yell dark-colored with yellow streaks, and takes a high polish. ma-ca'bre (má-kä'b'r; $F$. má/kä'br'), a. Also ma-ca'ber.
[F., for OF. Macabré, dance Macabré, the dance of Maca bré, where Macabré , dance Macabre, the proper name, perh. the name of ${ }_{\text {a }}$ painter of a Dance of Death, and prob. orig. the same a Maccabceus. Cf. Maccabers.] Pertaining to, or suggest ive of, the dance of death, or danse macabre (see dance o ma-ca'co (m $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{k}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \overline{0}$ )
n. [Prob. fr. Tupi macaca monkey (prob. fr. Carib mecou), whence Pg. macaco, which seem to have been carried by the Por aguese to Congo, wher the black lemur (Lemur macaco), and the ring-tailed lemur (L. catta). b [Pg.] Any of various American monkeys. Brazil. $c$ A macaque. Obs
mac-ad'am (măk-ad'ăm), n. [After John L. McAdam
Scottish engineer.] a Macadamized roadway or pavement b The broken stone used in macadamizing.
Joc'a-dami-a mak'a-da'mi-a), n. [NL, after Dr trees or shrubs consisting of two Australian species, char acterized by the 4 -lobed disk and by the two pendulous ovules. M. ternifotia is the Queensland nut tree.
mac-ad'am-ize (măk-á'ăm-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd) ; -IZ (-iz/Ing). [macadam + -ize.] To construct or finish (a road) according to the system invented by John Loudon McAdam (1550-1836), which consisted in compacting iuto a
solid mass a layer of small broken stone on a convex wellsolid mass a layer of sinall broken stone on a convex well-
drained earth roadbed ; hence, to construct any road of drained earth roadbed; hence, to construct any road of broken stones, as on a bed of large stones, an old road, etc.
See road, Illust. - mac-ad'am-i-za'tion (măk-ad'ăm-I$\check{u} \mathrm{n}$; $-\overline{\mathrm{i}}-z \bar{z} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{sh} \check{z}(\mathrm{n}), n$.
nac-ad'am-iz/er (-iz'ẽr), n. 1. A maker of macadamized roads.
2. On
2. One who uses macadamized ds; specif., one who
 of chiefly tropical South American euphorbiaceous tree having alternate leaves and small cymose flowers. The very hard wood has many local uses. M. excelsa is the
 ter in French drama, often figuring as a picaresque hero or merely as an adroit and audacious rogue.
ma-caque ${ }^{\prime}(\mathrm{m} \dot{d}-\mathrm{kak} \prime$ ), $n$. [F., fr. Pg. macac
na-caque' (má-käk'), $n$. [F., fr. Pg. macaco.] Any of certain short-tailed catarchune monkeys constituting the
genus Macaca, syn. Macacus, mostly found in Asia and the East Indies. They have ischial callosities, and that eyebrows are often tufted. Amonr the species are $M$.
tcheliensis of northern China and $M$. speciosa of Japan, which are the most northerly of monkeys. Others are the Barbary ape, the bonnet monkey, the lion-tailed non
the pig-talled monkey, and the zati (see these terms)
Mac'a-ran'ga (mǎk' $\dot{a}-\mathrm{ran}_{\eta^{\prime}} \mathrm{g} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Malagasy $m o$ camono.] Bot. A genus of tropical Asiatic euphorbiaceous trefs having peltate leaves, small monoecious flowers. and usually capsular fruit. Several species yield a gum (mac arangs gum); that of M. indica is used for impressions of
coins, etc., and medicinally. Some species are poisonous Ma-ca'ri-an (má-kā'rı̆ıăn; 115), n. Eccl. Ifist. a A fol Ma-cari-an ma-kairi-an; 115 , n. Ecci. /iost. a A fol
lower of either of two Egyptian monks named Macarius of the 4th century, noted for their ascetic disciplines. b A follower of Macarius, a Monothelitic patriarch of Antioch who was banished near the close of the 7th century.
 arize. $]$ a blessing ; esp., a blessing couched in a set form.
mag'a-rize (-riz), v. $t$; -RIzED (-rizd $;-$ Riz'Ino (-riz/ing) mag'a-rize (-riz), v. l.; -Rized (-rizd); -Riz'Ino (-riz/ing).
[Gr. мaкapi乡ct to bless.] To bless; to pronounce happy or invoke fonty upon:] To bless,

 (-nlz). [It. maccheroni, maccaroni, pl.; cf. maccare to
bruise, erush. Cf, macaroon.] 1. A paste, first made in bruise, crush. Cf. Macaroon.] 1. A paste, first made in of long slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as an article of food. Cf. spaghetti, vermicelli.
Ma'ba (miar ba), n. One of a
mixed Negroid people of Mo- thus compounded it is
Msually pronounced mak-, mán-, hammedan culture who, in the
1ith century, established the
powerful sultanate of Wadai east of lake Tchad
mab'ble. r.t. ICf. moble to


M

$\|_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{m}$
drink prepared from mabee
ma-bo'a (mä-bóa), n. [Native
name.] A West Indian apocy
naceous tree (Comeraria lativo


gin, signifying son; hence,
person whose name is forme
with this pretix.
Mac is often abbreviated to
Me and, in British usage, Mf:
as, Margregor or sometimes Mac-

2. a One of a class of traveled young men affecting for an exquisite ; a fop

Spruce macaronis, and pretty to see,
Tidy and dapper and gallant were we
ary soldiers in the
Revolutionary War, wearing a rich uniform.
4. A medley; something droll or extravagant
5. A rock hopper, or crested penguin
6. A silver coin of the West Indies
mac'a-ron'tc (max ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}$-ron'rk), a. [Cf. It. maccheronico,
F. macaronique.] 1. Pertaining to, or like, macaroni, the F. macaronique.] 1. Pertaining to, or like, macaroni, the
food; hence, mixed; confused; jumbled 2. Of or pertaining to the burlesque co
2. Of or pertaming to the hurlesque composition called mae'a-ron'te, $n$. 1. A jumble. Obs
2. A kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with genuine Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.
mac'a-roon' (mak'a-rōn', n. [F. macaron, It. maccherone. See macaroni.] 1. A small cake, composed chiefy of thetime filberteg, ing , the
2. Fobacargni, a. obs. a buifon a dolt a macaroni ma-casse' (má-kás'), $n$. [Orig. uncertain.] The first roller which the cane strike in a three-roller sugar mill.
ma-caw' (mad-k $\hat{o}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [Native name on the Amazon macavuana.] Any of numerous parrots, chiefy of the genus
Ara, now confined to South and Central America, but formerly also represented in the West Indies. They are among a very long tail, a naked space hooked bill with which they Blue-and-Yellow crack hard nuts.
Macaw (Ara tant species are designated according to their chief colors, as the blue-and-yellow macaw (A.
ararauna), the red-and-blue (A. macac), the red-and-green (A. miliiaris), etc.
macaw bush. [Arawak makoa, beginning names of a number of plants.] A tropica American prickly weed (Solanum mammosum)
used frequently in the West Indies as a stock macaw palm. Any of several South American palms of the genus Acrocomia. The nuts yield Mac-beth' (măk-bĕth'), n. A king of Scotland of this name. In the play, swayed by the prophecies as to his great future and by the ambition of Lady Macbeth, he murders Duncan, whom he
succeeds, and afterwards procures the murder of his succeeds, and afterwards procures the murder of his children of his rival Macduff, by whom he is finally slain. Anericansurgeon.] Mcd. A point on the right side on a line from the anterior end of the crest of the flium to the tenderness is felt on pressure in appendicitis.
Mac'ca-be'an (mak' $\dot{a}$-be ${ }^{\prime} \not{ }^{\prime} n$ ), $a$. Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabeus or the Maccabees; as, the Maccabean princes Mac'ca-bees (mak'a-bēz), n. pl. [Cf. F. Machabées, fr L. Machabaei.] 1. The name given in later times to the Hasmonæans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus 1V., B. c. 175-164 which led to a period of freedon for Judea.
2. Any or all of the four books designated as First, Sec
ond, Third, and Fourth Maccabees. See Oid Testament Ere of the Ma and Four See era Table. Oid Testament
Era of the Maccabees. See era, Table.
macoca-boy (mar'áboi)
n. [From Macouba, district in
 it is made: cf. F. macouba.] A kind of snuff.


Gac-duff' (maxk-dŭf'), $n$. A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth." See MacBeth L. mattea, of which the dim. mateola a kind of mallet or beetle, is found.] 1. A heavy staff or club wholly or partly of metal and often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor. Hence, any club used as an offensive weapon; as, a policeman's

## mace.

2. Hence : A staff borne by, or carried bethton 2. Hence: A staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate or other dignitary as an ensign of his ali-
thority. "Swayed the royal mace." Wordsworth. thority. "Swayed
3. A mace bearer. leather to make it supple.
4. Rilliards. A rod form
of a cue. It had one cormerly sometimes used instead and was mace ( $\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{B}), n$. [F. macis; cf.
also Skr. makaranda the c. L. macis, maciv, Gr. $\mu$ áкєр; fragrant mango.] A kind of apice consisting of flower, a arillode, or external fibrous covering, of the nutmeg. It is fragrant and highly aromatic. Various other species of Myristica yield varieties of mace, as, white mace, derived
from $M$ otoba, etc.
mace (mas), $n$. [Jav. \& Malay $m \bar{a} s$, fr. Skr. mās $h \tau$ a bean.]
mace (mās), $n$. [Jav. \& Malay $m \bar{a} s$, ir. Skr. masha a bean.]
A weight and money of account equal to one tenth of a tael. See tarl.
 ma'ce'doine' (ma'sádwan' ${ }^{\prime}$, $n$. [F., apparently the same
word as Macedoine Macedonia.] A kind of mixed dish, word as Macedoine Macedonia.] A kind of mixed dish,
as of cooked vegetables with white sauce, a sweet jelly with whole fruit, etc. Also, fig., a medley.
with whote fruit, etc. Also, fig., a medley.
Mac'e-do'nd-an (mas'e-dōnı̆-ăn), $a$. [L. Miccedonius, Gr.
Makedóvos.] Belonging or relating to Macedonia, a coun-
try north of Greece, now a part of Turkey, but anciently a kingdon which was for a short period under Alexander the Great the dominant power of the civilized world. - $n$. A native or inhabitant of Macedonia, the population of which is chiefly Greek, Albamian, and Bulgarian.
Macedonian Era. See Era, Table. - M. parsley.
Macedonian Era. See era, Table.-M. parbley. = alex-
ANDers a.
Anders a.
n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Macedonius, Bisiop of Constantinople, tht century, who held the Holy Ghost to be a creature, like the angels, and a servant and
minister of the Father and the Son. Mac'e-do'ni-anism ( $-1 \eta^{\prime}$, m), $n$
mace oil. a a volatile odorous oil obtained by distillation from mace; also, an imitation of it, consisting of nutmeg oil. D A fixed on obtained from mace by pressure.
mac'er (mas'ér), $n$. [Fi. massier. See mace staff.] A mace hearer ; specif., in Scotland, a court officer charged with keeping order, executing warrants, etc.

 make soft, weaken, enervate ; cf. Gr. $\mu a \sigma \sigma \sigma \in L \nu$ to knead.]
5. To make lean ; to cause to waste away; hence, fig., to 1. To make lean ; to cause
6. To cankered soul macerated with cares and discontents. Eurton. 2. To subdue the appetites of by scanty diet; to mortify. 3. a To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without as, to macerate animal or vegetable fiber. Cf. Dioest, 7 ; $b$ To soften or wear away (food, etc.) by digestive or other physiological processes.
of wetting, steeping To soften and wear away as a result 2. To waste or pine away. obs
mac'er-at'er ( $-\bar{a} t^{\prime} \tilde{e}^{2}$ ), mac'er-a'tor ( $(-\bar{a} /$ tẽr $), n$. One that macerates; an apparatus for converting paper or fibrous mac'er-a'tion (- $\bar{a} \neq s h u ̆ n)$, n. [L. maceratio: cf. F. macération.] Act or process of macerating.
ma-che'te (mä-chā'tă), n. [Sp.] 1. A large heavy knife resembling a broad-
sword, often two or
three feet in length,
Machete.
-used by the in- America for cutting cane, clearing paths, as a weapon, etc.
7. a A blennylike fisl (Congrogadus subducens) of the Mach/4-a-vel'll-an (mx
Mach/-a-veling (man/i-a-veli-an; -yann), a. Also (1469-1527), or relating to his political theories, esp. to the doctrine that any means, however lawless or unscripulous, may be justifiably employed by a ruler in order to establish and maintain a strong central government. b Hence,
resembling such principles of conduct ; characterized by resembling such principles of conduct; characterized by





 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.
mac'1-1on: (måß $\mathcal{Y}$-lynt), a. [L. macilentus, fr. macies lean ness, macere to be lean.] Lean; thin.
 metigre, a kind of fish.] 1. Anegarus, also MIr. magar, (Scomber scombrus) of the North Atlantic. It is green length of about 18 inches. In both Europe and Anerica

the mackerel is one of the most important food fishes. During most of the year it iuhabits the high seas, but ap-
proaches the coasts in great schools to spawn, when it is caught by nets and hand Iines.

 supposed to be about 2 years old Blinkers are intermediate in
size and age Maturity is probably attained in the folrth year
8. With or without a qualifying word, applied to various fishes of the family Scombride, as the Spanish mackeret horse mackerel, frigate mackerel, etc. (see these ter
mackerel scad or shad. Any of several small carangoid
lishes of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, which is of a sil-
very color, phambeous below. from their form, which suggests that of a mackerel, esp.
those of the genus /surus, and the porbeagle. those of the genus surus, and the porbeagle.
mackerel sky. A sky flecked with emall white clouds.
See cirro-cumulus. Mackerel shy and mare's-tails
Make tall ships earry low saits
Mack'i-naw (mǎk' T -nô), a. Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formeriy distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac. $-n$. Short for Mackinaw Mlanket, Mackinaw boat
Mackinaw blanket, a thick bin
Mackinaw blanket, a thick blanket formerly in common use
in the western United States. -M . boat, a flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and square stern, using oars or sails or botl, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their
tributaries. - M. cost. a short heavy, double-breasted plaid tributaries. - M. coat. a short, heavy, double-breasted plaid
cont, the design of which is large and striking. Local, U. $S$. mack'In-tosh (mak'In-tosh), n. [After Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), the inventor.] a A waterproof outer garment. $b$ The cloth from which mackintoshes are niade.
$\boldsymbol{m a}^{\prime}$ cle ( $\left.\mathrm{max}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}\right), n$. $\lceil\mathbf{L}$. macula a spot: cf. F. macle. Cf mackle, mascle. 1 . Min. a Chiastolite; - so called
from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. b $A$ twin crystal. $\mathbf{o}$ A dark spot in a mineral.
mácled (maxis'ld), a. 1. Min. a Marked like macle (chiastolite). b Having a twin structure. c Spotted.
$\mathbf{2} .=$ mascled.

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Ma-clu're-a (má-kloo'riè- $\dot{a} ; ~ 243$ ), n. [NL., after William Maclure, the geologist. 1 Paleon. A
genus of spiral astropod shells, often of large size, of the Silurian and Ordovician rocks.
ma-clu'rin (-rín
ma-clu'rin (-rín), $n$. [Maclura, syn.
of Chlorophora + -in.] Chem. A
 yellow crystaline substance, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}$.
$(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{COC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ found in fustic $\qquad$ ( M ) $\log \mathrm{g}(\mathrm{m})$ pac-mifiar linctoria). It is a derivative of phorogluein. John Macn-ite (măk-millăı-ic), $n$. [After the founder, John Macmillan (1670-1753).] One belonging to the Cam-M'-Naught' (măk-nôt'), v. t. Steam Engines. To in croase the power of (a single-cylinder beam engine) by adding a small high-pressure cylinder with a piston acting on the beam between the center and the flywheel end, using high-pressure steam and working as a compound en gine, - a plan introduced by M'Naught, a Scottish engi-
 embroidered veil.] A coarse, knotted fringe or lace made of cord or silk, used esp. in decorating furniture.
macramé cord. A fine, closely twisted cord used in making macrame lace, netting, etc. rame race takes its name.
 t aux $\dot{\eta} \nu$ neck.] Paleon. A genus of extinct long-necked three-toed ungulates from the later Tertiary of South America. They had a complete dentition of 44 teeth without a di-
astema and the external nostrils were far back between the eyes. The cervical vertebrae resemble those of camels, the pitted in-
cisors are like the horse's, and other char-
 cisors are like the horse's and other charMacramé
Knot.


mac'ro-(mak'rot). A combining form from Greek uacpós,
 macrodiagonal axis
 long + Bios life: cf. $F$.
, a. [Gr. Maкpoßoros; $\mu a \kappa$ ро́s
acrobiotique.] Long-lived; also,
 II), $n$. NL. macrocephalia. See macrockphalous.] Excessive size of the head, esp. as associated with a type of idiocy,
mac'ro-ceph'a-lons (-sef'álŭs), . mac ro-cepha-lous(-sef a-las), a, macro + Gr, кєфaxn
the head.] Having a large head; designating a cranium of abnormally large size.
2. Bot. Having the cotyledons consolidated; - said of certain dicotyledonous embryos. Rare.
Mac'ro-chi'ra (-ki'rá), n. [NL., fr. Gr. paxpóxép long-
armed ; paкpos long + xeíp hand.] Zöl. A genus of crabs of the family Trachidie, consicting of the giant crab. mac'ro-cosm (mak'rotkð ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. [ H, macrocosme, fr. Gr. paxpos long, great $t$ кoouos world. $]$ The great world; ome of the macrocosm. - mac'ro-cos'mic (-koz'myk), $a$.

 ro- + crystalliae.] Petrog. Consisting of, or having,
crystals large enough to be determined by the eyo or a simple lens.
Mac'ro-cys'tis (-sis'tĭs), n. [NL.; macro- + cystis.] Bot. A mouotypic genus of brown algæ or seaweeds of the
family Laminariaceæ. The species, M. pyrifera, found family Laminariacea. The species, M. pyrifera, found
throughout the waters of the Southern Hemsphere, las an immensely elongated thallus, which has been known to reach the length of 700 feet, thus exceeding all other known plants. The thallus is differentiated into simple
or branching stems and oblong or lanceolate foliose expansions. Also [l. $c$.], a plant of this genus. mac'ro-cyte (mak' ${ }^{\prime}$, sitit), $n$. [macro- -1 -cyte.] Med. A very large red biood corpuscle, characteristic of the blood in pernicions anæmia.
mac'ro-cy-tha'mi-a, or-the'mi-a (-si-thé $\mathrm{min}-\dot{d}), n$. [NL.;
macrocyle + -hxmia (see -ÆMIA).] Med. The presence macrocyte $+-h 2 w i a$ (see -EMIA).] Med. The presence
of macrocytes in the blood. mac'ro-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-xg't-năl), n. [macro- + diagonal.] cryst. The longer diagonal ; the longer lateral axis in the
orthorliombic and triclinic systems. - $a$. Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the macrodiagonal. Hav mac mac rog-nath'ic (măk'rog-nath' $1 k$ ), ma-crog'na-thous (ma-krog'na-thus), a. [macro-+ gnathic.] Having long or large jaws. - ma-crog'na-thism (má-kr $g^{\prime} n \dot{a}-\mathrm{thiz} m$ ), $n$.
 [NL. See macro-; Lepidoptzra.] Zoöl. The larger Lepi-
doptera; the butterflies and the layger mothb. doptera; the (matterfies and the [L. macrologia, Gr. uampodoyia; makpós long + hoyos discourse: cf. F. macrologie. sultuly of words.
 mania.] Med. The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. - macro-
 macro-mere mathe one of the larger cells, or blastomeres, resulting from the unequal seg opposed to micromere. - mac'ro-me'ral (-mē'răl), mac
ma-crom'e-ter (má-lkrðm'etễr), $n$. [nacro- + -meter.] An instrument for determining size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.
 tal mark [-], placed over vowels to denote long quantity. the macron indicates for pronunciation in this dictionary the macron indicates the regular long, or name, sounds of
the vowels: $\bar{\delta}$ in d $\bar{u} m e, \bar{e}$ in $\bar{e} v, \bar{z}$ in $\bar{u} c e, \bar{o}$ in $\bar{o} \bar{a}$, and $\bar{u}$ in ma-crop'o-dous (ma-krop'o-dŭs), a. [Gr. $\mu a \times \rho о \pi o v s$ long footed. See macro-; -podous.] Bot. a Having an enlarged or elongated h
Long-stalked, as a leaf.
ma-crop'si-a (-si-i), mac'rop-sy (măk'røp-sí), $n$. [NL. which objects appear larger than they really are; ma-ma-crop'ter-ous (má-krop'tẽr-йs): $a$. [Gr. мaкро́ттєроs




 nis of south America, which is
light cram-colored with red
dish brown markings on the ely-
tra, , and brown head, is one of








 NL.; macro- +Gr $\mu \epsilon \lambda o s$ linb.


 visible to the naked eye.
mac'ro-my'e-lon ( - mít $\mathbf{t r n}$ ), $n$


 of many infusorinns; a mega-
nucleus; - dist. from micronu-ma-croon'. Yar, of MaCARoon
macropetral oub, a. Fot. Hav
ing long or large petals. Rare. mar longor large petals. Rare.
mac'ro-phage (mak'rotia), $n$
[F. See MACRo-; - PHAGOUS .
mac'ro-pho-tog'ra-phy, $n$. Pho
tographe production of en
loredech copes of a negative or




 mac ropo d.a mar ropo di-
a), M. Excessive size of the feet.
 protodont marsupials co onsti. tuted by the kangaroos. It is
usually divided into the sub-
families Mac'ro-po-d'næ (-podi'nē) (ineluding the trpical
kangaroas and he walabies),
Potoroina, and Hypaiprymodontine (bee musk кanciaroo)
mac ro-pram, $n$ Ciyst. See PRISM.
ma-crop'ter-an (má-krop'ter
an) $\boldsymbol{r}$. $=$ MACROPTEROT'S.
 Zomi. A mencos of marsuy foot.
cluding the typical kangaroos


 macro- + Gr. pápto beak.]
Oijl. A faniy of hembrambi-
atc fisles consisting of the hel-



 il Forelgn Word. $\dagger$ Obsolete Variant of.
long-winged. See macro-; -PTERous.] Having long or large wings or fins, as certain birds, insects, or fishes.
 to microscopic. - mac'ro-scop'1-cal-1y (-1-kăl-̄1), adv. mac'ro-spore (max́rrotspör; 201), n. [macro- + spore.]
a Bot. $=$ meqaspone. b Zoöl. The larger of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoang.- mac'ro-spor'ic (-spór $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{k}\right), a$.
mac'ro-sty'lous (-sti’lŭs), a. Bot. Having long styles; specir., having long styles and short stamens, as certain
heterostylous flowers. Cf. microstylous, mesostylous. Mac'ro-za'mi-a (-zā'mǐ- $\dot{a}), n \quad[N L . ;$ macro- + Gr, $\zeta \alpha-$ $\mu i a, ~ \zeta \eta \mu i a$, loss. Cf. Zamia.] Bot. A genus of Australian
cycadaceous plants with erect trunks, pinnate leaves, and cycadaceous plants with erect trunks, pinnate leaves, and
large cones, the fertile with hard peltate scales. Several species are cultivatedingreenhouses. Ma-cra'ra (má-kroórà $), n . p l$. [NL.;
macro- + Gr. ovpá tail.] Zoöl. A suborder or other division of decapod prawns, shrimps, and many similar forms, having the abdomen well developed (usually larger than the cephalothorax) and commonly held in an extended position. There is usually a rostrum, the eyes are not
inclosed in orbits, the antennules and antenne are large, and the an-
tennæ have an exopodite. - maoru'ral (-răl), an, ma-cru'ran (-ran), $n$. ma-cru'roid (-roid), a.
ma-cru'rous (-rüs), a. Zoöl. Pert.
 mac-ta'tion (maxk-tā'shŭun), $n$. [L. One of the Macrura. Pafice.] Act of killing, esp. a sacrificial victim. Mac'tra (mak'trá), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \dot{\alpha} \kappa \tau \rho a$ kneading trough, fr. $\mu a ́ \sigma \sigma \epsilon \iota \nu$ to knead.]
Zoöl. A genus of tellinaceous mollusks, including the surf clams and related species. It
is the type of a family, Mac'-tri-d $\neq$ (măk ${ }^{\prime}$ trī-dē).
 maculat (-lē). [L., spot, stain,
blot. See mail armor: of. mackle, macole.] A spot, Mactra(M. lateralis). Nat. stain on the skin, esp. a spot due to a pathological or diseased condition. b Astron. A dark spot on the surface of the sun or of some other luminous orb.
mac'u-lar (-lar), a. Of, pertaining to, or marked with, a spot or spots; as, macular eruption
mac'u-late ( $-\overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{t})$, v. $t . ;$-LAT'ED ( $-\overline{\mathrm{a}}$
mac'u-late (-lāt), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt/Zd) ; - LAT¹NG (-lat/-
Ing). [L. maculatus, p. p. of maculare to Ing). [L. maculatus, p. p. of maculare to spot
ULA; cf. macurs, v.] To spot; stain ; defile.

Sir T' Elyot mac'u-late (-lat), a. [L. maculatus, p. p.] Marked with
spots, or macule ; blotched ; hence, defiled ; impure. spots, or macula; bliched; hence, defiled; impure.
Colette's foul walls and maculate table linen. Stevenson
 spotting; also, a spot; a blemish
2. The system or arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant.
mac'ule (mak'ul), $n$.

of reawon; foolish; vain; esp., rashly or zuinously foolish ; imbecile; senseless. "Mad wars." Franklin. The mad promise of Cleon was fulfilled. Jowett (Thucyd.). 3. Aroused or controlled by intense emotion, esp. when leading to abnormal or excessive manifestation; specif.: a Dazed or stupefied, as by amazement or
Carried away by anger; furious; enraged. Carried away by anger; furious; enraged.
even unto strange cities. per. Colloq. d Carried away by desire; inflamed by passion or appetite or excited to reasonless enthusiasm ; infatuated; senselessly devoted.
e Extravagant ; esp., extravagantly idols Jer. 1. 38. to be in mad spirits. "Be mad and merry." Shak. Fetching mad bounds." Shak.
4. Rabid; furious because of disease or abnormal excita. tion; as, a mad dog; - seldom said of men.
6. In transerred and fig. senses : a Evincing madness; as,
a mad policy. b Causing madness ; as, mad liquor. c Re sembling the action or mood of one mad ; as, a mad wind. d Having impaired polarity ; - said of a compass needle.
Syn. - See insane.
Mad Anthony, a sobriquet of General Anthony Wayne
(1745-96), distinguished for his military skill and impetuous bravery, in the Revolutionary War. ma ma natter. See
HATTR, Nole.- m. as a March hare, an old English saying derived from the fact that March is the rutting time of hares, when they are excitable and violent. - M. Parilament, Eng.
Hist., a great council held in 1258 to settle the differences
 of Oxford, which provided for an advisory council of fifteen for the king that was to meet twelve representatives of the ative until the uprising of the barons under Simon de Mont-
fort in 1263. -M. Poet, Nathauiel Lee (1653?-92), the English dramatist, who became insave in 1684, and was confined in Bedlam until 1689 - - m. staggera, a cerebral affection espe-
cially noticed in the horse, arising from various causes. cially noticed in the horse, arising from various causes.
The attacks appear at irregular intervals and are charac-
terized by violent symptoms, staggering gait, inability to terized by violent symptoms, staggering gait, inability to
stand, and disordered nervous functions; but the disease stand, and disordered nervous functions; but the disease
differs from epilepsy in that consciousness is always re-
tained. Called alsolind siagoersmegrims, vertigo. -m tom, tained. Called also bind staggers, megrims, vertigo- $\mathbf{m}$. tom, United States, of the genus Schilbeofies, as S. insignis
mad (mad), v.t.; man' DED ; MAD'DING. To madden.
mad (mad), $v, t$. $;$ MAD ${ }^{\prime}$ DED ; MAD'DING. To madden.
mad, It would have madided me $\quad$.
 Mad/a-gas'car (mad'áa-gas $/ \mathrm{kar}$ ), $n$. An island in the Indian Ocean, on the east coast of Africa. - Madagascar bean, the winkle, a tropical apocynaceous plant (Vincarosea) often cultivated for its handsome rose purple or white flowers. It mad'am (maxd'ăm), $n$. [See madame.] The form madame is also used, though now commonly only as a foreign title (see Madame). The French plural, however, mesdames, is retained wherever the word is used in address or as a title (defs. 1 and 2). In other cases (def. 3) the plural is madAms. 1. A form of polite address to a lady;-variously ased in different periods, places, or circumstances; as: a Orig., to a lady of high or of superior rank. b To a num, esp. an elderly nun. Obs. © To an elderly or a married as a stranger, as a business customer, etc. e Hence, com-
monly, at the begiming of a letter to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is Sir.
2. A title prefixed to the name of a lady (cf. MIStRess) ; 2. A title prefixed to the name of a
as : a To a first or sole name. Obs.

There was also a nun, a prioresse. .
And she was ceped Atidime Eqlentyne. Chaucer. b To the name of a lady of minor rank but of social con-
sideration. Obsoles. $\mathbf{c}$ To the name of a married woman sideration. obsoles. $c$ To the name of a married woman Who has a daughter-in-law, as distinguished from the
latter, who is called Mrs. Now Only U. $S$.
3. In uses other than as a title or form of address: a A 3. In uses other than as a title or form of address: a A
gentlewoman. Obs. b One who affects the fine lady. c gentlewoman. obs. b One who affects the fine lady. c
The mistress of a house. Vulgar, U. S. d A courtesan; mistress. Obs. e A bawd. Colloq.' $\ddagger$ A hussy; wench. Rare.



 mac'ro-tin (mak'rotin) $\boldsymbol{n}^{n}$.
From NL. Macrotys $=$ Cimicif-


 -tome.] An apparatus for mak-
ing large sections of anatomical
specimens.
mac'ro-tone $n$ [Gr, $\mu$ aкрótovos mac'ro-tone, $n$ [Gr. Maxpótovos
stretched out. See MACRO-;


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motile macrospore, n. Biol. A
Ma-crurti-dæ. Var. of MA.
CROURTM.E.
mace tate $v$. [L. mactatus,
p. p. of mactare to slay.] To

increased in virtue; ${ }^{\text {g go on in }}$
(Your) virtuous course.
mac'troid, $a$. [Mactra + oid.]
nea) + dame dame. See dame; cf. madonna. 7 1. My lady; - a French title formerly given to ladies of quality;
now, in France, given to all marred wotnen. In English usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of usage it is commonly applied to foreign married ladies of
whatever nationality, and it is frequently assumed by fe whate singers, milliners, fortune tellers, etc., to imply French or Continental antecedents. Cf. MADAM
2. [cap.] In French history, a princess of the French royal family; specif., the eldest daughter of the French kiag or of the dauphin, - used as a title. Cf. MONSIEUR, 2 . ODs
 cloth, heavier than ordinary calico, originally made in Madapollam, a town in India.
mad'braln' (maxd'brān'), a. Hot-headed; rash.-n. A madbrain person. - mad ${ }^{\prime}$-brained ${ }^{\prime}$ (-brānd ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $a$
mad'cap ${ }^{\prime}\left(-k a p^{\prime}\right), a$. Inclined to wild sports ; delighting in rash, absurd, or dangerous amusements ; hence, wild; reckless. "The merry madcap lord." Shak. "Madcap mad'den (mad'n), v. $t . ;$ MAD A mened ( $-1 \mathrm{~m}^{\prime}$ ) ; MAD ${ }^{\prime}$ DEN-ING. madaen (mad n), v. i.; MADDENED ( - nd $)$; MADDEN-ING.
To make mad ; to drive to madness; to craze; to excite mad'den $v$ ith passion; to make very angry; to enrage. mad'der (nuxdrer), $n$. [ME. mader, AS. mædere, akin to Icel. maঠra.] 1. A European herb (Rubia tinctorum) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicled flowers succeeded by berries; also, by exten sion, any other species of Rubia.
2 The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it The plant was so used from antiquity, its chief coloring principle, was artifi cially produced in principle, was artin. madder bleach. bleaching much. Ased in preparing cloth or canco printing in order to secure pure white ground ;-called also printstamping, singeing, etc., the usual series of operations is: washing, boiling with
lime, passing through dilute hydrochlo-
ric acid ("sour"), boiling with soap and soda (lye boils), chemicking, passing
through dilute acid ("white sour"), mashing, squeezing, drying.
madaer laze. Any of variously colored thes prepared from madder; specif.,
the alumina lake, used as a red pig-
ment. Other mader lakes are mad

## der orange, madder purple, madder yellow.

$\underset{\text { madding ( }- \text { Ing }), ~ p . ~ a r i o u s . ~ M a d ; ~ r a v i ~}{\text { Fingr }}$


Mad'dox rod brazen charicta raged. ophthalmologist.] Med. A transparent glass rod colored red, or (muttiple rod) a series of such placed one above an
other, used in testing for heterophoria. other, used in testing for heterophoria.
made (made), $p$ a. 1. Artificially produ
nade (mād), $p a a^{\text {1 }}$. Artificially produced; as: by conmade ground; by piecing together; as, a made mast, in distinction from one consisting of a single spar.
2. Fully trained ;-said of hounds, horses, soldiers, etc.
3. Assured of success ; as, he is a made man.
4. Golf. Desiguating a player or his ball when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green 5. Enfran
5. Enfranchised as a citizen; qualificd to vote.
made eye, Naut., a Flemish eye. Obs, or
made eye, 1 Madeira, properly, wood, fr. L. materia stun, wood. Th 1. A large island in the Atlantic near Morocco. 2. Wing made on the island of Madeira. The choicest
kinds are malmsey (which see); sercial, a dry, full bright kinds are malmsey (which see); sercial, a dry, full bright
yellow wine resembling the Rhine wines; boal, a luscious
 sembles red burgundy. The term Madeira is sometimes White and black grapes. A custorn has long prevaled of
heating Madeira in specially designed buildings, and also heating Madeira in specially designed buildings, and also
of sending it on voyages to the East and West Indies. Such of sending it on voyages to the East and $W$
treatment gives it a characteristic flavor.

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signa, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
3. = Madeira wood.

Madeirs chair, a kind of white wickerwork chair. - M. cockroach, a large cockroach ( anchlobly originally a na-
distributed in warm regions, probable
tive of Africa. - M. embroddery or work. white embroidtive of Africa. - M. embroidery or work. white embroid-
ery consisting of eyelets and solid embroidery upon fine ery consisting of eyelets and solid embroidery upon fine
linen or cambric such as is made by the nuns of Madeira.

- M. nut, the English walnut.-M. vine, a basellaceous vine (Boussingaullia baselloides) very popular in cultivation, having shining entire leaves and racemes of small
fragrant white flowers. - M. wood. a The mahogany. b fragrant white flowers. - M. Wood. a The mahogany, b
A West Indian mimosaceous tree (Lysilomiu bahamensis)
 [F. madeleine.] A kind of madell rich cake (of the pound cake variety) plain or variousiy ornamented, as with frosting, nuts, fruit, etc.

 fr. ma my, f. of mon + demoiselle a young lady. See dak-
sel. 1 1. A French title of courtesy given to a sEL $]$ 1. A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an
unmarred lady equivalent to the English Miss; - abbr Mhe.
Formerly in France the title was unmarried lady, equivalent to the English Miss; - abbr. Mhle.
Formerly in France the titie was given to married women whose
husbind were of less than knighty Prnk In English it is
frequentiy applied to unmarried foreign women of other then
Freach nationaity. 2. [cap.] In French history, the eldest daughter of the eldest brother of the king (called Monsieur); later, the 3. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ (unmarried) princess of the blood royal. Cf. madame, 2 . 3. Any of several scixnoid fishes which compose the ge-
nus Bairdiella; esp., B. chrysura, of the southern United nus Bair
made'-up', a. a Complete; perfect. "A made-up vil c Artificial ; as, a made-up complexion. d Fully manufac Artificial as, a made-up complexion. © Fully manufac mad'house' (mad'hous
are detained and treated; an insane asylum
Ma'di-a (máaidia), $n$. [NL., fr. Sp. madi, fr. Chilean madi, the native name.] Bot. A small genus of asteraceous herbs, the tarweeds, natives of Chile and the Pacific coast of North America. They have glandular-viscid herbage and heads with deeply grooved bracts investing the
achenes. The seeds of $M$. sativa yield an oil used as a substitute for olive oil.
mad'fd (m夭d/rd), a. [L. madidus, fr. madere to be wet.] Wet; moist. Now Rare.
madilng (-ling), $n$. $[$ mad, a. +1 st -ling. $]$ A mad person. $\operatorname{mad}^{\prime} l \mathbf{y}$ (mad'ľ), adv. [From mAD, a.] In a mad manner


Madman of the North, Charles XII., King (1697-1718) of Sadman of the North, Charles XII., King (1497-1718) of mad'ness, $n$. [From mad, $a$.
specif. : a Insanity; lunacy. folly. o Frenzy; ungovernable rage d Hence any tufolly. c Fritation; extreme emotion or wild disturbance $\theta$ Ecstasy; enthusiasm ; inspiration
ma'do (mádō), n. a An Australian squamipinnate fish (Alypichthys strigatus). b The trumpeter perch.
Da-don'na (má-don'a), n. [It. madonna my Iady. See
Dame, Donna; cf. madame.] 1. [l.c.] My lady; term of address in Italian formerly used as the lady; -a of madame, where signora is now substituted.

2. a An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary. b A picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.
The Italian painters are noted for drawing the Madonnas by
Rymer
their own wives or mistresses 3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with a central parting and the hair smooth on the sides.
Ma-dras' (mádráas'), n. 1. A city and presidency of southeastern India. See Gaz.
3. .l. c.] A large silk-and-cotton kerchief, usually of
bright colors, such as is often used by negroes for turbans. 3. [l.c.] A kind of fine cotton fabric, usually corded or

Ma-dras', a. [Also l. c.] Pertaining to Madras, India, or designating fabrics or other articles originally produced as, a mpirirus shirt.- Madras hemp, the sunn. - m . mublit, Kind of curtain muslin with heavy tigures, often in coio

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| MADAM. |  |
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| macesectas, enhas. p. pro. of |  |
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| dousi $\ddagger$ MADEUX |  |
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| mad haed $\quad n$ A mad person. mad meode, $n$.ed. $[$ mad +- hede $=$ |  |
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| rit A member of a dititict |  |
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| breedera and qupicilturiste, of |  |
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Mad're-po-ra'ri-a (măd'ré-pó-räry- $\dot{a} ; 115$ ), n. pl. [NL zoa, including inost species that produce stony corals. the soft resemble the actiniarians in the general structure o an ectodermal calcareous skeleton.-mad'ro-po-ra'ri-an nad're-pore
mad're-pore (măd'rè-pōr; 201), n. [F. madrépore, fr. It madrepora, and this fr. It. madre mother (L. mater; see mOTHER; perh. on account of the rapid growth) + poro pore
(gee PORE, $n$.) or perh. Gr. $\pi \omega$ onos a soft stone.] Any of cer tain stony, often branching corals
tain stony, often branching corals pora) which abound in tropical seas, and are often of importance as reef
builders. The term has been loosely
applied to other stony corals. nad're-por'ic (-por'ilk), a. Of, to, or likened to, a madrepore. madreporic body, piate, or tubercle,
$Z o \ddot{0} l$, in most echinoderms, a perforated or porous plate almost always connected with the water-
vascular system, through which vascular system, through which stone canal. It is usually single
and external. - m. canal, $Z o \delta l$., the
 and external. - m. canal,
stone canal of echinoderins prodrepora) of F
End of a Branc mad're-po-rite (mad'rèeporitit), n. 1. A fossil coral. Obs 2. Zoanl. The madreporic plate of echinoderms.
mad'ri-er (mad'rǐ-ẽr), n. [F.] Obs. or Hist. Mil. A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes; as: a A applied to anything to be broken down if a plark or applied to anything to be broken for supporting the earth in mines or fortifica tions. $c$ The chief beam in the carriage of a mortar or a cannon ; hence, the carriage. madrigale, OIt. madr ale ri-gal (măd'rí-ğal), $n$. .irite) ; orig. uncert., possibly fr. It. mandra flock, L. mandra stall, herd of cattle, Gr pavopa fold, stable; hence, madrigal, orig., a pastora song.] 1. A lyric, usually of amorous character and adapted to musical setting. 2. Music. a An unaccompanied polyphonic setting of such a poem in three or more (usually five or six) parts, making use of counterpoint andimitation, and adhering to an ec with several voices on a part. The madrigal, which by 1450 was fully developed in the Netherlands, grew out of the application of discant to secular melody, just as the motet grew out of the application of discant to plain song. b Any part song or glee.
mad'rigali-an (-gáli-an $)$
pertainng madrigals
mad'ri-gal-ist, $n$. A composer of madrigals.
ma-aro'na (m $\left.\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{dro}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ny} \dot{\alpha}\right), n$. [Sp. madroño.] An evergreen ericaceous tree or (in sonie localities) shrub (Arbutus men ziesii), of Calirornia, having a smooth bark, thick shinin droña apples; also the related species $A$. xalopensis, of the Mexican border, often called Mexican madroña.
ma-du'ro (mádṓ'rō), a. [Sp., mature.] Dark-colored and strong; -said of cigars.
mad'fort $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ măd $^{\prime}$ wart/), n. a Any cress of the genus Mo-an'dra (mê-an'drai
Mæ-an'dra (mè-an'drad), $n$. [NL. See mbander, $n$. So nemed in allusion to the winding convolutions of the sur
face.] Zoöl. An extensive genus of massive reef-building face.] Zoöl. An extensive genus of massive reef-building ăn-drín $a$ ) is a synonym. - mæ'an-drin/l-form (méan
 Ma-ce'nas (mé-sén nas), $n$. [L., name of the patron of Horace and Vergil. Sce Biog. Dict.] A patron; esp., muniffcent patron of literature or art.
Mael'strom (mā'strom), n. ..Cf. D. maalstrom, Norw dial. malstraum, Dan. malström, D. malen to grind, whir1 round (cf. meal nour), slroom streain (see stream).] a celebrated whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean off the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in all vessels within a long radius; hence, fig. [l.c.], any destructive or wide

mag'nad (m̄̄n㐅d), n.; pl. E. Menads (-nåz), L. memsdes (man' $\bar{a}$-dēz). [L. Maenas, -adis, Gr. pacvas, -ádos, fr. $\mu a v e \sigma \theta a t$ to rave. (which see); also, a woman who celebrated the orgiastic rites of Dionysus; a bacchante.
 dissolute apprentices
and journcymen manad with Thyrsus (from a Greek vase) broke into the ring Mxnad
of the manads. Ld. Lyton.
Ma-o'nd-an (nied ón 1 -an ), $a$. Of or pert. to ancient Mæonia, later Lydia, of which Homer was reputed to be a na-
tive. "Led by the light of the Mæonian star." Pope "ma'es-to'so (mä/és-tō'sō), a. \& adv. [It., a.] Music. Majestic or majestically ; - a direction that a paseage or piece of music should have dignity of styie.
$\|$ ma-es'tro (mä-és'trō), n.; pl. -TRI (-trē). [It., fr. L. magister. See master.] a master in any art, esp. music; a composer, conductor, or teacher of eminence.- $\|$ ma-en maf'ti-a (mäfffè-ä), ma'fi-a (mä'fèe-ä), $n$. [It. maffia.] 1. In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law,
leading to refusal to bear witness in case of crime, and hence to frequent violent crimes, esp. against persons, as officers, who have incurred popular displeasure ; also, the body of persons imbued with this sentiment.
2. Hence, a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians
in foreign countries, as ravealed by similar hostility to law in foreign countries, as revealed by similar hostility

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\text { ma-fur'ra, ma-fur'a (mádŭ́r'áa), } n \text {. [Froma nativ }
$$

ma-fur'ra, ma-fur'a (má-fŭr' $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [Froma native name.]
An East African meliaceous tree (Trichilia emetica) having capsular fruit, the seeds of which yield a fatty substance, mafarra tallow, resembling cacao butter and having
the same properties. The emetic fruit is sometimes used the same properties. The emetic fruit is sometimes used in making an ointment to cure the itch.
mag'a-dis (mă'di-d1̆s), $n$. [Gr. uajadis.] Anc. Music. a A Greek instrument like the cithara of twenty strings, prob. of Egyptian origin, sounding in octaves, though proportion of $2: 1$ by means of the bridge (magas) or by proportion of 2:1 by means of the bridge (magas) or by merely tuning the instrument, as our so-called piccolo A. Williams. b A Lydian flute or flageolet. e A monochord.
 To play upon the magadis
Ma'ga-lo'na, the Fair (mäg $\dot{a}-10^{\prime} \mathbf{n} \dot{a}$ ). [F. Maguelon $(n)$ e.] The heroine of an old chivalry romance originally written
in French, "The History of the Fair Magalona, daughter
of the King of Naples and Peter, son of the Count of Pro vence," Cervantes alludes to this romance in "Don Quixote," the wooden horse, Clavileño, being said to be the very alona. In Germany her history has been reproduced by
mag'a-zine' (mag'a-zēn'), n. [F. magasin, It. magazzino, or Sp. magacén, almagacen, almacén; all fr. Ar. makhzan, almakhzan, a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] 1. A place where goods or supplies are stored; a warehouse, store. house, or depot; esp., a repository for military stores, as 2. Specif a Tha, pilding or
2. Specif. : a The building or room in which the supply of
powder is kept in a fortification or a ship

|  | marfue (dial. maf li), vit. To confuse; mudde; ailso, to |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| d of mall sea fish.] Zoil. |  |
| mall family of slender spiny- | mai'tler, $n$. One who mafles. |
|  |  |
| Maen'ner-chor'. Var. of MȦN- |  |
|  | 1 ma fol (mà fwä). [F.l My |
|  |  |
| fr. Gr Macovíjns.] A pat- | ma-fur ra tallow. See orl, |
| nymic of Homer. See Me- | mag (mag), n. [Cf. MaO a mag |
| mis. \& MERE, MORE | bie. - $v$. . To chatter. Collog. |
|  | mag, n. Local, Eng. a The |
| aesce. + malz | European mag |
| t | ta |
| , |  |
| ma-es'tra (mä- | Mag |
|  |  |
| a'es-tral' ${ }^{\text {c }}$ + |  |
| meastrie, $\hat{0}$. t. [OF. maist | maga. mage a) n. A maga- |
| (three syllables), mai | zine, erp. [cap.] Blackwood's |
| To master. $O$ |  |
| -estrotro (mä-a | magade, $n$. [LL., fr. |
|  | - < $\delta$ os.] Music. The bridge, as |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| om Mafekin | Mag'a-hi (màg'áhe), $n$. Se |
| ica. 7 To celebrate with bois- |  |
| ous rejoicings and hilarious |  |
| avior, as did the people of | aga |
| lish cities after the reli |  |
| (-er), $n$. B |  |
|  |  |
|  | m |
| [It. maffoso.] One im- | in |
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| "flard, $n$. | magic;astromancy.] Di |
| er ; addlepate | tion by magie and astrology. |
| . 7.1 Akin |  |
| felen to stammer. Cf. muprie | gas'troman'tic, a. All Obs. |
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or district especially rich in natural products. o A city viewed as a marketing center. d A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, typesetting machine, or other apparatus. e A chamber in a gun for holding a 3. The contents of a magazine; as: a An accumulation of munitions of war. b A stock or store of provisions or
goods. c A ship laden with stores. Obs.
4. a A storehouse of information on any subject;-for-
merly used in titles of books. b A pamphlet published pemerly used in titles of books. b A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers, esp. critical
and descriptive articles, stories, poems, etc., designed for and descriptive articles, stories, poems,
the entertainment of the general reader.
6. A store, or shop, where goods are kept for sale
 (zen'ing). To store in or as in a magazine; to store up
$\underset{\text { magazine camera. Photog. A camera in which a number }}{\text { of plates can be exposed without reloading. See camgra. }}$ mapazine gun or rifie. A rapid-firing small arm, as a voir of cartridges which by the releasing action of the cut-
off are brought into action at critical periods when the maximum rapidity of fire is desired. Cf. REPEATER.
mag'a-zin'Ist ( $\mathrm{mag}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}-z^{2} \overline{e n}^{\prime}$ Ist), $n$. One who edits or writes
for a magazine. - mag'a-zin'sm (-ǐz'm), $n$.
Mag'da-len (mag'dálen; see note below), Mag'da-Iene
 Cf. MAUDLIN.] 1. a Mary Magdalene, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by
Christ (see Luke vii. 37 ); used with the. b A picture representing Mary Magdalene.
2. $[$ l.c. $]$ A reformed prostitute.
3. [i.c.] A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes. 3. The pron. mod of rin (cf. ety.) is current in England for Ma
 period representing the highest palooplithic culture in
Europe, so named hy de Mortilet from La Madeleine, a sta-
tion on the Vézere in weat central France where were difo tion on the Vézere in weat central France, where were discovered
many implements, such as scrapers, sravers, saws and knives of many implemente, such as scrapers, gravers, sa wh and knives of
flint, borers, needles, harpoons, hook, ete., of bane and jvory,
together with tine examples of primitive carving, including rep-
resentations of man, the mammoth, reindeer, etc.
Mag'de-burg (mägdĕ-börg; -boork; often Anglicized,
mag'de-barg), $n$. A city in Saxony.
Magdeburg Centuries, an ecclesiastical history of the first
thirteen centuries,
in the 1fing cen in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg. - M. hemispheren, Physics, two hemigether, a cavity from which the air can
be withdrawn by an air pump;-used to
illustrate the be withdrawn by an air pump;-used to
illustrate the pressure of the air. The
device was invented by otto von Guedevice was invented by Otto von Guemage (māj), $n$. [Cf. T . mage. See Maar.]
 the name Mfagellan is commonly pron'd
má-jel'an in $U$. $S$., má-gevan in Eng.), $a$. Of or pertaining to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

conspicuous nebulous appearances (the Magdeburg Heminubecula minor) near the south pole, resembliug thin white clouds. They are composed, like the ma-gen See coassack
ma-gen'ta (mad-jon'ta), $n$. Fuchsine; - so called from Magenta, in italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about
the time the dye was discovered. Also, the peculiar purplish shade of red produced by the dye.
mag'got (mag'yt), $n$. [Cf. W. machi, pl. maceiod, ma-
giod, a worm or grub, magu to breed ; or E. MAwK.] 1. A soft-bodied, grublike, foot less larva of an insect, as
that of the house fly and many other Diptera; - ap-
plied esp.to forms living in plied esp.to forms living in 2. A fantastic notion or caprice; also, a person pos-
sessed of fanciful or capricious tastes.
When there's
a Adult Fly; $b$ Maggot, 1 .
mag'got-y (-I), a. 1. Infested with maggot
mag'got-7 (-I), a. 1. Infeste
2. Full of whims; capricious.
Ma'gi (mā'jī), n. pl.; sing. Magus (mā'gŭs). [L., pl. of
Magus, Gr. Máyos; of Per. origin. Cf. mage, magre.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Peraia, prob-

ably of Median origin, but holding sacerdotal supremacy throughout the era of Persian rule. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster, who may himself have
been a Magus, and included belief in the advent of a savior which may be the ground for the allusiou in Matthew ii. 1 (the word Magi being used in the Vulgate where "wise
men" is given in the Authorized and Revised versions). In later times the Magi were in disrepute in the western


 art, or body of arts, which pretends or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of superuatural beings or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. Magic takes the place of science with primitive and barba-
rous peoples, usually incorporating what scientific knowledge they possess with a mass of superstitions. It is an integral part of most pagan religions; and its overthrow
in Europe is in large part due to Christianity, which conin Europe is in large part due to Christianity, which condemned resort to spirits and demons for knowledge or
assistance (as in witchcraft, sorcery, diabolism), not as false, but as evil, or black magic. Ont white, or natural, magic no ban was placed, and largely from this - which surives
in legerdemain-was developed modern natural science Magical practices are of three types: Sympathetic maric. Masical practices are of three types: sympathetic maric. sired result may be brought to pass by minnicking it naming it in spells, etc. Divination, the various means of
gaining hiddenknowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, augaining hidden knowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, auworking, including alchemy, jugglery, legerdemain, and trickery, ascribed to demons.
Magic in the strict sense wast
Magic in the strjct sense was always felt by the Grecks to be a
foreign and specially an Oriental art. as is shown by the very name $\mu \dot{\alpha} \gamma \supset s$, a magician, literally a macian or Persian priest. Magic constitutes an important part of every religion, Bone
scholars regarding it as the moat (Hastins). scholars regarding it as the most origmal evement, others as "a
disease of relfigion." 2. The power or potency brought into play by the arts of magic; hence, any seemingly secret or occult power ; as,
thee magic of a great name; or, any insistent or impulsive
charm ; as, the magic of the painter's art. charm ; as, the magic of the painter's art.
Syn. - Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, encliantment.
magic (márik)
[F. magique, L. magicus


2. Hence : Seemingly requiring more than human power imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural ; having extraordinary properties ; as, a magic lantern; a magic square or circle 3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic ; hence, enchanting ; as, a magic land or scene magic circle, m. cube, an arrangement of numbers in rings
and radial ranks in a circle, or in a number of cubes forming a larger perfect cube, devised on the principle of the magic square to add up to the same number along different ranks
or diagonals. or diagonals. - m. lantern, an optical instrument consisting
of a case inclosing a
light, and
having suit-
able lenses
in a lateral
tu be, for
tube, for
throwing
upon $a$
screen, in
$d=$
screen, in a
darke ned
room or the
like, greatly
magnified
magnified
pictures
from slides
placed in
the focus turning iniage upright.
of the outer lens. See sterropticon, cinematograph. -
$m$. music, a game in which a person is guided in finding a m. music, a game in which a person is guided in finding a
hidden article, or in doing a specific act required, by
music which is made londer or more rapid as he apmusic which is made londer or more rapid as he ap-

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<br>
nally, shallgive the same sum, the same prod- \& $\theta$ \& 6 \& 1 <br>
\hline \& $4 c t$, or a harmonical series, according as the \& $A$ \& 3 \& 8 <br>
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$\begin{array}{l}\text { nuct, or a harmonical series, according as the } \\
\text { und } \\
\text { numbers taken are in arithmetical, geomet- }\end{array} \mathbf{3}$ \& 8 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} rical, or harmonic progression.- -m. tree, a Magic Square.

Peruvian polemoniaceous shrub (Cantua buxifolia) having showy flowers, used for decoration in native rites.
 On enchanter; necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer. Magician of the North. a Sir Waler seott. D Johann Georg mag'l-co (myj'-kō-). Combining form for magic, magical.




 (acne pingtata) characteriz
by pimples with
 MaENDAR. ${ }^{\text {Magh (mig) }}$ n. A speaker of Arakanee
Bakargan
magha Bakarganj, India.
magha, n. $11 . n a g a$, fem. of
magus a magician.] Enchant
 maght (miakt). Var. of matGAT
mag't-cal-ize. v. $t$. See -12E.



mag/Ls-te'rl-al (maj/Is-tē $\quad \mathrm{r} 1-a ̆ 1$ ), a. [L. magisterius magisterial. See mastrr.] 1. Of or pertaining to a ma 2. Of or pertaining to a master, or one in authority; having the manner of a magister; official ; commanding; authoritative. Hence: Overbearing; dictatorial; dogmatic. We are not magisterial in opinions, nor, dictatorlike, obtrude
Sir T. Browne. 3. Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office, or his duties; hence, administered or conducted by a magistrate; hold 4 Pertaining to produced by or istery. See magistery, 2
Syn. - Authoritative, stately, august, pompous, dignified, Syn. - Authoritative, stately, august, pompous, dignified,
lofty, imperious, lordly, proud, haughty, domineeriug, despotic, dogmatical, arrogant. See DIctaronid
magisterial digtrict, an administrative county division in
Kentucky and West Virginia. See counTy
 erium the office of a chies, president, director, tutor. See 2. a Alchem. A principle of nature having transmuting of certain white precipitates from metallic solutions; as, 3. Mastership of bismuth.

## 3. Mastership; authority. Obs

mag'ls-tra-cy (-tra-bI), $n$.; pl. -cies (-sIz) [From magis-
TRATE.] 1. State or quality of being a magistrate TRATE.] 1. State or quality of being a magistrate
2. Office or dignity of a magistrate
2. Office or dignity of a magistrate; also, the collective body of magistrates.
mag'ls-tral (-trăl), a. [L. magistralis: cf. F. magistral. See magistrate.] 1. Of or pertaining to magisterial ; authoritative; dogmatic.
2. Concocted or prescribed by a physician; hence, effectual; sovereign. "Some magistral opiate." Bacon. to officinal, and said of prescriptions and medicines.
4. Fort. Guiding; principal; as: magistral Ine, a guiding line with reference to which the drawing for a work intersection of the scarp and berm; in feld works, the interior crest, or bottom of the interior slope, of the parapet. mag's-tral, $n$. 1. Med. A sovereign medicine. Obs. 2. Fort. A magistral line.
3. Metal. Roasted copper pyrites used in the patio process.
nag'Is-trate (-tret), $n$. $\quad$ L. magistratus, ir magister mag'Is-trate (-tratt), $n$. [L. magistratus, fr. magister mas ter : cf. F. magistrat. See MASTER.] 1. Magistracy. Obs 2. A person clothed with power as a public civil officer government; as: a The official first in rank in a govern ment, the chiff, or first, magistrate, - the king, emperor etc., of a monarchy, the president of a republic, the governor of a State in the United States, etc. b A magistrate of a class having sunmary, often criminal, jurisdic tion, as a justice of the peace, or one of certain officials
having a similar jurisdiction, as a police magistrate, stipenhaving a similar jurisdiction, as a police magistrate, stipen diary magistrate (in England), etc
mag'is-tra-ture(-tra-tur), $n$. [Cf. F. magistrature.] Magistracy; term or exercise of magistracy.
mag'ma (mag'máa), n. [L., fr. Gr. uá
 squeeze, knead.] 1. Dregs; sediment; soft or pulpy
residuum, as a thick residuum obtained from a semifluid substance by removing the fluid part by pressure or evapo ration, or the grounds left after treating a substance with any menstruum, as water or alcohol. Obs. exc. Pharm. 2. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of a thin paste.
3. Petrog. a Molten (liquid) rock material within the earth the molten mass from which any igneous rock or lava is formed. b The glassy base of an eruptive rock. Obs. or $P$ 4. Pharm. A savve of some consistence Rare.
mag-mat'ic (mag-mat/Ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or pro ceeding from, magma; as, magmatic segregation, the sepa Mag'na Ghar'ta (mág'ná Kär'tä), Mag'na Car'ta. [LL. great charter.] 1. The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, A. D. 1215 , at Runnymede. The Charter, which was more truly a
treaty, was based upon a previous charter signed by Henry I. sout 1100 A. D., but amplified it, and included rights and princi for the security of English political and personal liberty. Ther were numerous subsequent confirmations, notably: those of 121
and 1217 during the minority of Henry III., making many impo tant changes; that of 1225 on Heny's coming of age, Making only
two alterations of importance; and that of Edward $I$ in two alterations of importance; and that of Edward I.. in 129.
2. A constitution guaranteeing rifhts and privileges. Tbe county law (Kreisordnung) of the 13th of December, 1872
has been called the Magna Clarta of Prusi

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 FuIl explanations of Abbreviations, Sleng, etc., finmediately precede the Vocabulary.
mag-nall-um (mag-nälY-üm), n. [magnesium +aluminmagnesium. Varieties containing from 5 to 20 per cent of magnesium are used for mechanical purposes.
 cult was introduced in Rome in 204 B. c., when, in respunse to the sibylme orace, her meteorite symbin was

 yormed (cf. ATris) and the inaage of the goddess (March ${ }^{2} 7$ ) bathed in the Almo, a small aftuent of the Tiber. Under
Antoninus Pius the ceremony of taurobolia, or blood bapAntoninus Pius the ceremony of taurobolia, or blood bap-
tism, was introduced and the cult itseff was more fully nationalized, so that it became one of the most poy
the last years of heathenism. See GrET MotHRr.
 [F. magnanimité, L. magnuzinitus. $]$ 1. Quality of being in character enabling one to encounter danger and trouble with tranquility and firmness, to disdain injustice, mean2. A deed or a disposition characterized by magnanimity. 3. A deed or a disposition characterized by magnanimity. mag-nan'l-mous (măg-năn'1-mŭs), a. [L. magnanimus; 1. Great of mind ; elevated in soul or in sentiment ; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty and courageous spirit.
2. Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; honorable ; noble ; not selfish ; as, a magnanimous policy.
mag'nate (măg'ıāt), n. [L. (pli) magnates, magnati, fr. maynus great. See mister.]. 1. A person of rank; noble or grandee; a person of iufluence or distinction. 2. One of the nobility, or certain high offlcera of state beof Hungary, and formerly of Poland. 3. A person prominent in the management of a large in-

agnesia, fen of Magnesius of the country $\mathrm{M}, n$. [ L .
 substance got by heating magnesium hydroxide or carbonate, by burning magnesium, etc.. It is slightity alkaline,
and is used as a mild antacid laxntive. The ordinary magnesia of the pharmacopeaia (light magnesia) is very bulky but a denser variety (heary magnesia) is also prepared. ob
Magnesinum (in phrases) ;as, carbonate of maguesia. of. 2. Magnesia allba
 substance, consisting of a hydrous basic
magnesium, and used as a mild eathartic. magnesiam, and used as a mid. cathartic.
magnenia mixture. And. Chem. An ammoniacal solu-
tion of a magnesium salt and aunmonium chloride. It gives a white precipitate with phosphoric or arsenice acid (or a salt of either
 mag-ne'sic (-sik), a. a Chem. Of, pert. to, or containing, mag'ne-site (mag'nésit), Native magnesium carbonate, $\mathrm{MgCO}_{3}$, in white or light colored, compact or granular masses, rarely in rhombo-
hedral crystals.
H.,
. $5-4.5$ mag-ne'si-um (nuag-nérzhi-umm ;-8hi-ŭm ; 277), $n$. [NL. See MaqussiA.] Chem. A silver-white metallic element,
nalle able and ductile. and ilight (gp. gr...1.74). Symbol,
Mg; at. wt., 24.32 . Maguesium occurs abuudantly, but always in combination, as in the minerals magesite, dol-
omite, brucite eespomite, spinel, and serpentine, talc, oivine, and other silicates; also in natural waters and in organic products, esp. seeds and bones. The metal is isochloride of magnesium and potassium). It does not tar-
nish in dry air. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia. nigh in dry air. It burns, forming (the oxide) magnesia magnesin modght, which is used in signaling, in pyro-
(tachny and in hotography. For these uses the metal is techny, and in photography. For these uses the metal is
made into ribbon, wire, and powder Chenically , magne-
sium is bivalent, and forms a colorless cation, Mg ${ }^{++}$. sium is bivalent, and forms a coloriess cation, ME+.
magnosinm carbonate. Chem. A white, rystaline com-
pound, $M \mathrm{MCCO}$. ocourring native as magnesite and also pound, $\mathrm{MgCO} \mathrm{S}_{\text {. }}$ occurring native as magnesite and also magnesinm hydroride. Chem. A compound, Mg. OH$)_{2}$, os a white, diffcultly soluble powder. See Brecripe. sium. See FLash Lamp.
magnestum oxide. Chem. Magnesia. See magnesia, 1 a
mat

 $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4} \cdot 7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (Epsom salts), See Epsom salts.
mag'net (mắriět ; 151 ), $n$.
[ME. magnete, of. magnete,
 net, metal that looked like silver, prop., Magnesian stone Máyvņ a Magnesian, fr. Magnesia, a country in Thessaly Cf. MAGNESAA.] 1. Loadstone ; a variety of magnetite or
magnetic iron ore having naturally the property of attract ing iron :- called also natural magnet. Hence, fig, something which attracts.
Dinocrater began to make the arched roof of the temple of
Arsinoé all of magnet, or this loadstone. TWo magnet, he heven and eanth, allure to bliss, Dryden
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this.






2. Any body having the characteristic properties of load tone ; specif., a mabs of iron or steel having
such properties artificinly inparted called an artificial magnet ; also called, according to its shape, a bar magnet, a horseshoe magnet, etc. A magnet usually has two poles
of opposite nature, situated near its ends. When two magnets are brought near each
otber a repulsion is observed between the poles
those
poles poses unlike. The earth is a magnet whose graphical poles; consequently, when any
magnet is free to turn, like a coupass neede. oue pole points approximately north, and is
 herth-seeking pole. In is is also called the red, or
nor pooitive, pole. Similiarly the other is called, the soath, soath-
seeling, blue, or negative, pole. Soft iron may be temporaseoking, blue, or negative, pole. Soft iron may be tempora
rily
converted inta maget by contact with a magnet by ily converted into a magnet by contact with a magnet, by
induction without contact, or by the induence of an elec-
tric current (in which case it is called an electromagnet) tric current (in which case it is called an electromagnet),
For methods of producing permanent steel mangets, see double touch, sEparate pouch, single touch. A few other
substances are capable of becoming magnets of feeble power. See ferhomagnetic. See also magnetize.
 ics. An apparatus for imitating the magnetic conditions
of the earth. It consists essentially of three concentric spheres, of which the two inner ones have electric wir colled about them in a particular way.
mag-net'ic (mag-netik), a. [L. magneticus: cf. F. ma gnetique.] 1. Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing as, a magnetic needle.
as, a magnetic needle.
2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the earth' magnetism; as, the magnelic meridian
4. Actuated by magnetic attraction ; as, a magnetic chuck 5. Endowed with extraordinary personal attractiveness. he that had all mugmetic force alone.
6. Having, susceptible to, or induced by, animal magne ism, so called; as, a magnetic sleep. Sce manetism, 4.
 joining the two poles of a magnet, in terrestrial magnet m. azimuth, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the maguetic meridian and the vertical circle passing through azimuth compass.-m. battery, a combination of magnets azimuth compass.-m. battery, a combination of magnets marnet; - called also compoumit magnet. The power of of the same mass, but less than the total power of the sep arate pieces. - m. bearing, the bearing by a compass whic
has no deviation, or the bearing from the marnetic - m. brake, Mach,, 2 brake, as a band brake, operated by an electromagnet. - m. bridge, an instrument for measuring magnetic permeability, similar in principle to Wheat
stone's bidge. - m. circuit, the closed path of the magnetic flux analogous to ancelectric circuit. - $m$. cirrre. Meteor.
See NoaH's ark. - m. compensator, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effect of the iron of the sthip on the needle. -m. conductivity. = PERMEA bility, - m. oreeping, the slow increase
of magnetization under constant magnetizing force; vis-
coushysteresis. m. current, the rate of change of the magcous hysteresis.- m. current, the rate of change of the mag-
netic fux passing through a surface. - m. curve日, curve netic flux passing through
indicating lines of magnetic
force, as in the arragemen force, as in the arrangement
of iron filings between the
poles of a powerful magnet. poles of a powerful magnet. in the magnetism of a body original state of magnetiza-
tion. $-m$ declination $o r$ variation. $=$ DECLINATION, $n$. 8 .
m. denaity, the quantity of magnetism per unit of sur
face; the number of liues of
 magnetic force per square centimeter of normal cross section of magnetic field. - m. deviation. $=$ Deviation of
THE Compass.- m. dip. $=$ DII. $n .3$ b. m. electricity magnetic declinatiou, the magnetic dip, and the magneti intensity, at that place.-m. equator, the aclinic line. See Aclivic. - m. explorer, an exploring coil. - m. fatigue, a con-
dition of iron which has been subjected to a large number of magnetic changes in which thielosses due to hysteresis
become unduly large. Transformer cores are subject this deteriorating effect. $-m$. field, Physics, any space through which magnetic influel:ce is exerted. See firbid.
$-m$. figures, the figures formed by magnetic curves, such as are seen when iron filings are spriukled over a paper
under which is a magnet.- $m$. fuid, a hypothetical fluid (or either of two such fluids) the existence of which was for merly assumed in the explanations of the phenomena of
magnetism. - m . fiux, the total number of lines of force within any tube of force, or the product of the magneto
motive force by the permeance of the circuit. See FLUx. $\mathbf{m}$. force, the force, attractive or repulsive, exerted between
two magnetic poles the force which prodnces or clater magnetization. Also, the force which produces or changes
thit this force; magnetic flux density. - m. friction. a The retarding effect suffered by a magnetizable body in passing through a magnetic
field. b Magnetic hysteresis.- m. gearing, friction gearing
in wich magnetic attraction is used to

 magnetism in a magnetic substance to keep up with the inducing or magnetizing force. Cf. HYsTeressis $b$. -m . lati-
tude, distance from the acilinic line, or magnetic tude, distance from the aclinic line, or magnetic equator,
as measured by the dip of the needle. - m. leak or leakage

above which a substance cannot be magnetized. For iron it is from a red to a white heat; for cobalt, far above a whit
 BATTERY. - m. mase, the strenigth of a wagnetic pole, meas
ured by the number of unit poles to which it is equiva fint. - m. memory. Physics nayuetization, due to its pr vious magnetic history, b Magnetic retentiveness. $m$ meridian, a vertical cirele coinciding in direction with th
 suspended so as to be free to turn, either in a horizontal $\theta$ a vertical direction, or in both, is used toindicate the direc-
tion of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essential tion of the earth's magnetism. It constitutes the essentia part of a compass, suchas the mariner's and the surveyor's pole of the horizontal magnetic needle. It usually differs from the true north. - m. parallel, an isocinal line. - $m$. permeability $=$ PERMEABLITTY, $2.2-\mathrm{m}$. plug, a spark plug polarity, the tendency of a magnetized needle to seek the pule.- m. poles, the poles of a nagnet; specif., the magnetic poles of the earth. Bee madnet, 2.-m. potential (at a point) the eneryy necessary to transpose a unit pole from infinity
(where the potential is assumed to be zero) to the point. m . proor phane all exploring coil. - m. pyrites. = pYRRHO
 resistance, Physins, the resistance oftered to the passage of
magnetic flux;-analogous to electric resistance. -m . rem-
 reluctance. -m . retardation. $=$ MAGNETIC LAG. -m . retentive ness or retentivity, the power of retaining magnetiss after
the withd rawal of the magnetizing force, measured by the the withdrawalof the magnetizing force, measured by the
ratio of the residual magnetism to its previous maximum ratio of the residual magnetism to its previous maximum
value.- $m$. rotation, Physics $\&$ Chem., rotation of the plane of polarized light by transparent substances, due to their situation in a magnetic field. The specific magnetic rotation is the amour one unity. - m . Baturation, the state of maximurn magnetiza
tion: sometimes, the state of maximum permanent netization. - m. cereen or shiseld, a contrivance for shieldin something, as a watch, from the action of a magnetic field It is usualy a box or case of soft iron. - m. घeparator, ai apparatus tor separating magnetic substances irom mix
tures by the action of magnets.- m . shell a theoretica sheet or shell composed of magnetic particles all the nort poles of which are on one surface of the sheet and all the PAGE EFFECT. - m. spectrum. a m Phiysics. The appearance produced when the cathode rays impinge upon a suitable screen atter passing through a maguetic field. When the
rays are developed by an interrupted current there are al ternating bright and dark bands. $b=$ MAGNETIC FIGURES above. - m. storm . tweef the earth's magnetic conditions. A connection be tween sun spots and magnetic disturbances is well estabmaterial to magnetizatiou. - m. telegraph a telegraph act Page efrect, wire, by changes in magnetization and consequent expansion or contraction. - $m$. valve, Moch, a valve operated by
magnetic attraction. -m . vane, either of a pair of vanes of soft iron, ove fixed and the other movable, used in certain electrical measuring instruments operating by means of
the maguetic repulsion produced between the two variation. $=$ repulsion produced between the two.- $m$ magnetizable substances because of which a certaiu tim is required to produce the maximum effect of a given magabout an electric circuit, occurring whenever the eurren clianges intensity. It is regarded as the source of the

mag-not'l-cal (-1-kăl), a. Magnetic. Now Rare.
mag-net'l-cal-ly, adv. In a magnetic nanner; by, or with
reference to, wagnetism.
$\operatorname{mag}^{\mathbf{m o t}}$-ing (ñ $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$, $u$ ett-ing), $n$. Separation of iron from brass, copper, etc., in a mixture of filings, turnings, bor-mag'net-1-polar (năg'uět-1-pō'lăr), a. [magnet +polar.] Having magnetic polarity
mag'not-ism (mag'nett-1z'm), n. [Cf. F. mammbtisme.] 1. Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic ; the mani2. The science whicl treats of magnetic plenomena.
3. Power to attract; power to excite the feelings, and to gain the affertions. "The magnetism of interest." Glanvill. 4. Animal magnetism, or mesmerism
mag'net-1te (mag'nět-it), $n$. Min. An oxide of iron ( $\mathrm{Fe}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ) massive form, and of an iron-black color and metallic luster. It occurs also as loose sand and in earthy forms. It is strongly attracted by a magnet and sometimes possesses
polarty, being then called loadslone. It is an important iron or magnettie lamp. A flaming arc lamp in which the lower



 body is magnetized: specif., intensity of magnetic forco measured by magnetic moment per unit of volume forco mag'n
 ties to ; to convert into a magnet ; as, to magnelize a needle. According to the theory of J. A. Ewing, now generally accepted, the process of magheetizing a body consists in bring-
ing its molecules (themselves minute magnets) into a uni-解


Demagnetizing consists in destroying this arrangement the molecules remaining magnets, but with poles direc so that their effects are neutralized. Cf. HYSTERESIS b.
2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; influence uncontroilably, esp. by charming; to captivate. 3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism magnetizing current, Elec., a current which magnetizes or excited by alternating current, as a transformer, naghetiztng current may refer either to the whole exciting cur ing after deducting the power component of currentrequired to supply core losses due to hysteresis and eddy
currents.
mag'net-o- (năg'nett-ò-; măg-nétó- ; 277). [See magnet.] mag'net-o-(măg'net-ঠे-; măg-néto-; 277). [See magnet.]
a prefix meaning pertaining to, produced by, or in some A prefix meaning pertaining to
mag-ng'to (măg-nétō ; mă'nét-ō), n. Elec. A magneto electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to gener-
combustion engines, being operated by the some internal-
mag'net-0-dy'na-mo, $n$. A dynamo with permanent field
magnets.
mag'net-0-e-lec'tric , a. Physics. Pertaining to, or mag'net-0-e-lec'tri-cal
developed by magnets ; as, maracterized by, electricity developed by magnets; as, magneto-electric induction. magneto-electric machine, a machine that generates cur
rents by magneto-electric induction:- now usually lim ited to those employing permanent magnets, the term dymamo being similarly limited to generators using elec-
tromagnets. Called also magneto.
mag'net-o-e-lec-tric'j-ty, $n$. Electricity developed by
means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same. means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same
mag'net-0-gen'er-a'tor, $n$. Elec. A generator with per-mag-ne'to-gram (măg-nëtto-gram ; măg-nert $/ 0$ - : 277 ), $n$. magnetic phenomena made bya . An automatic record of mag-ne'to-graph (-grai), $n$. [magneto-+ -graph.] Physics a An automatic instrument for recording, as by photogra phy, states and variations of a terrestrial magnetic element b A magnetogram. - mag-ne'to-graph'lc ( $\left.-\mathrm{graf} f^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{~F}\right), a$. mag'net-om'e-ter (magnetetom'e-ter, n. $n$. magneto-
-meter: cf. F. magnetometre.] Physics. a An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; als less frequently, an instrument for determining any of th $b$ A kind of galvanometer with a heavy magnetic needle. $\boldsymbol{m a g}^{\prime} \mathbf{n e t}-\mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}^{\prime}$-try (-trr), $n$. [magneto- + -metry.] Physics. and of determining the direction of the lines of force ; also the use of the magnetometer. - mag'net-o-met'ric (måg' nett-ò-; măg-në́to
 [magneto- + molive, a.] Elec. Pertaining to or designat motive force, and equal to the magnetic flux multiplied by motive force, and equal
$\boldsymbol{m a g}^{\prime}$ net-0-op'tics, $n_{*}$. magneto- + optics.] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. It treats of such phenomena as the Zeeman effect and the magnetic turning of the plane of polarization
 neto- + -phone.] Phisics. An instrument analogous to the siren, in which the undulatory currents generated by the revolution of a perforated disk in the magnetic field are
transmitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the transinitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the mag'net-0-phóno-graph, $n$. A phonograph operated by magneto-electricity; a telegraphone. mag-ne'to-scope (măg-nét $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{sk} \overline{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{p} ; \mathrm{măg}-\mathrm{net} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}-\mathrm{O}$ ), $\boldsymbol{n}$. [mag-
neto- + -scope.] Physics. An instrument for detecting
magnetic force.
mag'net-0-stric'tion (măg'nĕt- $\overline{0}$-strǐk'shŭn ; măg-n ${ }^{\prime}$ 'tō-),
$n$. [magneto- + L. stricitio a drawing together.] Physics
A charige in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.
magnoto testing bell. An instrument for electrical

 the use of magnets or nagnetism.
mag'net-0-trans-mit'ter, $n$. Any of various magneto-
electric machines for transmitting something, as sound, electricity, etc
magnot wire. Elec. Insulated wire, covered with a single
or a double layer of cotton or silk, used for electromagor a Couble layer of cotton or silk, used for electromag
nets, induction coils, etc.
 mag-nind-cal (-1-kăl)
2. Renowned; illustrious. Mnifique. Sos.
2. Maticent; sublime. "Thy magnifc deeds." Milton. 3. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; high-sounding ; also, intended to extol ; honorific ; eulogistic
4. Royally generous; munificent. Obs.
Mag-nif/1-cat (-Y-kat), $n$. [L., it magnifies.] 1. The song

 a meameriat. Now Rare.
mag' net-o-beli, $n$. A bell oper-
ated by a magneto-generator.
 ne toid, a. rmagnet
Resembling a magnet.
mag'net-o-in'stru mag'net-o-in's strux-ment, $n$.
magneto-electric machine.
 mag'net-o-ma-chine',

| mag'net-o-tel' e-graph magneto-electric teleg mag'net-o-tel'e-phone marneto-electric telep bil, a. See-able. mag-nif' ${ }^{\prime}$-cal-ly, adv. mag nif'icate (margv. I. IL. magnificatu maqnifictre. mag-nif'l-ca-tive ${ }^{\text {(-k }}$ Gram: A A GMENTA mag-ntr't-cen-cy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (-sect a Magnificence. mag-nif't-cen' tial, $a$. mag-nif't-cent-ly, aulv <br>  |
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of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55; - so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.
2. [l.c.] Hence, a song of praise. $\quad$ mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (năg'nI-fř-kā'shưn), n. magnifying, or state of being magnified ; specif. : a Laudation; exaltation, as by praise. b Apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument, esp. as measured in diameters of mag-niffl-cence (mæg-nĭf'彳亍ו-séns), $n$. [F. magnificence mag-nifn-cence mag-nifi-sens), n. F . magnificence, + facere to make. See magnitude ; ract. 1. In medi+ facere to make. See magnitude ; ract, 1 in medi-
eval ethics, the virtue of unostentatious liberality in expenditure; hence, munificence.
Magnificeace, that is to say, when a man doth and performeth
great works of gooduess that he hath begun. great works of gooduess that he hath begun. Chaucer. 2. Splendor of physical surroundings or richness in sensuous qualities; also, grandeur ; spectacular beauty
ish display. Obs. or $R$.
4. Glory; exaltation of character or place

The temple of the great goddess Diana should be deanined, and
her maymitcence should be destroyed. 5. A title applied to various high officers, as to the rector, prorector, and chancellor of a German university
mag-nit'I-cent (-sěnt), $a$. [Cf. OF. magnificent. See
magnificence.] 1. Great in deed, or exalted in characterized by admirable or splendid achievements. characterized used only when applied as an epithet to former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solyman the Magnificent; Lorenzo [de' Medici] the Magnificent.
2. Liberal or lavish in expenditure; munificent. Now $R$. 3. a Claracterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; imposing; brilliant; also, characterized by grandeur, stateliness, or majestical beauty.

Maymificent in piles of ruin lie.
b As applied to ideas, language, etc. : Impressing the imagination; exalted; noble. "The magnificent systems
of the earlier thinkers."
Josiah Royce.

 a A grandee or nobleman of Venice. b A rector of a Ger man university
2. Hence, any person of high position or grand feeling.

Althongh the happy man feels very kindly towards others of
his own sex, there is something too much of the magnifico in his his own sex, there is something too much of the magnafico in his
demeanor. mag'ni-fi'or (mag'nI-fi'err), $n$. One that magnifies; specif., $\mathbf{m a g}^{\prime} \mathbf{n i}-\mathrm{fy}(-\mathrm{fi}), v . t . ;-\mathrm{FIED}(-\mathrm{fid}) ;-\mathrm{FI}^{\prime} \mathrm{ING}(-\mathrm{fi} / \mathrm{Yng})$. [ME. magnijien, F . magnifier, L. mugnificare. See magnifi-
cence.] 1. To praise highly; to laud ; extol. Archaio

2. To

## er esteem or respect

3. On that day the Lord magnified Joshua. Joshua iv 14 of ; to mame great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of ; to amplify ; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope magnifitd the object by 100 diameters. be proportionately magmilice quantity .. will in a great one 4. To exaggerate; as to magnify a loss or a difficulty.
to magnify one's gelf, $B i b$., to exhibit pride and haughtiness to magnify one's self, $B i b$, to exhibit pride and baughtness, mag'ni-fy,v.i. 1. To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, some lenses magnify but little. 2. To have effect; to be of inportance. Obs. Cant or
Dial. Eng.
mag'ni-fy/ing (-fi/ing), p.pr. \& vb. n. of magnify. - mag nffing glass, a lens which magnifies the apparent dimen-
sions of objects seen through it, or any of various simple instruments consisting essentially of one or more such lenses. - m power, optics, the ratio of the magnitude of the
image to the magnitude of the object, usually expressed in diameters of the object ; as, a magnifying power of 200. mag-nil'o-quence (măg-nY̌1'ö-kwĕns), $n$. $\quad$ [L. maqnilo-
quentia.] Quality of being inagniloquent; pompous discourse; grandiloquence
mag-nil'o-quent (-kwĕnt), a. [L. magnus great + loquens, -enns, p. pr. of loqui to speak: cf. L. magniloquus. See swelling discourse ; beami.] Speaking pompously; using quent. - mag-nil'o-quent-Iy, adv
mag'ni-tude (mag'nǐ-tūd), n. [L. magnitudo, fr. magnus great. See master; cf. maxim.] 1. Greatness; as : a Physical greatness; extent ; bigness. b Greatness of charact
position, fame, or the like ; hence, nobility ; grandeur. c Greatness, in reference to influence or effect, importance; as, an affair of magnitude. $\quad$ The magnitude of his designs. Bn Horsley 2. Size ; extension; spatial quality
4. Quantity; capability of being greater or less.
5. Math. Anything that may be greater or less than something else (of the same class), as a length, area, volume weight, angle, velocity, tension, etc.

6. Astron. A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. called also stellar masnitude. The scale adopted is such called also stellar magnitude. The scale adopted is such
that a body sending to the earth 2.512 times the light of another body is of a magnitude numerically one less. thes, Polaris is of the 2.2., Atellar magnitude. See ist STAR, 1 .

Mag-no'll-a (măg-nōlĭ-à), n. [NL., after Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17 th cennoliaceæ. They have aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers, succeeded by conelike polycarpellary fruits, the fleshy seeds hanging when ripe by slender filaments. There are about is species, about hal, and the Asiatic species, as $M$. yulan, etc., are com-
monly cultivated. The bull bay, or evergreen magnolia monly cultivated. The bull bay, or evergreen magnolia
(M. fotida), the sweet bay, or laurel magnolia (M, virgini-
ana), the umbrella tree ( $M$. triptala), and the large-leaved magnolia (M. macrophyl/u) are A merican species. Also
7. l. $c$.] Short for MAGNOLLA METAL.
Mag-noli-a'ce-g (-a/se-è), n.pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), containing 13 genera and nearly 100 species, of wide distribution. The flowers mens, and the elongated receptacle bears extrorse carpels with exalbuminous seeds. The family includes many ornamental tres of the genera Magnolia, Liriodendron, magnolia metal. Said to be nomed feous (-shüs), a
 tion alloy usually composed (approxinately) of .78 lead,
.18 antimony, and .04 tin, or of .78 lead, .21 antimony, and $\underset{\text { magnolia Warbler. } A}{\text { North American warbler }}$ (Dendroica maculosa)
Themale has therumpand under parts bright yellow the breast and belly are
spotted with black ; the
tail is black, with white
mag'num (mánūm),

[Neut. sing. of L. magnus great.] 1. A two-quart bottle 2. Anat. $\Rightarrow$ Os magnum
mag'ot (mad'ft; má'g $\dot{\sigma}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F.] 1. The Barbary ape. 2. A small grotesque igure, of Chimese or
or wormanship.
mag'pie (mag'pi), $n$. [Mag, Moggot, equiv. to Margaret, and fr. F. Margot, old dim. of Marguerite, and common name of the mag-
pie. See Margaret, pie magpie.] 1. Any of numerous species of
the genus Pica and related genera, alhaving the jays, but ated tail: esp, the ated tail; esp., the
 species $\quad(P$. pica,
syn. $P$ caudata),

> European Magpie
the closely similar American $P$. Indsonica of the Rocky Mountain region, or $P$. mutdalli, the yellow-billed magpie
of California. They are iridescent black with white belly and wing markings. Like jays, they are roving, noisy and mischievous,
2. Any of various ather birds they have black-and-white or pied plumage suggesting that of the true magpies; esp., one of certain crow shrikes, as Gymnortina tibicen and G. leuconota of Australia, and $G$.
hyperleuca and Strepera fuliginosa of Tasmania. Cf MAGPIR FINCH, MAGPIE ROBIN, MAGPIE Goose, ete.
3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons in which the head reast wings and under parts
5. An Anglican bishop;-a derisive epithet alludin 6. Eng. Slang. a A half penny. b Mil. A shot strikin the next to the outer division of a target, signaled by a black-and-white flag
magpile moth. A black-and-white European geometrid and gooseberry bushes. mag'uey (mă' ${ }^{\prime} w \bar{a} ; ~ S p$. mä-gā'è), $n$. [Sp., due to a mis reading of allaguey, a Sp. form of aloe.] In general, any the common century plant (A. americana).
Mag'yar (mŏd'yŏr ; 277), $n$. [Hung.] 1. One of the dom inant people of Hungary, compactly settled in the central part of the country, which they in vaded and conquered at the close of the 9th century. Cf. Hungarian.
The Magyars. for about thougand years





 2．Thee nanguage of the Magyars，a Finno－Ugric laniplage
 sance，Latin having been the offciaia and literary lauguage
of Hungary throughout the greater part of its rrevious his． of Hungary throughout the greater part of its previous his tory．owel harmony is a very constant trait of the lan－ of daacritically distinguished letters．

 ra－tam（－tđm）．［Skr．Mahabhāratic．］The great epic o
the Hindus．Its theme is the struggle of two fanilies，the pan
 Delhi．The Pandavas are five brothers：Yudhishthira，char－ strength，coarse thpetites，and fiery temper；Arjana，brave，gen－
erous，and chivalric，the chief hero of the poem；and the twins Nakula sid Sahadeva，less prominent in the ；andrative．The Kanravas are the humared sons of the uncle of the Pandavas，the
bhana，bold，erafty，andra，the lindictive．Atanong them being Duryo－trial of strength， Dranpadi，a princess，is won by Arjuna against the Kaurava
gnd all other competitors，and becones the wife of all fye Pan
davas．This，and the fact that Dhritarashtre divides hig king davas．This，and the fact that Dhritarashtra divides his king－ plot whereby in a gambling match they cheat their cousing o
their kingdom and drive them into exile．After thirteen years，in a great war，the Pandavas ovcrthrow the Kauravas and are rein－
stated，Bhima slaying Duryodhana．A Aterwards，in remorse stated，Bhina slaying Duryodhana，Afterwards，in remorse
they abdicate and set out for Indra＇s heaven，all falling by the they abdicate and set out for Indra＇s heaven，all falling by the
way excepting Y udhishthira，who after many trials arrives
there，to find his brothers and Draupadi awaiting him．To－ gether with the epic action is introduced a mass of speculative
social，and ethical discourse．The poem containg about 100 ，（o） social，and ethical discourse．The poem contains about 100 ， 040
stanzas；it dates from the centuries just preceding the Chriatian
Era，while the event it celebrates is placed by scholars in the
 fornia rhamnaceous shrub（Ceanothus prosiratus），used by ma－hal＇a $(-\dot{a})$ ，ma－hal＇y $(-\hat{i})$ ，
squaw，among certain northwestern American Indians．
2．A female salmon
$\underset{\text { cherry（Prunus mahaleb）with small red inedible fruit，}}{\text { mathen }}$ from which a violet dye and a cordial are prepared．Th wood is used by cabinetmakers，and the fowers and young leaves in perfumery．The young trees
ma－ha－ra’ja（mä－hä－1ä́j $j a \bar{a}$ ，n．［Skr．mahārāja；mahat ma－ha－ra＇jah great＋rāja king．］A title of certain Hindu princes，esp．of the principai ruling chicfs．
na－hat＇ma（mai－hat＇má），n．［Skr．mahātman，lit．，great souled，wise．］Theos．One of a class of sages，or＂adepts，＂ reputed to have knowledge and powers of a higher order than those of ordinary men．－ma－hat＇ma－ism（－iz＇m），$n$ ．
mah＇di（mä＇dè̀），$n$ ．［Ar．mahdī guide，leader．］Among Mah＇dl（mä＇d⿳亠丷厂犬），$n$ ．［Ar．mahdī guide，leader．］Among
Mohammedañs，the last imam，or leader of the faithful． Mohammedans，the last imam，or leader of the faithiul． The Sunni，the largest sect of the Mohammedans，believe
that he is yet to appear．The title has been taken by sev－
eral leaders of Moslem sects，notably by Mohammad Ah－ med，who overran the Egyptian Sudan，and in 1885 captured Khartum，his soldiers killing General Gordon，an English Mah＇dism（mädrz＇m），$n$ ．Belief in the coming of the Mahdi ；fanatical devotion to the cause of the
pretender to that title．－Mah＇dist（－dist），$n$ ．
mah＇mal（märmal），$n$ ．［Ar．mahmal．］A rielhly decorated pyramidal litter carried in pilgrimages from Cairo or Da－ mascus to Mecca on a camel，and emblematic of royalty． ma－hoo＇（mad－hō＇），n．［Galibi mahu－mahu．］a Any of sev eral malvaceous trees having strong fiber，as the majagua，
West Indian corkwood，etc．b The West Indian tree Sterculia caribæa．$c$ The wood or fiber of any of these． ma－hog＇a－ny（m $\dot{\alpha}$－h $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}$－n Y$), n . ;$ pl．－NiEs（－nYz）．［From
native name in the Antiles．］1．A tropical American meliaceous tree（Swietenia mahagoni），with pinnate leaves and panicles of small greenish flowers．
2．The valuable hard wood of this tree，used extensively Kinary





 bat deer

## 




 hall place．palare．］Intia． Private apartments．of A sum－
mer reaidence． $\mathrm{c} A$ division or
dístrict，as a city ward，a hunt．




for furniture and cabinetwork．It varies in color from a and is susceptible of a high polish．Varieties with a mot tled or figured grain also occur
3．Any of many trees related
3．Any of many trees related to，or resembling，the ma－ hogany ；as，in Australia，species of Eucalyptus；in India， various meliaceous trees of the genera Soymida，Chukras sia，and Tona；in Africa，Khaya senegalensis；in the United States，Rhus integrifolia，species of Cercocarpus，
etc．See African mahogany，bastard mahogany，etc．
4．With the or a possessive，a table of mahogany；hence
a dining table．Colloq．
5．A mixture of brandy and water；also，one of gin and treacle．Slang \＆Dial．Brit．
ma－hog＇a－ny（ma－hog＇ánI），a．Of the color of mahog－ any；reddish brown．
mahogany snapper．a A small brown West Iudian snap per（Lutianus mahogani）．b The gray snapper．
ma－hol＇tine（má－hб1＇tin），$n$ ．［Perh．fr．native name．］A tropical American malvaceous plant（Wissadula periploci
hon Ala（máhō $\mathrm{Mi}-a$ ），$n$ ．NL．，after Bernard McMa－ hon，American botanist．］1．Bot．A subgenus of berberi－ daceons shrubs now conmonly included in Berberts，and including the species with pinnate hollylike leaves．
2．［l．c．］Any species of Berberis belonging to this section，
 mia maritima），with reddish purple or white flowers．It
is called in England Virginla stock，but the plant comes
Ma＇ho－ri（máhtr－ré），$n$ ．［Cf．Maori．］The languages of the Polynesians considered as a single tongue with ouly Ma－hound＇（má－hound＇；－hōnd＇；277），n．［ME．Ma houn，OF．Mahon，Mahom；influenced by E．hound．］ 1．Mohammed ；－generally so called in the Middle Ages and widely believed to be worshiped as a god．
2．［l．c．］An idol；a heathen god ；also，a monster．Obs． 3．The Devil．Scot．
ma－hout＇（mà－hout＇），$n$ ．［Hind．mahāroat．］The keeper and driver of an elephant．East Indies．
mah＇seer（mü＇sèr），$n$ ．Also mahsir，mahsur．［Hind．ma－
hasīr．］One of several large fresh－water cyprinoid food hasīr．］One of several large fresh－water cyprinoid food
fishes of India，esp．Barbus macrocephatus and mah＇wa tree（mä＇wáa）．［Hind．\＆Bengali mahu＇ $\bar{a}$ ．］An East Indian sapotaceous tree（Illipe latijolia），whose tim－
ber is used for wagon wheels，and the flowers for food and ber is used for wagon wheels，and the flowers for food and
in preparing an intoxicating drink．Mahwe butter（see oIr Tapreparing an intoxicating drink．
Má＇a（mā＇y $\dot{a} ; \operatorname{mi} \overline{1} a), n$ ．［L．，fr．Gr．Maía．］1．Class． Myth．a In Greek myth，the eldest and most beautiful of goddess， on May 1 ，later confused with the Greek goddess and regard ed as mother of Mercury（Herines）；－called also Mojesta． 2．A star in the Pleiades（20c Pleiadum）．See star．
Ma＇ia，$n$ ．［L．maia a large kind of crab，Gr．$\mu \mathrm{La} \alpha$ ．］Zoö Maia，$n$ ．［L．maia a large kind of crab，Gr．Haza．］Zoô． A genus of spider crabs，including the common European
species（Maia squinado）．－ma＇tan（mă＇yăn），a，$n$ ． mald（mād），$n$ ．［Shortened from maiden．See maiden．］ 1．An unmarried girl or woman；usually，a young un married woman ；a maiden；esp．，a virgin
2．A man Who has not had sexual intercourse．Ots．
3．
Christ was a maid and shapen asa man．Chaucer
3．A female servant． Spinning a mongst her maids．
4．The female of a ray or skate，esp．the gray skate（Raja Maid of Athens，a beautiful Athenian yirl addressed by Byron in a famous song．She is said to have been Theresa
Macri，afterwards Mrs．Black，daughter of the English vice consul．－M．of Bath，Miss Linley（1754－92），an accomplished
and charming singer，who，in 1773，married Richard Brin ley Sheridan．－m．of honor or honour．a An unmarried lady usually of noble birtio，whose duty it is to attend a queen
or aprincess．b The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony，her duties in general corresponding to
those of the best min；so called when unmarried those of the best married woman in the some called when unmarition is called matron of honor．CA kind of cheesecake．－M．of Kent．a See FAIR
MAID OFKENT．b See HoLx MAid OF KENT．－M．of Or／1＇
 her having compelled the English to raise the siege of Or
leans，France．－M．of Sa＇ra－gos＇sa（ $\left.\mathbf{s i a}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{g} \delta s^{\prime} \dot{a}\right)$ ，Augustina，

| TSkr．mathä great $+\psi \ddot{\mu} n a$ vehi－ | mahogany flat．The bedbug． Local，U．S． |
| :---: | :---: |
| cle．］The Great Vehicle，or | mahogany gum．The jarrah． |
| Sudhhimm of northera India． | mahogany pina |
|  |  |
| Maha Yuga．See Y | gum，or jarrah．Aus |
|  | ma－hor＇tre，$n$ ．［OF．］A shoul－ |
| th）． | der patding in use in the 15 th |
| ah．bub＇（mä－bōb ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ），$n$ ．［Ar． | and 17th ce |
| malhūu，money of account．］See | Ma＇hol（má＇h |
|  | ma－ho＇li（má－hō＇ly，$n$ ．（Sechu－ |
| Mah＇di－an（mä＇de－kn），$n$ ．A be－ | ana．］A long－eared South Afri－ |
|  | can |
| ah＇di－ism（－Iz＇m），Mah＇di－is |  |
| dism | mahomerye．$n$ ．LOF．mahome－ |
|  |  |
| a＇ho－leth＇mà hex－leth） | Ma－hom＇et（má－hðm＇et ；for－ |
| ＇hershala | merly also and still occas．，ma＇． |
| （－har－shal／al－h | ho |
| Ma | （se |
| Ma－h1 ma－he |  |
| Ms－h1＇can．Var．of Moh |  |
| Ma－hi＇da（má－ht＇dà）．D．Bib． |  |
|  | Ma－hom＇ed－an（－éd－än），Vars． |
| $\mathrm{h}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{sh}\left(\mathrm{ma} \mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{la}\right)$ ， |  |
| Mah＇lites（－1Its），n．pl．，Mah＇lon | Ma－homedetan＇i－call，a．Mo |
|  |  |
| h＇statick＇ | Ma－hom＇et－an－ts |
| ar．of madlstick． |  |
| mahl＇rtrom（mäl＇strom）．Var． | Ma－hom＇et－an－ize．Var |
| Of MAELST | HAMMEDASTEE． |
|  | Ma＇hom－8t＇ic，Ma＇hom－et＇1－cal， |
| Per． | $a$. ［Cf OF．mahometique．］ |
| Sultan Mahmul（end of the 10th | Mobammedan．Ob |
| ntury），who coined it．］a a | Ma－hom＇et－ism．${ }^{\text {che }}$ ．Mohamme－ |
| former ailver coin and money of | danibm．Obs．－Ma－hom＇et－lst， |
| account in Persia，worth one | $n$ Oh： |
| half an nbassi．b A silver or cop－ | Ma－hom＇et－dze，v．t．${ }_{\text {d }} \mathrm{i} .=\mathrm{Mo}$ |
| per coin of Arahia．See coin． |  |
| 2．A former gold coin of Indis． | Ma－hom＇et－ry．n．Mohamme－ |
|  | danism；－Ms＇hom－tt＇ric（ $\mathrm{ma}^{\prime}-$ |
| S |  |
|  |  |
| irch．Cherry | n．［See manmudi．A silver coin of Maskat，three of which are |

a young Spanish woman distinguisbed for her heroism
 －madaro－thes－mesaw，the meadowswee．－mad mai－dan＇${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mirdialial $^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［Hind．\＆Per．maidān，fr．Ar． matan．In Asia，an open space，as for nilitary exerci ifes，
or for a market place ；an open grases tract ；an esplanade．
 dim．of AS．magt，akin to mago Bon，servant，G．magad， mädchen，maid，OHG．magad，Icel．mögr son，Goth．ma－ gus boy，crild，magaps virgin，and perh．to Avestan magu youth．Cf．maid a virgin，mAY a maiden．］$\quad 1=$ mad． 2．An instrument resembling the guillo－
tine，formerly used in Scotland for be－ tine，formerly use
3．A beating machine for washing linen 3．A beating machine for washing linen．
4．
KIRN MAIDEN．See HARVEST Home． 5．Hort．a A plant which has not fruited． b A tree or other plant of one year＇s
growth which has not been budded or grafted．c A seedling tree as distinguished
 Maiden， 6．a Horse Racing．（1）In trotting，a horse that has
never won a race．（2）In running，a horse which，at the never won a race．（2）In running，a horse which，at the b Cricket．＝Maiden over，under maiden，a．

## maiden of Norway．See Fair Maid of Norwat．

mald＇en，$a$ ．1．Of or pert．to a maiden or maidens；suit－ able to，or characteristic of，a virgin；as，maiden innonence．
2．Never having been married；not having had sexual 2．Never having been married；not having had sexual
intercourse；virgin；－said usually of the woman ；as，a maiden aunt．＂A surprising old maiden lady．＂Thackeray． 3．Fresh；innocent ；pure．＂Maiden flowers．＂Shak． 4．Designating，or pertaining to，a horse that has never won a prize，a plant that has never been pruned，soil that has never been plowed，a fortress that
tured，etc．；fresh；untried；unused．

## Tby maidensword． <br> 5．First ；earliest；as，a maiden speech <br> Shak．

 6．Of female animals，that has never been bred to． 7．Eng．Law．Designating an assize，session，etc．，at whin no one is tried for crime，or formeriy one at which maiden cane，or m．cane grass，Johnson grass．－m．duck， mercury＝GIRL＇s mercury．Obs．－m．name，the shrname of a woman before her marriage．$-m$ ．nut，Mach，a nutsecured by a lock nut．See Lock Nut a．$-m$ ．oak，the Europen oak Quercus sessiliflora．－ m ．over，Cricket，an over from which no runs are scored from hits．－m．pink，
a European pink（Dianthus deltoides），often cultivated as a border plant．It has single deep－red fowers with $v$－shaped
markings at the base of the petals．－m．plum．a A West markings at the base of the petals．－m．plum．a A West Indian anacardiaceous tree（Comocladia nutpgriolia）with
purplish drupes．Its sap gives a persistent black stain． b
The coco plum．－M．Queen，Queen Elizabeth of England． See Virgin Quern．－m，tower，the tower most capable of

Any fern or maldenhair fern． Any fern of the genus Alliantum；esp，in Europe，the A．pedatum，－so called from the slender stipes and deli－ cate fronds．See ADIANTUM． maidenhair spleenwort．A widely distributed small fern maid＇en－head（－hed），$n$ ．［Cf．MAIDENHOOD］ maiden－head（－hed），$n$ ．Cf．Maideniood．］1．State of being unused or uncontaminated；freshness；purity． 2．The first stage or first use of anything．Obs．
3．The hymen，or virginal membrane
mald＇en－hood（－hood），$n$ ．［AS．mxgdenhād．See maid； 2．New 1．State of being a maid or a virgin；virginity． 2．Newness；freshness；uncontaminated state．
Of thy first fight．
mald＇en－li－ness（－línẽs），$n$ ．Quality of being maidenly； maid＇en－ly，$a$ ．Of or pert．to a maiden or maidenhood； like or suiting a maid maidenlike，gentle；modest． Must you be blasling？
nly manat－armase you
maid＇en－ly，adv．In a maidenlike manner．Skelton．

d，$s \mathbf{8 f t}$ ，cőnnect ；üse，亩nite，ûrn，ŭp，circŭs，menii ： Odd，s8ft，
$=$ equals．
 +Marian, relating to Mary, or the Virgin Mary.] I In
Robin Hood legend, Robins swetheart, who followed him
into banishment as a page and lived as a until the marriage ceremony could be performed
untit the lady of the May ganes oune of pertormed.
2. Morriacters in a morris dance; a May queen, often personated by a bo
maid'serv'ant (mad'sair'vănt), $n$. A female servant.

 ing to, the Socratic method (see under Socratic); - so called because Socrates likened his teaching to midwif-
ory, as serving merely to bring forth into clear consciousness what was already vaguely in mind.
ma-len'tics (-tiks $), n$. The socratic method.
 nating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of fleen,
and so appropriate to fast days ; also, designating, or perand so appropriate to fast days ; aliso, designati,
taining to days for which such diet is enjoined.
mail (mall), n. Also malle, malle. [F. maille, OF. also
maille, LL. medalia. See MEDAL] obs. or maaille, LL medalia. See medal.] Obs. or Hist. A small piece of money. Specif. : a A silver halfpenny. b A Scotch Saint Andrew ( $=2$, s . of that time).
 pay; akin to Icel. māl $l$ speech, procedure, transaction $A$. $m \overline{\bar{\alpha}} l$ speech ; cf. As. $m \bar{a} l$ agreementa, terme, fr. Scand., AS. mæð tel assembly, Goth. mapl market place. ] Payment; rent; tribute, tax. Obs. or Hilt. except Scot.
maill $n .[\mathrm{ME}$ maile, malle, F. maille a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. macula spot, a mesh of a net. Cf. Macle, macula
fabric of interlinked metal fabric of interlinked metal
rings used as defensive armor. $\mathrm{b} O \mathrm{O} e$ of the rings or links
in such armor. Obs. $\mathrm{c} A$ pi ie ce of mail armor. OA $b$.
d Hence, erroneously, armor, 2. any defensive covering.
reception of a lace or the like; Mail, 1 . Fragment of ancient $\stackrel{\text { an eyelet. Obs. } \mathrm{b} \text { Also maille }}{ }$
 Werving. A metal or glass ring or eye through which passes
the thread of the warp. Commonly they contain three the thread of the warp. Commonly they contain three holes, a larger one iu the center for the warp, the others
for coupling twine. c Rope Making. A contrivance of chainwork for rubbing off loose hemp from white cordage. 3. a The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise or a lobster. $\mathbf{b}$ The breast feathers of a hawk, when these are full-g.
the plumage of other birds.
 mall, , it. 'CCf. MasL a bag.] 1. To wrap up ; envelop. Obs.
2. Falconry. To wrap up or bind (a hawk) for handling or
training.
mall, ${ }^{n}$ [ME. male bag, OF. male, F. malle bag, trunk,
mail, oHG. malaha, malha, wallet ; akin to D. maal.] mail, A bag; a wallet, a traveling bag. Obs. or Scot. maal. 2. a The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other
matter contained therein, conveyed under public authormatter contanined therein, conveyed under public authorof appliances used in the public conveyance and delivery of postal matter; - commonly called the post in British usage. 3. That which comes in the mail ; letters, etc., received
through the post offce. Now Chiefly $U$. $S$. In the United




The corresponding divisions in the postal service of the United


 4. That which conveys employed as a carrier of mail
The man a a carrier of mail.
before at the mail had set him down the morning before at the Royal George.
mall,, . $t$. To deliver into the custody of the post-offeenson. by mail ; to post; as to mail a letter. Chiefly $U S$ yy mail; the Uost; as, to mail a letter. Chited States to mail and to post are both in
common use; as, to matl or post a letter. In England post is the commoner usage.
 mail'-cheoked' (māl'chēkt'), a. Zö̈l. Designating the suborbital process, or the more or less complete hea armor of many forms.
mall'clad $^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{kla} d^{\prime}\right), a$. Protected by a coat of mail.

malled (mäld), a. [See mail a fabric.] Protected by mail ; armed with mail; also, covered with mail or with a naturaalled, $a$. Cf inse
malled, $a$. [Cf. mole a spot.] Spotted; speckled.
mail'er (maal/er), $n$. 1. One who mails; one who prepares mail for the post; also, a machine (called also mailing mamailing by printing addresses upon, or affixing addressed mabels to, the wrappers.
2. A
ma'llle-chort' (má' $y^{\prime}$ - -hhör' $^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [After Maillot and Chorier, two workers of Lyons, who invented it.] An alloy malm (nàm), v. t.; MAIMED (māmd); MAM'ING. [ME. maimen, OF. mahaignier, mehaignier, meshaignier; cf. It. magagnare, LL. mahemiare, nahennare; orig. uncert. Cf. мА YнRM.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in flghting less able either to
defend himself or to aunoy his adversary ; to commit mayhem upon.
hem upon. By the ancient law of England he that maimed any man Why teby ancient law of England he that maimed any man,
Iike part. 2. To mutiate or seriously wound or disfgure; esp., to cripple or disable.
Syn. - Mutilate, mangle, cripple
maim, $n$. In law language mayhem, and maihem. [OF. mehaing. See maim, v.] Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; serious physical injury; hence, deprivation of something essential ; a serious defect or blemibl. See mafitem. Now Rare.
Surely there is more cause to fear lest the wat
Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a
Hooker.
 Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), the greatest of the medie-
val Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine val Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine Arn (män) no Jo
main (män), $n$. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAN, $a$. Oxf. E. D.] 1. In the game of hazard, a number, exceeding four and not exceeding ten, which the caster calls before throwing.
He may throw its nick and win or throw out (i. e., make a losing throw), or throw a chance (see NICK, $n$. CHANCE). If he throws the main after throwing a chance he loses. Fig., a match at dice, a stake played for, etc.
2. A match, as at archery or bowls. obs
2. A match, as at archery or bowls. Obs.

3 A match at cockflghting. "My lord would ride twenty Thackeray.
main, $n$. "to see a main fought."
[AS. mægen strength, power, force; akin to OHG. magan, Icel. megin, and to E. may, v. See mAT, $v .1$ 1. Physical streugth; hence, force; power. Obs. or chaic, exc. in the phrase " with might and main.
These were in this battle of most might and main. $R$
These were in this battle of most might and main. $\underset{\text { With }}{\boldsymbol{R}}$ of of Gl
2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: a The mainland;
continental land. b The main or high sea. e Specif. continental land. b The main or high sea. © Specif. 3. From MuNv, a.] The chief or principal part ; the most important matter in hand the essential point.
Rese the other two upon the title suparters aster as the main, and to
4. End or purpose : the object of 5. A principal line or conduit; specif.: a A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp., a conduit flre main; an electric light or power main an insulated conductor for electricity). b A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution; a bus conductor. a A main or trunk line of a railroad.
6. Naut. a Mainmast. $\mathbf{b}$ Mainsail. Obs.
7. [From matn, a.] A main-hamper. Obs.
for, or in, the main, for the most part ; in the greatest part.
main, $n$. $[$ From $\mathbf{F}$. main hand $]$. main, $n$. [From F. main hand.] 1. Her. The hand. Obs. main, a. From MAIN strengt
main, $a$. From MAIs strength, possibly influenced by OF magne great, L. magnus (cf. magNatz).] 1. Having or
manifesting great physical strength or energy; powerful; potent ; mighty; hence, having great force or strength of any kind. "The current with main fury ran," Daniel. His admiration for moin nuen, ,his hero worshin, comes out in A . 2. Of anarmy or host: Numerous and powerful; also, fully
equipped and trained, as disting. from irregular. obs.
3. Huge or bulky ; also, large in amount. Obs. or Dial.
4. Designating a great stretch of land or sea, such as continental lands or the open ocean ; also, designating a great
expanse of space. "The main abyss." expanse of space. "The main abyss."
6. Important; essential to results, momentous in consequences, exalted in rank, etc. obs.

Believ'st so main to That, which thou aright Milton. 6. Very great; remarkable or exceasive in degree; alaso, in a less emphatic use, of a good degree ; first-2
cided; as, a main comfort. Nov Rare or Dial.
7. Principal ; chief; frst in size, rank, importance, etc. ${ }^{\text {Sot }}$; as, the main line of a railroad; the main body of an army the main issues of a campaign.
Our main nnterest $t_{s}$ to be as

8. Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority ; general. Obs. Of all these learned men the whe was divorced
9. Sheer ; utter; as by main force ; by main stre Shak. 9. Sheer;
That Maine which by main force Warwick did win Shat 10. Naud. Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast ; as, the main course, main shrouds, etc.
matn bar, vehicless, ane evener to which a ieading bar is hung.
m battery, $N a i$., the guns of heavier caliber sif the baitery, Nai., the guns of heavier caliber specif. Lin. in caliber. -m. beam. Steam Engine. = walbing bzam.-

 Shipo inilding, the widest part of a a ship at any given frame. men. center, Steam Engine, a shaft upon which a working beam or side lever swings. - m. chance, the chier promise
or probability of proft or sucess; the likeliest path to
riches or advancement also the most important ispose at stake ; hence, in general, a clief opportunity, esp. for fursthering of self-interest.
One eye on heven and
 vessel, the uppermost complete deck extending the entire length of the ship. b On a merchant vessel having a raised poop and forecastle, the stretch of deck between them.
m. drag, Beggars' Can, a pubic stret. - m. dratn, Ship. tending, nearly the ship's length, connected by valves or
sluices to all the water-tight compartments and by manifolds to the ship's pumps. In some vessels the main drain
extends through the double bottom. -m . son. Rare. ${ }^{G}$ The building or barrack in which a main
guard is lodged. Obs. or $R$. Eng. $\alpha$ The chief guard of now in technical use. $-m$. hateh, Naut detached; - not now in technical use. - m hatch, Naut., the principal mainnast. - m. keel, Shitibuilding, the princinal or true keel of a wooden vessel, as distinguished from the false
keel. Obs. or $h .-\mathrm{m}$. Mine. Mach. $=$ LINE BHAFT. $m$.
 m. rod, a pump rod in a mine shaft; ; called also spear rod.
-m . rope, the rope that draws the full wagons in a mine gangway. - m. soa, the open ocean; the high seas. Obs. or between the main drain, and the circulating pumps. $-\mathbf{m}$. tranom, Shiphuiliding, the upper transom in a square- - merr. yessel--m. Wales, Shipbuyi/ding two or more strakes of
the thickest planking at the widest part of the body, exthe thickest planking at the widest part of the body. ex-
tending the entire length of the vessel, through which the tending the entire ength of the vesse
fasteng of the principal deck pass
main (mān), adv. [See main, a.] Very; extremely; as,
'm main dry." Foote.
 enacted in the State of Maine in 1851, and permanently enacted in $1858 ;$ hence, $U$. S. $S$., a similar law. main'-gauche' (nian'gosh'), $\pi$. . [F., the left hand.] A
dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in
the right, - used to parry thrusts of the adversary's ra the right, -used to parry thrusts of the adversary
pier, as in the combats of the 15 th and 16 th centuriea maln'land (man'land), $n$. The continent ; the principal land ;-- ingeneral, opposed to island, or peninsula, though sometimes applied to the largest island of a group.
mainland-er (-1an-dẽr), $n$. A dweller on the mainland. mainiy, adv. [From main, a.] 1. Powerfully, forcibly, hencintly; in a strong manner or to a great degree 2. [From MAIN chief.] Principally; chiefly ; in the main.
3. Yery; eceeedingly. 3. Very; exceedingly. Obs. or Dial.
main'mast (-mast; -mást),
main'mast (-mast; -mast), n. Naut. The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In two small and entirely subordinate, as in a yawl or betcl. In shree-masted vessels it it is the middie mast. In vessels of
more than three masts it the second mast from the bow
 madn'our (mãn'ẽr), n. Also maln'or, man'ner (măn'êr).
[AF, meinoure, OF, manuevre hand Iabor, materials. See [AF. meinoure, OF. manuevre hand labor, materials. See
MANEUVRR.] O. Eng. Law. A thing stolen found on the marsonver. or in the iminediate possession, of the thief ; person, or in the iminediate possession, of the thier,
chiefly in taken, or found, with the mainour. Hence, with, or in, ${ }^{\text {main }}$ Th
The The housh (mān' past, $n$. O. Law. A man's household. member of his mainpast or household who was accused of fel.
ouy, and failing to do so, was amerced.
Pollock
 haud + pernable, for prenable, that may be taken, preg nable. See mainpernor.] Law. Capable
prised. See manybise, n. obs. or Hist.
maln'per-nor (-nẽr), $n$. [AF., OF. main hand + pernor,
for $p$ reneor, a taker, F. preneur, fr. prendre to take. Cf , for preneor, a taker, F. preneur, fr. prendre to take. Cf. esp. for a prisoner's appearance. See MAMPRISEs, $n$. Hist. main' prise (mān'priz), n. Also main'prize. [F. main
hand $+p r i s e ~ a ~ t a k i n g, ~ f r . ~ p r e n d r e ~ p . ~ p r i s, ~ t o ~ t h e ~$ hand + prise a taking, fr. prendre, p. p. pris, to take, fr.
L. prehendere, prehensum. 0 obs. or $H$ ist. Law. a An un-
detaking of suretyship. dertaking of suretyship; esp., an undertaking to be re-
sponsible for the appearance in court on a day certain of prisoner to be released. b The writ of mainprise, now ob




## MAINS

solete, commanding the sheriff to release a prisoner on receipt of nainprise. © A prisoner's mainpernor or mainpernors. The exact distinction between is not now known the and Comm. 128) seems to be incorrect (see Citation below). We have spoken perhaps to indifferently, of "mamprise,
and of "bail." 'There was some ditierence betwen these two
institutions, but at an carly time it became obscure. Bail im


 cipal sail on the mainmast. In a square-rigged vessel it is the main course and hangs from the main yard. In a is extended by a gaff and boom, a sprit, or the like.
mafn'sheet ( - shet $)$, $n$. Naut. A rope or sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured. With a fore-and-aft mainsail it is usually a tackle attached to the after end of
the boom, one of its blocks having a traveler which slides on a horse at the stern. With a square mainsail it is a rope aft, to each clew of the sail.
main'spring' (-sprǐng'), $n$. The principal or most important spring in a piece of mechanism, esp. the moving spring
of a watch or clock, or the spring in a gunlock which imof a watch or clock, or the spring in a gunlock which im-
pels the hammer. Hence: The chief or most powerful main's (nitient cause of action
main'stay' (-stā/), n. 1. Naut. The stay extending from
the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremest the maintop forward, usually to the foot of the foremast

The great mainstay of the Church Buckle.
main-tain' (mān-tan'; men-), v. t.; MAIN-TAINED' (-tand ${ }^{\prime}$;
main-TAiN'ING. [ME. maintenen, mainteinen, F.maintenir, prop., to hold by the hand; main hand (L. manus) $+\mathbf{F}$ tenir to hold (L. tenere). See manual ; tenable.] 1. To practice as a matter of habit or custom. Obs.
2. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition, esp. in a state of effliency or validity; to support sustain, or uphold ; to keep up; not to suffer to fail or decline; as to maintain a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to maintain a fence or a railroad; to naaintain the digestive proc ess or powers of the stomach; to maintain a legal action. 3. To continue or persevere in or with; to carry on ; as to maintain an attack; to maintain a correspondence. 4. To preserve or continue in (a mental attitude or a type
or conduct); as, to maintain integrity or reserve; formerly, in reflexive constructions, to conduct or bear (one's self) 6. To bear the expense of; to support ; to keep up ; to 6. To bear the expense of; to support ; to keep up;
supply with what is needed; as, to maintain one's life.
What mantans one vice would bring up two children.
6. To uphold and defend; to support or back (a person in some course or action); to aid systematically ; lience, Obs. to give countenance to; to encourage or urge on
You . . maintaln them [boys] to go upon begg
8ions. 7. To keep possession
render or relinquish.
render or relinquish.
8. To affirm ; esp. every one assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument.
It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be main9. Crim. Law. To aid by way of maintenance Syn. - Defend, uphold, support. See Assert.
main-taln'er (-er), $n$. One who maintains; as : a Crim Law. = manNTainor. b Horol. A maintaining power. power, spring or wheel, a device (spring or wheel) for maintaining a wateh or clock in operation while being wound.
main-tain'or (-er), $n$. [OF. mainteneor, F. nointeneur.] Crim. Law. One guilty of maintenance.
main'te-nance (mān'tè̀-năns), $n$. [OF. maintenance. See tained ; support, sustenance, defense, livelihood, etc.
Whatsoever is grauted to the church for God's honor and the
maintenance of his service, is granted to God. 2. nance ; supply of necesearies and conveniences of sust nance ; supply of necessaries and conveniences.
3. Crim. Law. An officious or unlawful intermeddling in a cause depending between others, by assisting either
party with money or means with which to carry it on. Cf. CHAMPYGTY, 2. A commonly accepted definition of naintenance is an officious intermedding in a suit which in no way belongs
to one, by mantaining or assisting either party, with money or
otherwise, to prosecute or defend it," based upon that of the
 it, without lawful, assistance rendered in a suit by a stranger to 4. Deportment ; behavior; bearing. Obs.
4. Deportment, way, Railroods, the maintaining in repair
maintenane of
of all the fixed property of a road, as track, bridges, etc. main'top ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{mā}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}^{\prime}\right), n . \quad$ Nuut. The platform about the head of the mainmast in square-rigged vessels.
main yard. Nuet. The yard ou which the mainsail is ex-ma'i-re (mä' $\bar{e}-\mathrm{ra}^{2}$; colloq. mírē), $n$. [Maori] Any of
beveral New Zealaud trees having dense heayy wood of even texture; as:a Any of several species of Olea; as, $O$ lanceolata, white maire; $O$ cunninghamii, black maire; 0 apetala, broad-leaved maire; O.momtand, narrow-leaved maire.
b The New Zealand sandalwood. © The myrtaceous tree b The New Zeal
Eugenia maire
maize (maz), $n$. [Sp, muiz fr mative Antilles ; cf. Arawak marisi, Carib marichi.] Indian corn maize smut. A smut fungus (Ustilago zers), which proinflorescence, stalks, and leaves of maize, or Indian corn.
maize yellow. maize yellow. A delicate pale yellow.
ma-ja'gua (mä-hä'gwä; 189 ), $n$. [Amer. Sp.] A small
malvaceous tropical tree (Pariti maivaceous tropical tree (Pariti tiliaceum) yielding a strong and durable fiber much used for cordage, etc. The tree hers ; it is much cultivated for ornament.
ma-jes'tic (má-jes'tik), $a$. [From Majesty.] Possessing ma-jes'tic (mad-jéstyk), $a$. [From majesty.] Possessing
or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, stateliness, or or exhibiting majesty ; of august dignity, stateliness, or
imposing grandeur ; lofty; noble ; grand. "The majestic world." Shak. "Tethys' grave niajestic pace." Milton. Syni:- Splendid, sublime magnificent; imperial, regal
royal: stately, lofty, dignified, elivated. Se AvgusT.
ma-jes'ti-cal (-tíkăl), a. Majestic. Couley. "An oide architecture, greater, cunninger, more majestical." $M$. Arnold. - ma-les'ti-cal-ly, adv, ma-les'ti-cal-ness, $n$.
maj'es-ty (maj'es-tİ), n.;pl. -TiEs (-tiz). [ME. magestee, F. majesté, L. majestas, fr. an old compar. of magnu great. See mavor, master.] 1. Dignity or authority of sovereign power: quality or state which inspires awe or reverence, grandeur; exalted dignity, whether proceed ing from rank, character, or bearing; imposing loftiness
stateliness. Mrajesty (L. majestas) primarily designated the sovereign dignity of the Roman people, esp. as represented by the chief of the state (cf. LESE MADESTY). Hence it came to designate the rank and dignity of
or the authority and state of sovereign power.
The Lord reigneth ; he is clothed with majesty
No sovereign has ever represented the majesty of a great state No sovereign has ever represented the majesty of a great stite
with more dignity and grace
2. Hence [cap.], with a preceding possessive, sometimes also with a qualifying epithet, used as the title of an emperor, empress, king, queen, or other sovereign of equiva a personal pronoun by way of respectful reference or ad-
dress to royalty; as, Her Majesty; the Queen's Most Exaress to royalty; as, Her Majesty; the
cellent Mayesty,'His Britannic Mrajesty.
In all the pablic writs which he
In all the public writs which he [EMperor Charles V.] now is-
sued as King of Spoin, he assumed the title of SHafosty.
fore that time all the monarchsof Europle were satisfed
ore satisfied with the
3 Regal stateliness or elevation of nanner or style.
4. A\%, A representation of the Virgin,
4. A.t. A representation of the Virgin, of Christ, or of rious emblems of dignity, attendant cherubim, saints, etc 5. A canopy for a hearse. Obs or IIist.
in her majesty, Her., crowned and holding a scepter;--said
Ma-jo'll (mä-yonle), a. Designating a style of bookbinding practiced by Michael and Thomas Majoli, in Italy, in the isth century. It is chatacterized by a framework of rib-
bons and shields with interflowing scrollwork, partly inbons and shields with i
laid, partly gold-tooled.
 pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration, which reached its greatest perfection in Italy in the 16th century ma-joon' (má-jōn'), $n$. [Hind., fr. Ar. ma'jūn kneaded.] An East Indian confection made of hemp leaves, henbane,
datura seeds, poppy seeds, honey, and ghee. It produces datura seeds, poppy seeds, honey, and ghee. It produces
effects similar to those of hashish and opium. See bhang. ma'jor (mā'jẽr), a. [L. major, compar. of magnus great: cf. F. majeur. Cf. MASTER, MAYOR, MAGNITUDe.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent ; as, the major part of the assembly; the major part of the revenue.
2. Gener ingnity, rank, or importance; superior in quality or position; as, major poets.
3. Of full legal age. See $A G E, n, 3 \& 4$.

4. Music. a Greater by a half step than the minor; - of an interval equivalent to that between the keynote of a major scale and a given one of its tones, generally the second, third, sixth, or seventh, but now sometimes also the tourth, fifth, or octave (see Perfect). Thus the major second is the interval equivalent to that between 1 and 2 of a major scale, or one whole step; the major third, to b Greater by a comma; - of a step or "tone," Thus the Greater by acomma, - of a step or is major step, being greater by a conma ( $\frac{81}{8}$ ) than $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}\left(\frac{80}{8}\right)$, a minor step. c
 major sixth of C. d See mensurable music.
5. Of a greater value, length, age, or the like, than another or others of the same type; as, a major course of study. 6. In Englishs boys' schools, first in age or school standing of two namesakes; - the adjective being added to the
boy's family name; as, Smith najor. Cf. minor, a., 4 . boy's family name; as, Smith major. Cf. minor, a., 4.
major axis, Geom., the transverse axis. -m. cadence. See major axis, Geom., the transverse axis. - m. cadence. See
under CADENCE, 3 . m. chord or triad. See under TBIAD 2 . - m. key, Music, a key or tonality in the major mode. In naming the key, major follows the letter; as, C najor.-$m$ mode or scale Music. a See NoDE, 1, and scale. b
Any scale in the major mode. - m. oflense, Lau, an offense Any scale in the major mode. - m. offense, Law, an offense
the commission of which involves an offense of a minor degree, as murder and robbery include assault.-m. orders.
$R . C$. $\&$ Etst. Ch. See order, h. Eccl. -m. promise, Logic, that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. - M. Prophets. See OLD TEsTAMENT. - m. murgery, surgery $m$. tenace. Whist. See TENACE. - m. term, Logic, that term
of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion. ma'jor (inajer), $n$. [F. mijor, see major, a.] 1. One of su perior rank in a given class ; - formerly a title of superiors In certain brotherhoods, of certain university officials, etc. 2. Mil. An officer next in rank above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel; the lowest field officer. In
the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps DER STRAP, Illust.
3. A kind of wig. Obs
4. Something which is major ; specif., in the graduate instruction of some American universities, the work undertaken by a student in specialty," or the department a view to securing an advanced degree. 5 view to securing an advanced degree.
6. Law. A person of full legal age. See AgR, n., $3 \& 4$.
the first proposition of a regular syllogism ; in hypotheti-
cal syllogisms, the hypothetical premise. See sylloarsm.
7. See under Change ringing.
8. In English schools, a major scholar (see mavor, a., 6),
májo-ra'no (mályotránō; 180), n. [Sp. majorana, me-ma'jo-ra'no (mä'yötránō; 189), $n$. [Sp. majorana, me-
jorunt, sweet marjoram. See marjoram.] a a menthajorund, sweet marjoram. See Marjoram.] a A mentha-
ceous Texas shrib (Salvia ballotæffora) having fragrant blue or purple flowers. b A Mexican species of Lantana. tus. Seemajor a cf major tries of continental Europe : a The right of primogeniture b An entailed estate, landed or funded, annexed to a title of honor and descending with it by primogeniture. Ma-jor'can ( $\mathbf{m} \dot{d}-j \hat{0} r^{\prime} k \not x n$ ), $a$. Of or pertaining to Majorca.
 mayordomo, or It. maggiordomo; both fr. LL. majordo mus; L. major greater + domus, gen. of domus house.]
A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal A man having charge of a great househola, esp. of a royal or princely establishment (formerly often called upon to
conduct affairs of state) ; a head steward or palace official. Hence, jocularly, a butler or steward. $\underset{\text { major general. [Cf. F. Major-général.] 1. Mil. An officer }}{\text { rank next above a brigadier general and next below a }}$ lieutenant general, usually and properly commanding a der straps are tw
2. His. A commander of one of the 12 administrative dis-
tricts into which Cromwell divided England in 1655-57. ma-jor'l-ty (má-jor'I-tI), n.; pl. -тies (-tī). [F. majo wite. See masor.] 1. Quality or state of being major or
greater; superiority. Specif. : The status of being of full legal age. See age, n., $3 \& 4$.
2. The greater of two numbers that are regarded as parts than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number, as of votes, over the remainder of the total. Some times majority is used to designate what is more properiy called plurality. Thus, if in a total of 95 , 000 votes, A re-


coives 50,000 B 30,000 ，and C 15,000 ；then A receives a ma－
jority of all（that ls，an absolute majority），and his major－ jority of all（that is an absolute majority），and his major－
ity over his competitors is 5,000 votes（that is，the excess
over the votes，A receives 45,000 ， $\mathrm{B} 30,000$ ，and C ， 20,000 ，then A ，re－
 petitor），while his plurality over his competitors is 15,000
that is，his excess over
this his highest competitor），In
this case A does not receive a majority，properly Breaking．
3． Cf ． L ．
peaking．majores．$]$ Aucestors；anceatry．Obs．
4．The military rankk and offce of a major．
4．The military rank and offfers of a a majory．
to go over to，or to join，the madority or the great majorty，to die．
ma－jus＇cule（maj－jus＇kūl），n． $\begin{aligned} & \text {［L．majuseula sonewhat }\end{aligned}$. greater or great，fem．dim．of major，majus：cf．F．majus－ generally a term of paleography．－ma－jus＇cule，ma－jus ${ }^{\prime}-$ kas＇sar，Ma－cas＇sar（má－kía＇dar），$\quad$ a district
of Celebes．
2．One of a semicivilized Malayan people inhabiting the
Makassar district Makassar district of Celebes；also，their language．
Makasar，or（usuclly in phrases）Macassar，agar－agar，a va－
riety of East Indian agar－agar derived from the seaweed Eucheuma spinosum．See AGAR－AGAB．－M．mace，mace de－
rived from Makassar nutmeg．- M．nutmeg，the geed of the Tived from Makassar nutmeg．－M．nutme，the seed of the
East Indian Myristica urgentan；alot，the tree itself．The
seed is longer and more elliptical than the common nut－ meg，of a disagreeable flavor，and only feebly aromatic． It is sometimes used as an adulterant of nutmegs．－M．M． possibly derived from the sandalwood tree．The commer
 －Ma－kas＇sar－essé $\left(-\bar{e} z^{\prime} ;-\overline{e s} s^{\prime}\right), n . \& a$ ．
make（mak），n．［AS．gemaca．See match．］obs．or Dial． 2．A companion or mate；often，a husband or a wife． maken，makien，AS．macian，akin to OS．makon，ofries．
makia，D．maken，G．machen，OHG．mahon to join，fit prepare，make．Cf．MATCH an equal．］1．To form or constitute in external nature ；to form physically or so－ cially ；primarily，to fashion or construct；secondarily，to enter into as parts or elements ；to constitute by a process
of artificial construction or of natural becoming．Specif．： of artificial construction or of natural becoming．Specif．：
a To produce，frame，or fashion（something）by operating a To produce，frame，or fashion（something）by operating
upon physical materials ；to construct，fabricate，or manu－ facture；as，to nuale a．gun；to make bread，he mukes rial used，and often with into governing a complementary object giving the sense of＂convert＂or＂transforment＂as，
 a molien calf．
b To be，or to be capable of being，changed or fashioned
Ex． into；to furnish the material for；an，wool makes warm
clothing．＂An old cloak makes a new jerkin．＂Shak． clothing．＂An old cloak makes a new jerkin．＂Shak．
0 Hence，to become or to have become；as，he makes a o Hence，to become or to have becone；as，he makes a
good business man ；she will make a good wife．dTo com－ pose，as parts，ingredients，or materials；to constitute ；－ often with up；as，the country is $m$
marsh；the house is made of stone．

The heaven，the air，the earth，and boundless sea
Make but one temple tor the ineity． －Toamount to；to form the essential being of ；to be suf－ ficient to constitute；as，＂One swallow does not make a summer．＇

Courtinness and the desire of fame，
And Love of truth，ind all that makes a man．Tennyson A To form by an assembling of individuals a to get together； as，twice one makes two；they had difflculty in making a
quorum；also，to enter in as，or count as；as，he made the quorum；also，to enter in as，or count as；as，he mode the
thirteenth at the table．$g$ To lay out and construct ；as， thirteenth at the table． $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{t}}$ To lay out
2．To form mentally or ideally，or to create as an expres－ sion or a result of thought；specif．：a To frame or for－
mulate in the mind；as，to make a judgment or a choice； mulate in the mind；as，to make a judgment or a choice；
hence，to compose；as，to make a poem or an opera．b To produce，as something artificial or false ；as，to make an errand ；－often with up；as，to make up a story．

And Art，with her contending dotha a story
To excel the natural with made delights．
－To form as a result of calculation，observation，or designg ； or a table of statistics．To compute to be to a map， result of calculation ；as，he made the weight about fifty pounds；Egyptologists make the beginning of the historic era about 4700 в．$c$ ．© © To regard or consider as being．
He is not that goose and ass that Valla would make him．baker He is not that goose and ass that Valla would make him．baker．
f To view or think ；to treat in thought or feeling ；hence， to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard；－in various special phrases with of；as，to make little，or to know what to make of the news．（This use probably to know what to make of the news．（This use probably
derives part of its meaning from the sense in which make
signifies to＂act，＂behave．＂Cf．def． 13 and Note．） g To frame and hold in the mind as to make no doubt； to make scruple．$h$ To understand；as， 1 could make nothing of his words；－hence，to make neither head nor
tail of，not to understand in either or any sense． 1 To amount to，in reason or significance；to form or constitute in reason；to signify；as，that the means makss no matter in reason，to signify，as，
if the result te good，is a Machiavellian principle．
The policy of that purpose made more in the nirria
The policy of that purpose made more in the narriage than
the love of the parties．
3．To cause to exist，appear，or occur，hence，varioushly： 3．To cause to exist，appear，or occur ；hence，variously ： to create；as，God made the universe ；to bring to pass；
cause；as，to make a noise ；to give rise to f favor ；as， carse；as，to make a notse；to give rise to favor；as，
posperity makes contentment ；to enact；establish；；as， to nake laws；to prepare；as，to make a feast；to fix； as，to make a price，to inflict，as，to make a wound．
 time accusell．Nepth or to give birth to．Obs．
4．To bring forth
5．To cause to be or become ；to put into
5．To cause to be or become；to put into a given state or condition（expressed by a qualifying noun，verb，or adjec－
tive）；as to make known；to make public；to make fast： －often with a complementary object；as，to make some

one leader ；to make the Word flesh．Hence，specif．，to ordain or appoint；as，they made him bishop．
Who malle thee a prince and a judge over us？Ex．ii． 14 ． 6．To cause or assure the success or prosperity of ；to set （one）in the way of fortune；as，he is a made man．

That either makes me mis io the night
7．To train to a requisite standard of efficiency ；as，to make a horse，dog，or falcon．
8．To cause（something to happen，or that something bap－
pen）．Obs．or Archaic． pen）．Obs．or Archaic．

The clennesse and the fastinge of us freres
Maketh that Crist accepteth our prey eres．
9．To cause（some one or something to act in a certain way）；to constrain or compel（some action，or some per－ son in respect to action）；as，to make both ends meet； they made limm do penance；his language makes the juti－ cious grieve；money makes the mare go；－sometimes
with an ellipsis of an indefinite object，and regularly，in with an ellipsis of an indefinite object，and regulariy，in
the active voice，with the simple infinitive（without to．）．
 10．To perform（the action indicated by the object）；to do，act，work，effect，commit，offer，carry on，etc．；；as，
to make one＇s abode in the hills；to make a move against the enemy；to make war；to make oath to the truth of a the enemy；to make war；to make oath to the truth of a
statement；－－often with the idea of conduct or belavior paramount；as，to make mischief or love；to make one＇s excuses or bow，to make mirth or dole（cf．def． 11 b ）．
faults whill heith have milead my age nor sickneas in excuse of the

11．a To do；to be engaged or concerned in．Avehaic．
b To act（it）；behave；－in the obsolete phrases to maty make
it，to make il strange，io make one＇s self sirange，to make it 12．To stout，ete．Cf．make，
make acquantances．to ma lo produce or gain；as，to one ；to make friends readily；also，to act so as to become； as，to make friends with nome one．
）to rom or formed out（of another） action or behavior；－with of；as，to make a friend of an enemy；to make an ass of one＇s self；to make a fool of some one；to make fun，sport，or game of some one．
窝 The The senses in which make signifies to＂form＂or infuence as any of the phrases used with this construction， majority of the phrases designating some type of behavior．
14．To prepare，or arrange，to treat in the appropriate
15．To for the ond designed；as，to make a bed．
15．To perform or execute in the appropriate manner； to draw up；as，to make a bill，a note，a testament．
16．To gain acquire：as，to make none to
profit；to make a living；also，to attain ；as，to make a full profit；to make a living；also，to attain；as，to make a full
crop of grain；to make first honors in one＇s studies ；to make the bull＇s－eye，in target shooting．
17．To go to，accomplish by going，traverse，etc．；specif． a To betake（one＇s self）to or toward a destination．Obs．， exc．v．i．b To accomplish（a distance）in traveling；as，
to make ninety miles an hour．c To reach or arrive at； as，to make connections．
d To visit in the course of a journey ；as，to make Lon－ d To visit in the course of a journey；as，to make Lon－
don on the way to Rome．e To traverse or achieve by raversing；as，to make a circuit；to make the rour a camp．I Hence，in various pirases，to achieve（progyess drilling a well），etc
18．To cause（some one）to go or come（to some specified state）；as，he was made to death；hence often with arcay，
out of fhe way，hence，etc．as a euphemism for＂to kill：＂ now commonly in the intransitive form，to make away with． 19．Elec．To complete（a circuit）；to effect（a contact）．
20．Card P／aying．a To take a trick with（a card）． To shuffle（the cards）．o To name（the trump）．do To raise（a bid）
21．Naut．To announce，indicate，or observe（an occurrence in time or the hour of the day）；as，to make eight bells （by striking eight bells on the ship＇s clock or bell），to
make sunset（by hauling down the colors with the appro－ priate ceremonies）
to make a book，to record bets in a book；to make a business
of this practice．See book，, ， 4 ．to maccount，to have an opinion or expectation；to reckon．Obs．Millon．－to m．accont of to hold in estimation．－to m．a clean breant，
to disclose the secrets which full confession，to to a a clean breate of，to confest or dis－
 tures soo as to express a real or feigned emotion．－to m． m ．
again to repair．$b$ bs．to ma or one hand to make a or asae＇s profit；to make a success；－often with a qualifying
od jective as fair for much，and with of or somet adiective，as fair or much，and with of or sometimes with
in，to succeed with or in ；also，with of or with，bbs．ar Dial．Enc．，to make an end of，to make away with，
What meat it［the starfigh］receiveth，it makes a hand
－to m．a leg．See Leg，i． 5 ．－to m．a light，to look for ； nder lip in sullemess or contempt．Shak．－to m．a long under hip in sullenness or contempt．
arm，to exert one＇s self to reach out．
Lenning above it hekised his treasure
Leaning above it he kigesed his treasure ．．．．madea long arm，
Atlantuc Monthy
and dropped it out of sight．
 also，rarely，to take and unlawful advantage of to victim－
ize．－to $m$ a month，to accustom to the bit ；- said of colts ize．to mo ma m month，to anccustom to marry（a woman who has
 fame or notoriety，colloq．－to m．mont，pint．to omit
 point，to accomplish that which was proposed；also，to
make advance by a step，grade，or position．－to m．a potnt of，to regard or treat as essential or important ；to make a
special object ；to be particular about．- to m a practice or ，

to do or perform habitually and purposely，- to make be
live．a make pretense．－to m．bones of or about（obs．at，in，etc．）
to scruple or hesitate about ；to make objections about to scruple or hestate about，
to stickle at．－to moth math meet，to live within one＇s
in income．Fuller．－oo mo common carase with，to join with in
purposes，aims，or effort．- to m．conscience of to m． a mat ter of conscience，to act according to the dictates of con science conncerning any matter，or to scruple to act cen
trary toits dictates．- to m．dainty，to hold in high esteem hence，to be chary or loath；to scruple；to affect delicacky
or fastidiousness；－usually with of or an infinitive．obs．
 FADur．－tofault，Lau，to fail to appear or answer．See signal with the eyes，by peculiari－ FAOLT．－to m．eves，to signal with
ties of expression also，to ogle．
Then the women made
other and looked wondrous
Hall Cuine
and kowng
tom tair weather，to flatter；to give flattering representa tions．－to m ．foul water，to sail in such shallow water that
the ship＇s keel stirs the mud at the bottom． the ship＇s keel stirs the mud at the bottom，－to m．go
down．to make palatable or believable；to adapt，as a story to the tastes or prejudices of those whom it is meant to
influence． to m．good，to fulfil or maintain ；hence vari－ influence．－to m．good，to fulfil or maintain；hence vari
ously：to supply（adefect）；to indemnify ；to prove or ver ously：to supply（a defect）；to indemnify；to prove or ver
ify（an accusation）；to prove to be blameless；to vindicate Each word made good and true．
of no power to make his wishes $y$ uter
－to m．good，or bad，weather，Naut．，to endure，or to weath er，a aak well，or in，－said ad vantage of an．－to m．hay to m heai．a To odvane．bo To accumulate power．as
steam in an engine boiler．－－to m ．head againat，to advance steam in an engine booler．－ to m．head againat，to advance
against（resistant forces）．－to m her number，Naut，，to signal the number by which the vessel is designated on a register or alarm，itrancerning it．Shas．b To make it a matte of difficulty．Chaucer－to m．It tough，to make it a mat ter of difflculty；to make it a hard matter．Obs．Chaucer． We tho ught it was not worth to make it urise．＂Chauces：

- to $m$ land，Nquat．to sight，or reach，land．－to m ．love to，to express affection for：to woo；to court；to solici union with in marriage．＂If you will marry，make you
 ingness or restraint；to hesitate．Obs．－to m．no bones，to make no scruple ；not to hesitate．Colloo－to m．nothng
or a To make no diffculty of to consider as trifing or
unimportant．＂We are industrious to preserve from from savery，＂ut we make nothing of suftering our souls
to be slaves to our wusts．＂Roty． D Usually with can，not
to accomplish，understand or to accomplish，understand，or solve；as，he heard what was said，but couid make nollizg of it．－to m．on a fire，to
make a fire．Dial．－to m．one a compliment，to show one respect，to praise one in a dattering，way Locie．－t
m，a thing）one＇s business．to occupy one＇s self with ha thing
as a speccal che as a spectal charge or duty．Colloq．－to m．one＇s compli
ments to，to ofter formal courtesies to． to m．one＇s hand to adduce the sworn statements of oath heipers or compur gators to clear one＇s self of a charre．See compurgatok．
Oath was the primary node of proof，an onth going not to the
 formance of the oath which the law required in the particula

 salutatione．s manners，to make a bow or curtsy ；to offe
 or on affairs；to tain distinction．－to m．one＇s mouth water，
wo arouse desire in one．to m．one＇s peace with，to recon cile one with，to plead one＇s cause with，or to become ree onciled with（another）．＂I will make your peace with him，＂
Shak．－to m one＇s melf scarce．to decamp to depart．Slang to m. one＇s self strange，to assume the character，of a
stranger．Gen．xiii． $7 .-$ to m．one＇s soul，to concern one＇s selif or the soul＇s salvation．－to m．one＇s way，to advance in life
 To compensate．Obs．$\theta$ To while away（time）．${ }^{\text {I To To discer }}$ or descry，as，
tanc．$g$ To represent or delineate in detail．$h$ To find out tetter 1 To prove；to establish；as，the plaintiff was unabl $t=$ make aut his case． $\mathbf{j}$ To make complete or exact ；as，h was not able to make out the money．Is To procure a sumf
ciency of；complete；as ，to make out a dinner．－to m ．over to transfer the title of；to convey；to alienate；as，he made over his estate in trust or in fee．－to m．place，to make
room．－to make places，Change Ringing，to make a particu room．to make places，Change Ringing，to make a particu－
lar shift of position in suceessive changes；－said of ells which make this slift toallow a third bell to be struck successively before，between，and after them．－to 思 play，
Raceing \＆Hunting to keep followers or pursuers exer
cised or active also cised or artive；also，Pugilism，to deliver quick，vigorous，
or effective bows；hence，监enally，to act with dispatch or effect；to produce an effect：to hasten；to keep an op－ use of；to use．obs．－to m prize of，to capture．－to m
parparty，Law，to divide and apportion lands previously held in com mon．－to m．room，to open a space，way，or
passage ；to remove obstrucions；to give room．
Make roow，ond
 out on．navoyage．o To set adiditional sail to of hencease，to seed． to m．short work of，to dispose of promptly or peremp－
 gan the favor of；to court．－to m．aure a To make cer－
tain；to eccure so that there can be no failure of the pur－
pose or obeec．$b$ To betroth．obs． pose or object． b To betroth．obs
She that＇s made stre to him she
to m．the bost or．a To improve to the ut dom to carry their commodities where they thene be free
dest
 nargain．－to m．the challice，Eccl to of il thrtune or a bad offertory in the Eucharist．Oxf．E．D．- to m．the doorg，
to shut the door．Obs． to shut the door．Obs



## MAKE

1302

## MALACOLITE

－to make the fur fly，to create a disturbance ina violent out－ break of temper．Slang．－to m．the pass，to deftly revers
the opositions of the upper and lower portions of a deck of cards，
things
hu things hum，to stimulate to busy activity it to cause lively
and effioint industry．Slang，to m． ime．a To gain
time，that io，to accompligh a task oraction in less than an ordinary or an estimated period．$b$ To occupy or use，
or to achieve something in，a certain time，in doing some－
thing or to achieve something in，a certain time，ind dong some
thing；as，the trotting horse made fast time．co
punctual，esp．in reaching points upon a time schedule． punctual，esp，in reaching points upon a time schedule．－
to m．to order，to manutacture upon receipt of the orde
and according to the wishes of the customer－to and according to the wishes of the customer．- to m ．
tracks，to move hurriedy away as out of or for a place Sracks，to move hurriedy away，as out of or for a pace．
Slang．to m．up．a build or construt．obs． b To
compose，as from ingredients；to constitute． ，He was all made up of to constitute．
c To compose，as a book to traw up or compile as a
formal document． a To invent or concoct ；as to make un a story．$\theta$ To form into；to wrap or fasten up；as，tomemeke
up a parcel．$i$ To form by an assembling or arranging of parts；as，to make up a garment；to make up a train of cars g To prepare；arrange；adiust，as，ato make up accounts； Print．To arrange set type in（pages，columns，etc．．）for
printing． 1 To complete，to fill or close up to bring up to as，a doliar is wanted to make up the requisite sum． 1 To of ；as to make，up sleep；io make up leeway ；io make up
lost ground lost ground．E To dress，paint，etc．，for a part，as one
to bacted on the stage． 1 To reconcile；compose as at
make up a difference．$m$ To settle or arrange mentally；
 sive，to be composed or prepared in mind．
1 am made up； 1 can hear all．＂，what wrong？she cried
 derive service from ；to use．－to m．Water．a Naul．
b To urinate．－to m．Wordid，to multiply words．
make（māk），v．i． 1 ．To engage in a process of forming or or constructed，as，to＂make or mend；＂＂make or mar．＂ 2．To compose poetry．Obs．or Archaic．
3．To solace him some time，as I do when I make．P．Plowman． 3．To cause something to perform a desiguated action．
 to tie；to maxe really，to prepare．Cf maks，v i．， 9 ． for or against；as，it makes for his advantage．M．Arnold 5．To act in a certain manner；to have to do；to manage the or mate ；to be active；－often in the phrase to med adjectives（a reflexive direct object being understood）；as， to make（one＇s seif）bold ；to make free；to make merry，atc．
Cf．MNxE $v, t$ ． 10,11 ．＂He made as though he would Cf．maxe，$v$ ．, ， $10,11$.
have gene further．＂． 6．To start or offer（to do something）；as，he made to go． 7．To proceed；move；go；as，he made toward home
the tiger made at the men：also，to lie in the direction （toward or through）；as，the road makes toward Rome； usually with an adverb or an adverbial phrase ；as，to make on，after，to，forth，chout，at，cavay，for，toward，etc．
Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans，and both were
ing tor Gaul by different routes． To increase，as in height，thickness，etc．；augment 8．To increase，as in height，thickness，etc．；augment；
grow；become achieved；as，the tides are making from
the period of the neap to that of the spriag tide；the snow makes fast now．
forest mukes up extend in a specified direction ；as，the 10．Mining．To first appear in proftable size and quality at a given place ；also，to become reunited and vaiuable enough to work after being pinched or shattered for a dis－
tance：－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { aid of a mineral vein．}\end{aligned}$ tance－－said of a mineral vein
use
US Th In various senses，make is used intransitively in place
of the passive；as，bolts are making in this shop． of the passive；as，bolts are making in this shop．
the had outraged the decorumo of the square table
the cards were whed hime．decoruni of the square table only while
to make as if，or to $m$ ．as though，to pretend that；to mith． to make ha if，or to m．as though，to pretend th
show that；as to to terke though displeased
Joshua nid ail Ierael made as if they were beate
and fled．
at a
to $m$ at，to go toward hastily，or in a hostile
Josil．viil． to tom．at，to go toward hastily，or in a hostile manner．
to ．way with．a To cary of． b To transfer or alien
ate．hence to to m．away with．a To carry otf．b To transfer or alien
ate hence，to ppend；to dissipate． c To kill：to destroy
 to justify by successes a course of action or expectation
 lous about．obs．Shak．－to m．out，to succeed；to make
shift；as，he made oul to reconcile the contending parties also，to make up or compensate（for）．－to m．strange，to strange；as，to nake strange of a request．Obs．or Archuic．
to mome to massure ones self．My heart leaped for
joy，for I had made sure that he was overboard．＂Poe． joy，for I lad made sure that he was overbard．＂Poe Po
to m．to，to set to work．to to m．ap．a To assume a guise
to impersonate by means of costume disguise etc


d To advance or go（to or into）；as，a suspicious boat
made $u p$ to us．er To pay addresses（tot）；to make love（to） Dial．or Slang． 1 To compensate or atone（for）． $\mathbf{g}$ To get into condition for marketing；－said of an
make with，to side with；to count for．obs．
make（mäk），$n$ ．1．a The manner or style in which a thing is composed or constructed；constitution of parts；struc－
ture；form．b Constitution；character：type；kind； said esp．of things formed by development．Cf．BuILD，$n$ ． to our perfection of so frail a make
As every plot can underimine and shake？${ }^{\text {Dryden }}$
The circle has a certain nature，a structure，a mafe，a build
2．a Action or process of manufacture；－often referring
to quality or origin of a manufactured article，as，whos 3．Manner of Quantity manufactured；output．
3．Manner or style（of action or behavior）．Obs．
4．Elec．The elosing or completing of an electric circuit． 5．Mining．A formation or accumulation of proftable in a series of lenticular deposits．
make and break，Elec．any apparatus for making and break ing an electric circuit；a circuit breaker．－on the $m$ ．，bent upon making profits ；greedy of gain．Slang
make－（năk－）．The verb makr used as a prefatory com－ bining form，generally denoting causal action，often in nouns of agency denoting one that makes or causes（what make－klng（one who makes lings），make－law，make－bhame
 who excites contentions and quarrels．Archaic make＇－be－Heve，$n$ ．1．A feigning to believe，as in the play of children；a mere pretense；a fiction；an inven－
tyion．＂Childike make－believe．＂ tion．＂Childiike make－believe．＂
make＇－be－lleve＇a Feigned ingincer
makertast＇（mā＇$\times$ fast＇），$n$ ．Noul．Anything to which a boat make＇－game＇，$n$ ．An object of ridicule；a butt；laugh－
mak＇er（māk＇err），$n$ ．One that makes（in any genge of the verb）．Hence ：a［cap．The Creator ；－with the． b［cap．］Eccl．The consecrated Host in the Mass．Obs c One who writes verses；a poet．Obs．
The Greeks named the poet moinrís，which name，as the
most excellent，hath gone through other languages．It cometir
 luck or wigdom，we Englishmen have met well the Greeks in calling him a maker．
d Law．The perso
Cards．The kerson who makes a promissory note． Cards．The knave or jack．Obs．I A tool used in caiking ships plates to close up the joint after spiting the edge
of the overlapping plate． make＇- read＇ $\mathbf{y}, n$ ．Print．The process of adapting a form plate，or cut，as by overlaying，to even or expressive impres－ sion；al alo，the bheet or sheets which effect this adaptation． maks＇shlft＇（mak＇shrft＇），$n$ ．1．One given to making shifts． 2．That with which one make ies shift；temporary expedient． 3．The action of making shift．

## make＇shift＇，make＇shift＇y（－shǐf＇ť̌），a．Shifty ；servin

 i－ness（－shyf／ti－nes）n．make＇ $\mathbf{u p}^{\prime}, n$ ．I．The way in which the parts of anything painted logether，as：a The way in which one is dressed of type in colunnas，pages，etc．，for printing．o The ar rangement of articles and illustrations，style of headline etc．，of a newspaper，periodical，or book．
2．Constitution or composition of anything ；the element or ingredients of anything；as，the make－up of a ball team

## 3．A compensation．Rare <br> 4．A made－up story ；a fiction．Rare

makotwelght（makk．$\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{t} t^{\prime}\right)$ ，n．1．That which is thrown
into a scale to make weight；something of little account added to supply a deficiency or fill a gap．
mak＇ing（māk＇ing），p．pr．dive．n．of make．Specif．：vb．
mak＇ing（māk＇ing），$p . p \tau$ ．\＆ov．n．of make．Specif．：vb．n．
1．Action of one that makes（forming，causing，doing，etc．）． 2．Cormposition，or structure；esp．，style of construction appearance ；form；make；nake－up．
3．Poetical composition ；also，pl．，poems．Obs．
4．Cause of advancement or success ；as，misfortune was
the making of him；also，potential character；as，there is
the making of a race horse in this colt
6．Something made；specif．：a A quantity manufactured ar one time ；a batch；as，a making of bread．o Earnings making iron．A tool somewhat like a chisel with a groove making in in．A tool somewhat like a chisel with a groove oakum has been driven in
mak＇ing－up＇，$n$ ．1．The action denoted by to make up，in



| is poi |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| sonous．Ifawati． | A bavage Bantu peop |
|  | lower Rovuma，German East |
| ap．；mak roll＋mono thing．］ | Africa，known for bodily ecari |
| apanese Art．A seroll picture． | fications，use of the pelele，ete． |
| acroll containing a horizontal |  |
| w of pictures，intended to be | Mak＇tegh（mak＇tysh）． |
| roiled from side to side as it | Ma－ku＇a（mä－k $\overline{0}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）， |
| held in the hands | group of Bantu tribes of Portz |
| 退 | guese East Africa，mostly |
| illit．v |  |
| aktnb | ${ }_{\text {ma }}$ |
| Mak－ke dah max－kēda）．Bib． | mal mal matal |
| mak＇kers．Var．of mackins． | Disease ：sicknebs ；－for |
|  | used as an English word． |
| k＇lak（mak＇lik），n．［Eb－ | mal（mil），$n$ ．A |
|  |  |
| mak ly，arvil［mach，a．$+t y$ ．］ | Mal．Abbr．Malachi；Mal |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{k}^{\text {na（ }} \mathrm{mu} \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{n} \dot{a}$ ）．Var．of | （－lè）．［L．，che |
| ko（mä＇kō），$n$ ．［Maori．］A | inger lobe of the |
| is glauca） | certain insects．b T |
| th | segment of the ma |
|  | some my |
|  |  |
|  |  |

making－np day．Stock Exchange．A semimonthly day for a general settlement，accounts being made upin all sticks settiement occurs but once a wonth．Eng． the price fixed on stock for the stock－exchange clearing
house．b In London，the price at which stock is carried over ori．］1．A New Zealand elæocarpaceous tree（Aristotelia racemosa）which forms hazel－like copses，and bears a small changiug to black ；called also wineberry． 2．The New Zealand bell bird
mal－（mal－）．Formerly also male－，pronounced in one syl． lable，chiefly from the French，as in malefeasance，and thus
disting．from the Latiu male－，pronounced in two syllables， as in malefactor，malediction，etc．A prefix denoting ill，or evi，F．mal，L．male，adv．，fr．malus，bad，ill．See malice． maクa（màlda），n．，pl．of Malum．［L．］Evils；wronge Mal＇a－bar（m̌／1 $\dot{\text { b }}$ bir） 1 A region in
Mal＇a－bar（mal a－bar），n．1．A region in western India．
2． and in designs of Hindu type．
Malabar almond．a An East Indian combretaceous tree
（Terminalia catappa）widely cultivated in the tropics for shade．It bears clusters of large entire leaves at the ends of the branches．$b$ The edible nut of this tree．which re－
sembles an almond in shape when separated from its fieshy husk．－M．bark，any plant of the genus Ochar．－M．catmint， an Asiatic mint（Anitsomeles malabarica），used in India asa
tonic and febrifuge．－M．copal．$=$ INDIAN CopaL．－M．Ipe－ tonic and febrifuge．－M．copal．（ Indian copal，- M．ipe－
cac，an African rubiaceous tree（Randia dumetorum）；also its emetic fruit，used to poison fish．－M．leaf，the leaf of formerly in medicine，esp in making a perfumed ointment． It has fleshy，shining leaves and small white racemose It has fleshy，shining leaves and small white racemose shrub（Adhatoda adhatoda）；also its seed，which，with leaves and root，is used medicinally as an antispasmodic and febrifuge．－M．plum，the Java plum．－M．－rat．－BANDI－
coot a．－M．rose，an East Indian malvaceous shrub（Hibis－ cus hivtus）having rose－colored flowers．－M．spinach，the Indian spinach．－M．tallow．See ow，Table I．Bpinach，the Mal＇a－can＇thus（mal＇à－kăn＇thŭs），$n$ ．［NL．；mal－+ Gr．
áкavea thorn．$]$ Zoöl．A widely distributed genus of elon． gate，often handsomely coldely distributed genus of elon－ gate，often handsomely colored，oceanic acanthopterygian
fishes having the dorsal and anal fins soft－rayed and very Mang：They are usually regarded as constituting a family， Ma－Lao＇ca（máan＇thine（－the a seacoast town and district of the Malay Peninsula．－Malacca apple，the Otaheite apple． －M．bean，the marking nut．－M．cane，a cane，or a walking
 family of shrubs and trees（order Rosales）；the apple
family．It is distinguished from the Rosacex，with which it is sometimes united，by the peculiar fruit，called a pome consisting of the enlarged fleshy hypanthium inclosing several bony，papery，or leathery carpels；the calyx is su－
perior and the stamens are epigynous．The family includes perior and the stamenis are epigy nous．The farnily includes apple，pear，quince，medlar，bawthorn，sladbush，etc．， chier，and Cralegus．－ma－la＇ceous（－shüs），a．
Mal＇a－chi（mă＇á－kí），n．［Heb．Maláki．］1．Lit．，messen－ ger ；－masc．prop．nane． Book of Malachi，ascribed to the Persian period，about 464－424 b．c．From early times there has been strong opimion that the name designates not a man，but an office b The Book of Malachi．See Old Testament．
 padax $\eta$ ，podón．a mallow；－from its resembling the
green color of the leaf of mallows：cf．L．molochites a kind green color of the leaf of mallows ：cf．L．molochites a kind
of precious stone．Cf．mallow．］Min．Green basic car－ bonate of copper， $\mathrm{CuCO}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ ，varely in distinct mono－ elinic crystals，usually in mammillary masses of concentric fibrous structure，as incrustations，or in earthy form．H．， $3.5-4$ ．Sp．gr．，3．9－4．03．It is an ore of copper．The com pact variety is used for table tops，etc．Called also green malachite green．a Malachite ground and used as a pig． malachite green．a Malachite ground and used as a pig by condensation of benzaldehyde with two molecules of
dimethylaniline，with subsequent oxidation dimethylaniline，with subsequent oxidation．It is mar keted as a double salt containing zinc．Called also benzal－ Victoria green，etc．The malachite green series includes several closely related basic dyes，all of which，like mala－ ma－lagreen，are ma－la a Morbid shi－a），$n$ ．［NL．，fr．Gr．$\mu$ aдакıa softness．］ arteriomalacia．of A perversion of taste marked by an abnormal desire for some particular kind of food．
 ＋клє $\mu \mu \mathrm{s}$ s tortoise．］Zool．An Anierican genus of turties號 the damond－back terrapins．
mal＇a－cold（mal＇á－koid），a．malrco－＋－oid．］Bot．\＆ $Z o \ddot{l}$ ．Of soft texture ；soft－bodied ；mucilaginous．

| ma－la＇p－no nang（mä－lä＇â－no ${ }^{\prime}$ ： |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ng），n．［1ag．ma | or suppling．Obs． |
| dipterocarpaceous timber tree horea malacmonan），produc－ | Mal＇A－cob－del＇ $1 a$ |
| a resin used for calking． |  |
| light yellow wood is used | of nemertean worms parasitic |
| iefly in boat | in the gill cavity of clams and |
|  | other bivalves．They have a |
| rum），n．［L．malabathron，malo－ | large posterior sucker． |
|  |  |
| dó－，Skr．tamàla a kind of | Zoil．Syn of Malaclemy |
| tree＋pattra leaf．Oxf．E．D．］ | Mal＇a co－der＇ma－ta（ $\mathrm{mal}^{\prime}$＇ |
| The Malahar leaf；also，the |  |
| ointment prepared from it． | malaco |
| ＇la－bong＇a（mä＇lï－bðng＇ | er classifications，any of several |
| ag．］A Qauraceous tree of the | groups（as of Actinozos， |
| ilippin | tera，or Amphibia） |
| lit red | relativel |
| ， | － $\mathrm{mal}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$－co－der ${ }^{\text {ma－tous }}$ |
|  | Mal |
| mal－ac | pl．［NL． |
|  | nearly or exactly pquiv． |
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| a＇tion，$n$（L．mala－ |  |
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 wing.] Zooll. a Having soft fins. b Pert. to the Malacopteri.

 sive division of teleost fishes having all or neary all the in
rays soft and not spiny. It is variously limited, in old classifications nearly cooxtensive with Pryysostom, but in
later classifications, if recognized, sometimes practicall

 orrpaxov shell of a testacean. J Zool. One of the two sub-
classes into which the Crustacea are commonly divided. Its members are of comparatively high organization and
often of considerable size. In all except one order the thorax is composed of eight, and the abdomen of seven, The napisius stage sis usually passed much through in the egg. The group includes fresh and sased water forms and some
living on land. It is commonly divided into the orders Phyllocarida, Schizopoda, Decapoda, ,stomatopoda, Cuma-
cea, and Arthrostraca. - mal'a-cos'tra-can ( $-\mathrm{kän}$ ), $a . \&$ cea, and Arthrostraca.- mala-co
n. mal'a-cos'tra-cous (-kus), $a$
mal/ad-just'ment (mal'̆̆-jŭst'měnt), n. Poor or inade-malad-min'ls-ter
malad-min'Is tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), $n$. Bad administration; $\mathrm{mal}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}$-drolt $t^{\prime}$ (mant $1^{\prime} \dot{a}$-droit $; 277$ ), $a .[\mathrm{F}$. See MALOf a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful. - mal/a-droit'ly, adv.-mal/a-drolt'ness, $n$.
 malade ill, sick, fr. L. male habitus, i. e., ill-kept, not in
good condition. See mal-; HabIT.] 1. Any disease of the human body; a distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proeeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic func tions; esp., a lingering or deep-seated dis
3. Deterioration due to growth of bacteria Syn. - Disorder, sickness, ailment, illness. See diskase. Mal'a-ga (mal' $\dot{a}-\mathrm{g} \dot{a}), n$. 1. A city and a province of Spain, on the Mediterranean. Hence, Malaga grapes, wines.
2. Wine from the province of Malaga, Spain. Malaga white wine, rich, and of resinous aroma, and either dry or sweet. Also, by extension, any of certain similar wines.
3. A sweet, white, firm-fleshed grape much cultivated in Spain and widely exported.
Mal/a-gas'y (măl' $\dot{a}-$ Maxs $^{\prime} 1$ ), $n$. 1. sing. \& pl. A native of in varying degrees of purity and admixture, with some inin varying degrees of purity and admixture, with some inthree groups: the Sakalavas, of the western coast, who are eastern coast, of purer Malay blood and type;
2. sing. \& pl. In a restricted sense, one of the natives of
3. The Malay language of Madagascar. See Mala yo-Poly

Mal/a-gas'y, a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, See Malagasy, $n$.
 especially characterized by many genera and species of different from those of the A frican mainland.
 aise ease.] Med. An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or
of being sick or indisposed. mal'a-kin (max' $\dot{a}$-kini), $n$. [Gr. maлaкós soft + -in.] Pharm. A yellow erystalline substance used as an antipyretic and
antirheumatic. It is a condensation product of salicylic antirheumatic. It is a condens
malandria blisters or pustules behind the knee, especially in horses.] Veter. A chronic eczema seen usually in horses on the posterior or flexion surface of the knee in the form of transverse fissures or cracks in the skin, either dry or dis-
charging serum or pus. It is similar to sallenders of the charging serum or pus. It is similar to sallenders of the
hind leg in front of the hok. Also formerly used in
the sing.- malan-dered (derd), mal'an-drous (-drüs), a. the sing.- mal'an-dered (-derd), mal'an-drous (-drüus), a.
ma-lan'ga (mälan'gä), $n$. [Native name in Cuba.] a A
West Indian araceous plant (Xanthosoma sagittifolium), West Indian araceous plant (Xarge ovate-sagittate leaves. It is often cultivated in
wreenhouses. b The potatolike farinaceous root of this greent. It is. an important vegetable in Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands
mal'a-pert (mal ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$-pirt), $a$. [

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taught, ill-bred; mal ill + apert adroit, intelligent; apert, prop., open, being confused with espert skillful, adroit (cf pudent; saucy; pert. Shak. $\overline{\text { w }} n$. A malapert person. pudent; saucy; pert. Shak. $\bar{n}$. A malapert person.
Are you growing malapert?
of my authority? force me to make us
Dryden
Mal'a-popertiy, adv.-mal'a-pert/ness, $n$.
Mala-prop, Mrs. (max $/ d$-prop). [From the French mal à Rivals," noted for her blunders in the use of words. mal'a-prop-1sm (Yz'm), $n$. [Malaprop (see Malaprop,
Mrs.) + -ism.] A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so
 mal-ap'ro-pos' (mal-ap'rō-pō), a. [. na a propos ; nal portune. - adv. Unseasonably; inappropriately.
 Zool. A genus con
sisting of the electric catfish, syn. of Torpedo (which see)
 Pertaining to the cheek, or the sides of the head. In hu man anatomy, designating, pertaining to, or in the region of a smanll quadrangular bone (usually called the jugal in other animals) forming the prominence of the cheek and part of the outer wall and floor of the orbit as well as part point, the most prominent point on the malar bone. Malar CRANIOMETRY,
ma-la'ri-a (mádiárǐa; $\dot{a}$; 115), $n$. [It., contr. fr, mala aria bad air. See malice; Air.] 1. Air infected with a nox ous substance capable of engendering disease; esp., an un2. Med. A febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations from the soil, but now known to b due to the presence in the red blood corpuscles of anima parasites of the genus Plasmodium. It occurs in attacks or paroxysmos, each marked by a chill followed by high
fever and sweating, and is usually either intermittent or remittent. There are three principal types of the disease the tertian, quartan, and wativo-autumnal fevers, due
different species. See malaria parasite, A Nopheces.
ma-la'ri-al (- $\grave{\prime})$, ma-la'rl-an (-ăn), ma-la'ri-ous ( $(\breve{u}$ b $), ~$
Of or pert. to, or infected by, malaria. - malarfal catarrha fever. See heartwatrr. - m. fever. = malaria, 2 . malaria parasite. nute protozoans of the genus Plasmodoum (syn Hzma-
tozoons which in
their adnlt condition live in the tis-
sues of mosquitees sues of mosquitoes
of the genus Anoph-
oles (which see) and eles (which see) and
when transferred
to the blood
 man, by the bite of Malaria Parasites. 1,2 , 4 Flagellated
 sporozoites, enter going sporulation, and finally destroying the corpuscles tmasil spores called merozoltes. An ind infinite but not unlim ited number of such generations may follow, but if mean while the host is bitten by a mosquito, the parasites develo
into gametes in the stomach of the insect. These conju gate, the zygote thus produced divides, forming spores, and eventually sporozoites, which, penetrating to the salivary
glands of the mosquito, may be introduced into a new host. Tlands of the mosquito, may be introduced into a new host The attacks of the disease coincide with the and products
of the corpuscles and liberation of the spores and
of growth of the parasites into the blood plasma. Several species of the parasite are distinguished, as $P$, vivax, pro ducing tertian malaria; $P$. malarix, producing quartan malaria; and $P$.(subgenus Lavarania)
fng æstivo-autumnal fever.
 perfect assimilation or nutrition. ma'late (mallat), $n$. [L. malum apple : of. F.
malic.] Chem. A salt or ester of malic acid.
na'lax (mā'laks), v. t.; MA'Laxed (-lăkst) ; MA'Lax-ing
 soft.] To sorten by kneadig, rubbing, mixing, or by stir ring with some thinner substance, as, especially, drugs in
 Apparently watching her go through the process of malaxing
and dispensing the food several times. mal'ax-ate (maI'ak-sāt ; má-lak'sāt), v. t. To malax. mal'ax-a'tion ( $-\mathrm{s} \overline{\mathrm{a}}$ 'shŭun), n. [L malaxatio.] 1. The action of softening; specif. : a Pharm. The act of softening by mixing with a thinner substance, the formation of ingred ents into a mass for pills or plasters. b A form of
performed by a kneading movement of the flngers.

2. Zoöl. The method employed by certain wasps to reader their prey inactive by biting it on the neek. mal'ax-a/tor (mal'ak-sā/ter), $n$. One that malaxates ; esp. or donine for grinding, kneading, or stirring into a pasty for mixing mortar
 ing. See malax.] Bot. A genus of European terrestrial orchids consisting of M. paludosa, the bog orchis, a small
bog herb bearing two leaves and a loose raceme of delicat greenish yellow flowers. greenish (mén lowers.
insula or its inhabitants ; Malayan, - Malay apple a Th esculent fruit of a myrtaceous tree (Caryophyllus malac esculent fruit of a myrtaceous tree (Caryophylus malac-
censis) of Asia and Polynesia; also, the tree. The fruit is
about the size and shape of an apple. b The rose apple.-
 Ma-lay' (mál-ă' ; mā'lă), n. 1. A member of the dominan brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and the group of islands extending thence to Timor and from Timor north to Luzon, thus including Sumatra, Java, See Ma, the Philipp
2. Specif. : A member of the Orang Malayu, or Malay tribes of the Malay Peninsula and parts (clietly coasta regions) of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and adjacent smal
islands. They are skillful seamen and were fornerly noted for piracy ; inland, they are rice cultivators. They have some native manufactures. Nearly all are Sunni Moham medans; they use the Arabic character in writing
3. The language of the Malays. See Malayo-Polynesian 4. One of a breed of domestic fowls having a strawberry
comb. In the cock the plumace is somewhat like, but comb. Th the cock the plumage is somewhat like, but
darker than, that of the black-breasted red game. The
hen is chiefly dark cinnamon brown. Similar baptams, cal
Mal'a-ya'lam (mal/áyä'lám), $n$. The Dravidian Ianguage from about the 9 th century. Its literature is almost ex clusively Brahmanical, and it contains a large infusion of Sanskrit words. Originally it employed the Vatteluttu character for its alphabet, but under Hindu influence the Ma-lay/an (mä-1āan), a. Pertaining to, resembling, or designating, the Malays or their language, customs, Malayan alphabets. The chief Malayan alphabets are the
Battak of central Sumatra, the Refang and the Lampong in
southeastern Sumatra, the Bugi and the Maksear in Cele. bes, the Tagala and the Visayain the Philippines. Those of while the eastern Malay alphabets, of which Tagala may be taken as the type, are probably derived from early al
phabets of the eastern coast of India. - M. bear, the sun bear. - M. camphor, Malay camphor. See Bonngol. - M race, Ethnol, one of the ive 17arieties comprising the non-
inated by Bumenbach in
Negritic inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula and Oceania. The typical Malay is short, of slight frame, and brachy lank, straight, and black the nose is generally the hai the eyes large and only sligitly, if at all, oblique. A pecalled amok. In disposition they are brave and courteous but callous to suffering, indolent, and improvident. The many viewing them as a Mongolian offshoot. It is now customary to distinguish them from the linguistically
allied Polynesians as well as from the Indonesians, who may be a cross between the two. Cf. Malayo-Poivnesian - M. bubregion, Zoögeog, a subdivision of the Oriental
region, including the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Is-
lands, and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago to Wallace'sline. Ma-lay'o-(mä-1ā $\bar{\delta}-$-). Combining form for Malayan, mean ing, of a Malayan character, belonging (in part) to the Malay an ruce or language; as in Ma-la'yo-In'do-ne'sian, Ma-lay'o-
Jav's-nese' Ma-lay'o-Ne-gr'to.
Ma-lay'oid (-oid), a. Resembling the Malays in type or character: related to the Malays.
Ma-lay'o-Pol'y-ne'sian, $a$. Pertaining to both the Ma lays and Polynesians; designating, or belonging to, the linguistic stock which includes these two races.
Malayo-Polynesian languages, a family of agglutinative lan-
guages spoken in the area extending from Madagascar in guages spoken in the area extending from Madagascar in
the west, through the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to Hawaii and Haster Island in the east, and including practically all the native languages of Oceania with ex-
ception of the Australian, Papuan, and Negrito languages. ception of the Australian, Papuan, and Negrito languages. These languages fall into three subfamilies, of which some
authorities consider the Melanesian, some the Polynesian,
as the most archaic. The Malay subfamily is the best developed, having a considerable literary development in
some languages, as Javanes. The affnity of the Cham some languages, as Javanese. The affnity of the Cham language of Cambodia with the Tagala group, and of the possible origin of the Malayo-Polynesian family in East origin, esp. of the relatively modern Malay subfamily (see
AgGLUTINATIVE LANGUGEs). Following is a classification AGGLUTIN
(p. 1304).


food, fŏot; out, oil ; chair ; go ; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{ch}$ in $\mathbf{G}$. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §ş in Goide. ink; then, thin; nature, verdure ( 250 ) ; $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{ch}$ in G . ich, ach (144); boN; yet; zh $=$
Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

TABLE OF MALAYO－POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES．

|  | Braver． | Grour． | Lavglagesand Dialects．＊ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CHibf Lo- } \\ \text { CAITTY. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Mavanese }}{\text { Malayo－}}$ | Malay． | Achinese，Battak，Bugi，Dyak， <br> Makasser，Lampong，Malay， Nicobarese，Rejung． | Malay Penin sum，Suma Celebes bars，etc |
|  |  | Javanese． | Kavi（extinct），Javancee，Ma－ durcse，Sundanese，Balinese， Snssnk． | Java，Madura Sunda，etc． |
|  | Tagala． | Tagala． | Tusalog，Batan，Bicol，Tbanar， Ilocaro，Pampango，Pancasi－ （Sulu），Menoho，Montes． | Philippinge Islanda． |
|  |  | Formosan． <br> Malagasy． | Formosan． $\qquad$ <br> Malagasy |  |
|  |  | Cham－ Selung． | Cham or Tiam；Selung． | Cambodia．Ma ay Peninau Archipelago |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sawaior } \\ \text { Marori } \end{gathered}$ |  | Itawaiian，Tuamotu，Tahitian， Marquesan：Maori ：Samoan， Tokelau，Ellice；Co tral；Tongan，Nine． | Polynesia． |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Microne- } \\ & \text { sian or } \\ & \text { Tarapon. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Caroline Gilbertese，Ladrone， Mayshail． | Micronesia． |
|  | Melane－ RIan or Fijian． |  | Banks Iblands Fifi，New Cale－ donia，Loyalty lelands，Neu Guinea，New Mebrides，Solo－ mon Islands | Melanesia |
|  | Melano－ Papuan． |  | Kiriwina，Misima，Tagula．ete， of Louisiade Archipelago． |  |

than sex；as，＂a mate tiger＂（Shak）；＂a male
tree＂（Gulbert White）；male children＂（Josh． xvi．2）a memple choir）；His poetry is masculine plain，concentrated，and eniergetic＂（Landor）， ＂The great and maseutine virtues，constancy，
 （otten opposed to boyish，chilitdish）commonly
suggests a nauls finer sugrests a naan＇s finer qualities，esp．courage voice turning again toward childish treble， voice turning again to ward childish treble
Shak．），What more munty exercise than
Sunting？（Waton）；＂1 thought it neither manhy 1 nor honorable not to dare farther＂（Cole－
ridge）＂The truest honor［is］the manly confes－ ridge）；＂The truest honor［is］the manly confes－
sion of wrong＂（Thackeray）．MANLIE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine
qualities or（esp．）foibles；as，mantike blunt－ ness；manlike，he failed to understand her si－
Ience．MANMsH（compare the implications of womanish，chidish）is a term of contempt；as
compared with the corresponding use of mas－ compare it expresses affected rather than of mataral qualities；；as，＂a woman impudent and mannish
grown＂（Shak．）；a mannish costume ，I hate

 control：＂I toiled manfully at the review till
two oclock＂（cooll）．InIut a stroner word than masculine suggests the quatities belong－
ing to fully developed manhood as，＂Ye chiofly wifile developed manhood to think and feel，deep－
chested Chapman and firm－footed Ben＂（Low－ chested Chapman and firm－foted Ben＂（Low－
ell）；a virile style．See FrMALE． malo agartc．See AgAric， m．，2．－ m
tus．－ m ．berry，the berry of male cofiee．-m ． coll，in seed plants，the generative cell．－-m cols．
fee，a kind of coffe so that a single round seed（peaberry，or male
produced． m ．fern，a European fern（DVyopteris

 mal conformotion admilation．
 portion of parts．
mal＇con－tent（mxllkn－tent＇），a．［F．，fr．mal ill + con－ satisfied；esp．，dissatisfied with the government．
mal＇con－tent $t^{\prime}, n$ ．［F．］1．One discontented；esp．，a dis－ contented subject of a government；a political agitator． 2．A state of discontent
male（mā1），a．［F．mâle，OF．masle，mascle，fr．L．mascu－
lus male，masculine，din．of mas a male．Cf．masculine， marry，v．t．］1．a Designating，or of or pertaining to，a man or human being of the sex which begets young，or pro－
duces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized，or，in a wider sense，any animal of corresponding sex，or the functions，organs，and parts pertaining esp．to it ；- op posed to jemale．See sex．ob Bot．By enaiogy，pertain－ ing to or designating any plant organ or reproductive hody which accomplishes fertilization or fecundation，or the plant which bears such organs；as，a male gamete，a male
gametophyte，a male willow．With respect to seed plants， gametophyte，a male willow．With respect to seed plants， male is loosely used as an equivalent of staminate．
RES In Zoöl．\＆Bot．，the male sex is indicated
解番 In Zoal．\＆Bot．，the male sex is indicated by the symbol of Mars（ $\delta$ ）．
2．Suitable to
2．Suitable to the male sex；characteristic or suggestive 3．Consisting of males；as，a male choir
3．Consisting of males；as，a male choir．
4．Denoting an inteusity or superiority of the character istic qualities of anything；－contrasted with female． All its lordly male sapphires．R．Brownn 5．Mech．Adapted for fitting into another corresponding prece（the female piece）which is hollow；as，a male gauge，
for gauging the size or shape of a hole；a male screw，etc． for gauging the size or shape of a hole；a male aciew，etc． rul，vinile．Male（opposed to female）applies to animals
and plants as well as to human beings，and atways suggests sex：masculine（opposed to feminine）denotes that（esp．
strength，vigor，and the like）which belongs to or is char－ strength，vigor，and the like）which belongs to or is char－
acteristic of men，and frequently suggests gender rather

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ferry）is produced．－m．forn，a European fern（Dryoptel the tapeworn．See DrYopterig．－m．flef．C，FIEF MAscu the same．Obs．－m．jalap，a kind of jalap from the Mexican plant Ipomea oria abonsis，more feebly cathartic than true jalap．－m．kola，an African clusiaceous tree Garcima
hola）；also，its seed，which resembles the kola nut in kola）；also，its seed，which resembles the kola nut in
shape，but contains no caffeine．－m．nervine，the yellow shape，but contains no caffeine．－m．nervine，the yellow －m．orchis，a European terrestrial orchid（Orchis moscula） with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike．Its tubers yield the drug salep．－m．pronucleus，Biol，the
pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoon or pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoon or mion．－mime or rhyme．MAsculine rime．
male（māl），$n$ ．A human being of the male sex；hence，
any organisin of that sex any organisn of that sex．
 Ma＇le－bol＇ge（mä＇la－bōi＇jā），$n$ ．［It．，evil trenches．］In
Dante＇s＂Inferno，＂the eighth circle of heil，so called from the ten rock－bordered trenches，or bolge，which bound it．
 cal system of Maiebranche，the French metaphysician．Its fundamental doctrine is that the mind cannot have knowl－ edge of anything external to itself except through its re－
lation to God．He says，＂We see all things in God．＂ mal＇e－dI＇cent（mal＇e．di＇sent），a．［L．maledicens，p．pr．of maledicere to speak inl．］Addicted to，or of the mature of， evil speaking ；slanderous．Obs．or R．S S Sir L．Sandys．
 dicere to speak ill，to curse ；male ill＋dicere，to say ：ef．
F．malédiction．See mal－，Malice，Diction ；cf．Malison． F．malédiction．See mal－，malicr，diction ；cf．mallson．］
1．a proclaiming of evil against some one；a cursing；imı－ 1．A proclaiming of evil against some one；a cursing；inn－
precation；a curse or execration；－opposed to benediction． 2 A speaking evil；slander；state of being spoken ill of or slandered．
Syn．－Execration，denunciation，anathema．See curse．
mal＇e－dic＇to－ry（－dik＇to－rI）$a$ ．Of the nature of，or like，
a malediction．（fuk＇shŭn），$n$ ．［See malefacror．］An evil
mal＇e－fac＇tion（－fak＇se
deed offense ；crime；a malum in se or malum prohibitum． deed；offense ；crime；a malum in se or malum prohibitum． mal＇e－fac／tor（mal／e－făk＇tẽre ；277），n．［L．；fr．malefacere
to do evil；male ill，evil＋facere to do．See malice；


FACT．］One guilty of a malefaction；esp．，one guilty of Syn．－Evildoer，criminal，culprit，felon，convict ma－leinc（má－lé＇11s），$a$ ．［L．maleficus：cf．F．maléfique See malefaction．］Doing mischief ；causing harm or evil
hurtful ；baleful． hurtful；baleful． ma－lef＇ic，A malefic aspect or star，as Saturn 2．A practicer of malefic arts．Obs．
mal＇e－fice（mă1／e－fris），$n$ ．［L．maleficium：cf．F．maléfice See malefactor．］1．An evil deed；an evil enchantment sorcery．Obs．or Archaic．
2．Astrol．Malefic or bale
 malfeasance．］1．Evil action；also，an evil deed．
2．Maleficent or malefic quality or character ；noxiousness． ma－lef＇i－cent（－sěnt），a．［See maleric．］Doing evil to others；harmful ；mischievous；malefic；also，criminal． mal e－f1＇cial（mal／e－físh／al），a．Maleficent ；injurious．$R$ ma－le＇ic（má－lèrik），a．［Cf．F．maléique．See malic．］ Chem．Pert．to or designating a crystalline，dibasic acid $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$ ，obtained by heating malic acid，and other mal＇e－o（mæ1＇e－ō），n．$n l$ ．－eos（ $-\bar{o} z$ ）．［From its native nale－0（m风1e－ō），n．；pl．－EOS（－ōz）．［From its native
name．］A megapode of Celebes（Megacephalon maleo），that lays its eggs in holes in sandy beaches instead of in mounds． It is glossy blackish brown with pinkish under parts．
 after Chretien Guiliaume de Lamoignon do Malesherbes French statesman．］Bot．A genus of South American undershrubs constituting the family Malesherbiacea（orde Hypericales）．They are distinguished by the large yellow racemose flowers，with a tubular calyx，the sepals exceed
ing the petals．They are related to the passion flowers． ma－lev＇0－lence（má－lév＇ó－lens），n．［L．malevolentia．Se MALEvOLENT．］Quality or state of being malevolent；evil disposition toward another；inclination to injure others ill will．See malice，Syn．
ma－lev＇o－lent（－lĕnt），a．［L．malevolens，－entis；male il］ + volens，$p$ ．pr．of velle to be willing or disposed，to
wish．See malce；voluntary．］1．Wishing evil；dis－ posed to injure others：rejoicing in another＇s misfortune rising from，or indicative of，ill will
2．Astrol．Having a baleful influence；malefic．Obs． Syn．－Ill－disposed，envious，mischievous，evil－minded ma－lev＇o－lent，$n$ ．1．A malevolent person．Obs．or $R$ ．
2．A strol．A baleful influence．
mal－fea＇sance（mal－fé＇zăns；277），n．［F．malfaisance， fr．mulfaisant injurious，doing ill；mal ill，evil＋faisan doing，p．pr．of faire to do．See mal－，feasible ；cf．malef icence．］The doing of an act which a person ought not to
do；evil conduct；an illegal deed；－often used of official niscouduct Contr．with nisfeasance，nonfeasance．
mal－fea＇sant（－zănt），a．［F．malfaisant．］Evil－doing．－ ．One who does evil ；a criminal
mal＇for－ma＇tlon（mal＇for－nnáshŭn），n．Ill formation；ir regular，anomalous，abnornal，or wrong formation or struc usual structure．See teratology．b A malformed organ

## ism or part

by，malfod（mxl－fômd＇），a．Having，or characterize malle（ $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{l}$ ， malique ］Org Clum．D．L．warm an apple $\mathbf{F}$ tallizable，diabasic hydroxy acid，or pertinig to，a crye ring in three optically different modification－called aiso ydrorysuccinic acid．Ordinary malic acid，which in dilute
olntions is levorotatory，occurs free or in the form of malates in various plant juices，as in apples，grapes，goose berries，thubarb，mountain－ash
forms can be made artificially．
mal＇Ice（măiris），$n$ ．［F．malice，fr．L．malitia，fr．malue bad，ill，evil．Cf．Mauabr．］1．Badness；harmfulness．Obs． 2．Astron．The supposed sinister influence of certain heav 3．Ennity of heart；malevolence；ill will；a spirit de lighting in harm or mistiortune to another；a disposition to njure another；a malignant design of evil．＂Nor se down aught in malice
Envy，hatred ond

4. Law. The state of mind manifested by an intent to commit an unlawful act; willfulness in the commission mind under which an illegal act is committed without any cause which in law will justify, excuse, or extenuate it Legal malice, therefore, may, but does not necessarily, person injured (malice in sense 3 above), or it may consist showing itself in utter, or wicked recklessness or wanton disregard of the rights of others. The use of the phrase malice aforethought, or its legal equivalent, is, at common
law, necessary to the validity of an indictment for murder. law, necessary to the validity or an indictment for murder.
It is held, however, that it does not import any definite
lapse of time before the commission of the intended act, but only that it must have been deliberately entertained prior to, and at the time of, the commission
ness, animosity malignity, maliciousness, rancor, viru lence, venom. See ressitment.
mal'Ice (ma15s), v. $t$. $\& i$. To regard with malice; to wis
or try to injure; to harbor or cherish malice. Obs. or try to injure ; to harbor or cherish malice. Obs.
ma-11'olous (má-IIsh'üs), a. [OF. malicius, F. malicicux
fr. L. matitiosus. See malrce.] 1. Indulging or exercising r. L. malitiosus. See malice.] 1. Indulging or exercising malice; harboring ill will or enmity.
2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will
2. Proceeding from hatred or ill will ; dictated by malice as, a malicious report; malicious mischief.
3. Law. Characterized by, or involving,
or done with, wicked or mischievous intentions ; having, wrongful and done intentionally without just cause or excuse; as, a malicious act. See malice, $n$.
4. Astrol. Sinister-omened. Obs.
5. Med. Malignant; virulent. Obs.
6. Clever; cunning. Obs.

Syn. - Ill-disposed, evil-minded, mischievous, envious, invidious, spiteful, resentful, bitter, rancorous, virulent,
venomous, baleful, sinister, unpropitious.- Malicious, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is MALICious which
is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sonetimes used to imply a feeling of satisfaction at the failures or misfortunes of others; malevolent emphasizes evil will, "How' many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man" (Spectator); "The malicious remark of
the Greek epigrammatist on mariage. that its two
days of happiness are the first and the last" (Jolnson) days of happiness are the first and the last "(Johnson) their I shall be mulicious enough to "be amused with
breath to be drawn withes" (Shelley) "There is no free breath to be drawn within the sphere of so malevolent an
influence "(Hawlhorne), "Swift's perpetual malevolence
to Dryden "(Johinson); "The let to Dryden" (Joinson); The letter was, written with
malewolence enough" (Cowper). MAligNANT implies viru-
lenceorintense and active ifl will; MALIGN (chiefly poetical) connotes esp. baleful influence; as, "If certain critics were as clear-sighted as they are matignant, how great
would be the benefit to be derived from their virulent would be the benefit to be derived from their virulent
writings, "(Shelley); "Envy is at best a very malignant
passion " (Fielding); "The nobler but weaker nature was passion,"' (Fielling ); '" The nobler but weaker nature was
crushed under a malignunt force which was stronger yet crushed under a malignunt force which was stronger ye
meaner than itself, (Froulle); "malignant cunning,
(Pariman): "planets, rushing from aspect matign " ton), "a soul that spurns the crowd's malign control " (Gif
 malicious abandonment, Law, the desertion of a wife by the
husband, or vice versa, without just canse. $m$ mischief,
Law, willful and unlawfulinjury to the property of another tonness, or disregard o others' rights. This was an olfense at common law. - m. probecution, Law, a wanton prosecution by legal process in
a criminal proceeding, or, in some cases or jurisdictions, a criminal proceeding, or in some cases or jurisdictions,
in a civil proceeding, without probable cause. ma-11'clous-1y, adv. In a malicious spirit or manner.
 ma-lign' (madin't), a. [OF. matigne, malin, F. malin a bad kind or nature; malus bad + the root of gemus birth, race, kind. See malice, gender; cf. benion, malignant.]

1. Having an evil disposition toward others; harboring violent enmity ; malevolent; malignant ; malicious ; spiteful; Witcheraft to benign.
2. Tending to injure. Avil unpropitious parits. Bacon 2. Tending to injure; evil ; unpropitious; pernicious 3. Malignant; virulent ; as, a malign ulcer. Bacon. Syn. - See MALIcrous.
ma-lign' (má-lin'), v. i.; ma-ligned' (-lind'); ma-Lyon'-
ing. [Cf. OF. malignier, L. malignare. See malian, a.] To utter, think, or feel evil or malice; also, to plot. Obs ma-lign', v. $t$. 1. To have or indulge malice or hatred toward; to abuse injure; also, to resent; begrudge. Ols.
The people practice what minchiefs and villainieg they will The penple practice what mischiafs and villainies they will
againat private men, whom they malign by stealing their goode,
or murdering them. 2r murdering them.
3. To utter great evil of ; to traduce; defame; slandenser. Syn. - See Asperse. . ma-lig'nan-cy (má-lyg/nđ̆n-š), $n$. [See malignant.] State
or quality of being malignant; specif. : a State of being a

malignant; disloyalty or disaffection to a government.
Obs or $H i s t . ~ S e e ~ m a l i g N A N T, ~$
$n$. tendency to a fatal issue as the malionancy of a tumor c Evil, malign, or baleful nature; noxiousness.
d Extreme malevolence ; bitter enmity; malice; as, Shak. nancy of heart. e A maliguant quality or practice. Syn.-Malice, malevolence, malignity
ma-11g'nant (mdillg'ıănt), a. [L. malignans, antis, p. pr, of mialignate, malignari, to do or make maliciously: cf . OF against a government; malcontent; as in church malignant or mallgnant charch, a term applied by the Fathers to anti christian people and by the eary Protestants to the Church of Rome. Specif., Ing. Mist., in the ith century, applied by the Parliamentary party to the Royalists or vice versa 2. Med. Tending or threatening to produce death; viru lent; as, malignant diphtheria, maligntmit tumor, etc.
4. Having a baleful influence; nalign; malefic ; as, a ma lignant star or aspect. "Malignant care." Macaulay. 4. Poisonous; deleterious; as, muthignant plants. Obs. 5. Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause dis tress, actuated or characterized bent on evil; malicious Syn. - See malicious. malignant fever, fever in which degenerative changes take
place in the blood, as in certain forms of malarial fever - m. pmphoma. = HoDGKIN's DISEASE. - m. cedema. cedema attended with a spreading inflammation and subsequent gangrene. - m, pustule, the initial lesion of anthrax, charthe virus, of a vesicle or pustule which first enlarges and then breaks down into an unhealthy ulcer.-m. tumor or turnour, a tumor which tends to become generalized in dif ferent parts of the body, to recur after extirpation, and
eventually to cause death. Such tumors are mainly carcinomata and sarcomata.
ma-lig'nant, $n$. A person rebellious against God or hostile to religion, or disloyal to a government ; a malcontent Specif. [cap.]: Eng. Hisl. Au adherent of Charles I.; Royalist; a Cavalier;-so called by the opposite party. Also, as used by the Puritan
their ecclesiastical opponents.
 Yng). [L. malignus malign + fy.] To make malign orma-ma-lig'ni-ty (-tĭ), n.; pl.-TiEs (-tılz). [F. malignité, L. mle lignitus.] 1. State or quality of being malignant; specif, a Disposition to do evil; virulent enmity; malignancy malice ; spite. b Extreme evilness of nature or influence perniciousness; heinousness; as, the malignity of fraud Archaic. $\quad$ Harmfulness, injuriousness; noxiousness Archaic. Virulence ; deadiy quality; malignancy.
5. Usually in $p l$. A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.
 LiN'aER-1NG. [F. malingre sickly, weakly; orig. uncert.] ma-lin'ger-er (-err), $n$. A soldier or a sailor who feigns himself sick or who induces or protracts an illness, in order to avoid doing his duty; hence, in general, one who shirks his duty by pretending illness or inability
 doctrine that the world is on the whole bad. - ma'list, n. - ma-lis'tic (m $\left.{ }^{\prime}-1 \mathbf{l}^{\prime} \mathbf{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{trk}\right), a$.
mal'1-son (nad'íz'n;-s'n), $n$. [OF, maleicson, L. maledictio. See malediction ; ef benison.] 1. Malediction;
curse; execration. curse ; execration.
6. A hard or cruel person ; a torment. Dial. Eng. 2. Alkin (mô'kin; 277), maw'kin, $n$. [Dim. of Maud, the
mal proper name. Cf. arimalinin.] 1. Orig., a female proper name, applied esp. to a woman of the lower classes and to a specter or familiar spirit, as one in the form of a cat. Obs. 2. A slattern; a drab. Obs. or Dial. Eng
7. a A mop, as one used by bakers to clean out ovens. Obs. or Dial. Eng. b A mop or sponge attached to a jointed 4. A scarecrow or guy Obs or Dial. Eng
8. A scarecrow or guy. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
name. Scot. \& Dial. Eng
mall (môl; in Pall Mah, the 17th c. pron. nnĕl, from association with $F$. mait, remains in the usualu, pronunciation. Cf. Pall Mall), n. [ME. malle, F. mail, L. malleus. Cf, maLleus, mavl.] 1. The mallet used in the 2. The game of pall-mall-mall
9. The game of pall-mall
10. A place or alley for playing the game of pall-mall, or mall; a pall-mall. Hence: A public walk; a shaded walk. The Mall, St. James's Park, London, originally a
pail-mall alley and later made a fashionable promenade.

 of the sect of followers of imam
Malik ibn Anas (d. $755 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D}$.), of
Arabia and northern Africa. Mal'fk-ite (mal Yk-It), $n$. A A c appendagee of chilopod myr-
member of that one of the four




mallard ( mxilard), $n$. $[F$. malart, orig.
 ble of being extended or shaped by beating with a ham mer, or by the pressure of rollers. Many metals are nalle able. Gold is the mostso, having beendeater silver copper $7{ }^{\frac{1}{0} \sigma 0 \sigma}$ inch thick. Then follow, in order, silver, copper, steel are malleable, cast iron and hard steel are not. The so-called maileable, or maileableized, cast iron, or, popularly, malleabieiron, is cast iron made from a certain variety of pig iron (called in the United States malleable pig iron) suitabl for conversion into a crude wrought iron aiter casting ade
without subsequent fusion. Malleable castings are made from this pig iron by melting, treating when molten, casting in the ordinary way, and finally treating the brittle product by packing in hematite ore or iron scale and subsimply called malleable in the American iron and steel trade, simpt the material is sometimes referred to as run steel. The
term malleable iron has also the older meaning (still uniterm malleable iron has also the older meaning (still uni2. Susceptible of being fashioned or molded.
11. Susceptible of bei
mal'le-a-ble-ize (-iz), v. $l$. To make malleable, as cast

 LE-AT'ING ( $-\bar{a} t /$ Ing $)$. [L. malleatus hammered, fr. malleus a hammer. See mall. 1 To hammer; to beat into a plate, sheet, or leal, as a metal.
malle-a'tion (-a/bun), n. [LL. mallealio.] 1. Act or process of malleating, or 2. A mark or Archate
12. Med. Sudden like one made by malleating. pounding on the body, in certain nervous disorders.
 malleation; as, malleatory chorea.
mallee (ma'e), $n$. [Native name.] a Any of several low-growing Australian eucalypts, esp. E. aumosa and $E$. oleosa. b The dense brushwood or thicket formed by these plants. Australia.
Mallee country or district. Any of the regions of Vicwith mallee; also, the several regions, collectively.
mal'le-in (mal'e-in), $n$. [L. malleus a disease of equines, perh. glanders $+-i n$.$] Veter. A sterilized filtered bouillon$ culture of Bacterium mallei, used in diagnosing for glanders. Its subcutaneous injection into an affected animal
is followed by marked local swelling and a rise of body mal'le-muck (-mak), n. D. mallemoke, malmoke, prop companion to a harpooner; fr. Eskimo mallikpok to follow; as n., a follower. The name was given in D. to the fulmar because it follows the harpooner and settles on the whale.] A large petrel, fulmar, albatross, or other oceanic bird. mal-léo-lar mă-éo-lar; male-o-lar), a. [See malleo gion of the malleoli of the ankle joint.
 malleus hammer. 1 . Anal the rounded tatera projec is the internal malleolus, that of the fibuia the external. 2. Hort. A layer. Rave
13. [Cf. F. malléole.] A kind of
fire arrow. Obs.
maillet, dim. of mail. See malL.]
14. A small maul with a short han-
a chisel or the like.
15. Hence: a A light beetle with

long handle, used in playing cro
quet, hence, by transference, a
croquet parpenter's Mallet; $; 2$
Caryer's Mallet.



MALVAVISCUS

c A person or thing that strikes down, beats, or crughes
a hammer. Obs. d A mace. Obs. © In Cornwall, Eug. a hammer. Obs. d A mace. Obs. O In Cornwall, Eug. mallet (mx1'et: mal' $1 \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{us}$ (nith a mallet; to beat or hammer
 of the three auditory ossicles the hainmer. outermost of a head, neeck, short process, iong process, and handle, or manurivime. The short process and handle are faste, ed
to the tympanic membrane, aud the head articulates with to the tympanic membrave, aud the head articcuates with
the head of the incus. The malleus, which occurs only in mammals, is probably the homolonge of the quadr ote bone lateral perece of the mastax of Rotifera. $c$ One of the
middle pair of Weberian ossicles in certain tishes. middle pair of Weberian ossicles in cera. c . c Ones.
2. [cap.] Zoül. The genus containing the hanner
 lock of wool + фayEiv to eat. . Zooll. A group of insects, in many recent classifications an order, in others a suborder
of Neuroptera or Pseudoneuroptera consisting of the biting lice or bird lice. See cousk. -mal-loph'a-gan (-găn), a.
 Liot. A genus of tropical Asiatic, and Anstralian euphorbiaceous trees having diclinous flowers, the staninate with nu-
merous stanens. A. philippinensis yields the dye kamala. mal/low (malō), n. [ME. malue, AS. mealue, fr. L. malva,
 down Malva genus Malva, esp. the common
wild mallow ( $M$, sylvestris), a Euro-
pean species wlose flowers are mu
cilaginous and demulcent and are used in medicine, or the dwarf
mallow ( $M$. otundifolia); hence, by extension. any plant of the mallow family (Malvaceex).
 n. [LL., of Germanic origin ; of
OHG. mahal assembly, AS. madel Goth. mapl market place.] Law. The hundred court among the Salian Franks, having criminal jurisdictorians), a like court among Anglo- Mallow (Nulva sylres-
tris, Flowern Saxoms or other Germanic races.
 clayey soil containing chalk; marl; also, in brickinaking, an artiffcial mixture of clay and clialk. Dial. Eng.
2. [cap.] Geol. The uppermost of the three division
2. [cap.] Geol. The uppermost of the three divisions of
the Jurassic: in Germany;-called also White Jura. See okoloax, Chart. The formation contains the famou Solenhofen limestone used in lithography.
malm, v.t.; MALMED (mämd); MALM ${ }^{\prime}$ ing. Bricknaking.
To convert (clay and chalk) into artificial malm ; to cover or treat (brick earth) with artificial malm.
Mal-mai'son (mall-mázon), n. [From Malmaison, the palace of the Empress Josephine, near Versailhs.], Hort. guished by the very large flowers, which are white or of various shades of red. b A popular garden rose of the
Bourbon type, with large, full towers of a delicate blush Bourbon type, with large, full Howers of a delicate blush
pink. It was originally named souventr de la Malmatison pink. It was originaly named souvenir de la Malmaizon.
malm brick. ISe日 Malm, n. A kind of high-quality brick
of a light brown or ellowish color, made of malm, or of a light brown or tellowish color, made of malm, or
marl, usaually of an articial malm of clay and chalk. $\underset{\text { small black red-spotted spider ( }}{\text { mal }}$ (La-trodectus malnignattus) of southern
 grained siliceous rock belonging to British Cretaceoous). It passes into a
calcareous variety stone, and alaointo a micaceeous sand-
stone called gaize. The three together cover a large area in southern Englan

 voisie, It. malvasia, malvagia; fr. Somewhat enlarged. Napolis in Malvasia, or Monemvasia, in the Morea.] a A
rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Greece, but rich, sweet, aromatic wine, orig. produced in Greece, but
now also in Spain, Italy, Madeira, and elsewhere. b The mal nu-try'tion (mal'ntu-trish'un), n. Ned. Faulty or im




Org.Chem. Pert. to or designating a white cryatalline diba sic acid, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \cdot\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$, obtained by oxidation of malic acid and otherwise. The malonic esters are of graat value in
the synthesis of various compounds, owing tothe influence
of the acid groups upon the $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ group, which enables its of the acid groups upon the $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ group, which enables its
hydrogen to be replaced by sodium, and that in turn by
 bivalent radical $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ ? CO$)_{2}$, of malonic acid. Cf. Benzoyi ma'loo (ma'lō), $n$, or maloo climber. [Hind. mahwal.] An East Indian cessalpiniaceous climbing slrub (Bauhinia vahlii), which often attains a length of 300 feet. The tough

Mal'o-pe (ualro-pe), $n$. [L., mallow, of Gr. origin.] Bot.
A genus of malvaceous annual lerbs having tribracteate A genus of malvaceous annual herbs having tribracteate
flowers with longitudinal stigmas. The tliree species, natives of the Mediterranean revion, are all cultivated for
their handsome pink or white fowers.
Mal-pighta (mat-pig $1-a), n$. [NL. See Malimatian.] Bot. A genus of tropical American shrubs typifyitg the family Malpighiacex, having leaves usually covered with sy 3 -seeded drupes. which are often edible and are called

## Mal

Mal-pigh'1-a'ce-m ( $\left.-\bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{e}-\overline{\mathrm{e}}\right), n . p l$. [NL.] Bot. A family of tropical herbs or shrubs (order Geraniales), having opposite leaves and yellow or red flowers with a 5-parted glandular calyx and tricarpellary fruit. There are about

 an Italian anatomist.
Maplighian bodides or corpascles. Anat. a The minute
 ities of the uriniferous tubules. They congist of a glo-
merulus of blood vessels, called a Malpighian tuft, surmerulus of blood vessels, called a Malpighian tuft, suror capsule of Bowman, which is a spanall, in inaginated, pouch-
like ox pansion of a uriniferoustube. b The small masses of adenoid tissue formed around the bracheses of the splenic artery in the spleen. - M. cacum, M. fllament, Zoöl.,
a Malpighian tube. - M. cell, Bot.. one of the cella compor ing the outer coating of the seed in mallighiaceous and the epidermis, consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material. It includes the
stratum granulosumand the layers beneath it. - M. pyramid Anat, one of the conical masses (in man 8 to 18 in number)
forming the medullary substance of the kidney and projecting as papiille into the sinus of that organ. They are composed of bundles of straight uriniferous tubes which tubular glands opening into the posterior portion of the alimentary canal in nearly all insects and supposed to
function as urinary organs similar organs are found in function as urinary organsis similar organs are found in
certain my riapods, arachnids, etc. - M. tuft. Anat. See Malpighin boDies. tion, as of the fetus; misplacement
mal-prac'tice (m̌l-prak'tis), $n$. The treatment of a case by a surgeon or physician in a manner contrary to accepted rules and with injurious results to the patient; hence, any professional misconduct or any or futies : wrougdoing A question prospofessional malpras tice or negligence is determined by what might be reason ably required under the circumstances of the case.- mal

Galt mot; m. $, 2, n$. LAS. meall; akin to D. mout 1. A material sw., 1. A material conbisting of grain, generally barley, that sprout. At this stage it is called green malt; this is usually dried in a kiln and sometimes roasted like coffee. The sprouting develops the enzyme diastasc, which is capable
of saccharifying the starch of the malt and also that of raw grain mird and distilling. See diastase.
malt, $a$. Relating to, containing, or made with, malt malt, $v . t$, ; MALT'ED ; MALI'tina. 1. To convert into malt or maltlike materia!', asa, to mall barley.
2. To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, to malt beer; malted milk.
malt, $v . i$. 1. To become malt or maltike ; also, to make 2. To drink malt liquor. Vulgar

Mal-tese ${ }^{\prime}$ (môl-tē ${ }^{\prime}$; -tēes' ; mbl-; 277), a. Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants.
 c Horol. The star wheel of the ordinary going-barrel stop work. Cant. M . dog, one of a breed of ginall lap dog. having long siky white hair. The breed originated in cotton pillow lace with patterns of a rabiesque or geometric
forms, made in Malta, France and England.- M. muhhrom, forms, made in Malta, France, and England. - M. muahroom,
a fleshy parasitic plant of southern Europe (Cynomoriun a fleshy parasitic plant of sout
coccineum ). See (ynomorium.
Mal-teses, $n$. a (sing. \& pl.) One of the natives of Malta,



 Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

Figs. 1 and 2. MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN.
Fig. 3. SkELETON OF ADULT MAN
Fig. 1, FRONTAL VIEW. Fig. 2, DORSAL VIEW. The sides marked A show the muscles of the first layer located immediately below the skin. Those marked B show the important muscles of the deeper layers. Where a muscle is shown in only one of the figures, the number (in pareatheses) of that figure follows the name; as, Temporal (1).

## HEAD AND NECK

1, 2 Occipito-frontalis; 3 Temporal (1);
4 Orbicularis Palpebrarum 5 Zygomaticus Major; 7 Levator Labii Superioris (1); 8 Compressor Nasi (1); 9 Orbicularis Oris (1); 10 Triangularis Menti (1); 11. Depressor Labii Inferioris or Quadratus senti (1);
13 Nasseter (1);
14 Buccinator (1);
15 Auricularis Anterior;
16 Auricularis Superior;
17 Auricularis Posterior;
a Parotid Glan
18 Mylohyoid;
20 Platysma or Platysma Myoides 21 Sternocleidomastoid;
22 Omohyoid (1);
23 Sternothyroid (1) 24 Trapezius (1);
25 Splenius Capitis (2)
27 Levator Anguli Scapulæ (2) 28 Supraspinatus (2).

## TRUNK

29 Pectoralis Major (1);
30 Deltoid;
31 Latissimus Dòrsi
32 Serratus Magnus;
33 Oniquus Abcominis Externus;
34 Anterior Layer of Rectus Ab ${ }_{3}$ dominis (1);
35 Abdominal Aponeurosis (1); 37 Linea Alba (1); 37 Linea Alba (1)
39 Pectoralis Minor (1);
40 Serratus Posticus Superior 41 Obliquus Abdominis Internus 42 Infraspinatus (2);
43 Teres Minor (2);
44 Teres Major (2);
45 Rlomboideus Major (2);
46 Rhomboideus Minor (2);
b Scapula (2);
e 9th Rib (2);
d 10th Rib (2);
e 11th Rib (2);
f12th Rib (2);
47 Serratus losticus Inferior (2);
48 Lumbodorsal Fascia (2);
49 Sacrospinal (2).

## UPPER LIMBS

50 Biceps Flexor Cubiti;
51 Triceps Extensor Cubiti;
52 Brachialis Anticus;
53 Aponeurotic Expansion of Biceps (1);
54 Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior; 55 Supinator Longus;
56 Great Pamar;
58 Flexor Digitorum Sublimis (1); 59 Flexor Carpi Ulaaris;
60 Palmaris Brevis;
61 Extensor Caryi Radialis Brevior; 62 Flexor Longus I'ollicis (1); 63 Pronator Quadratus (1);
64 Flexor Brevis Pollicis (1);
65 Palmaris Longus (cut across
65 Palmaris Longus (cut across in
6 First Dorsal Interosseous Muscle
or Abductor Indicis;
67 First Lumbricalis (1);
68 Fibrous Sheaths of the Tendons;
69 Adductor of the Little Finger;
O Annular Ligament of the Car
pus;
y Head of Humerus (showing Bi-
cipital Groove);
(2); $\stackrel{(2)}{ }{ }_{2}$
r2 Posterior Cubital (2).
3 Extensor Longus Pollicis:
h Inner Condyle of Humerus (2);
i Lower End of Radins (2);
j 4 Tendon of the Extensor Carpi
Radialis Longior (2);
75 Adductor Pollicis (2);
76 Tendons of the Fxtensors (2); 77 Pronator Radii Teres (2); \%8 Palmar Aponeurosis (2)

## LOWER LIMBS

k Anterior Snperior liac Spine (1); \%9 Hiacus (1:
80 Gluteus Mcdins;

81 Tensor Fascie Femoris;
82 Rectus Cruris (1);
83 Psoas Major (1);
84 Pectineus (1);
85 Sartorius;
86 Adductor Longus (1);
87 Adductor
88 Gracilis;
89 Vastus Externus of Quadriceps Exteusor;
90 Vastus Internus of Quadriceps Extensor;
91 Glateus Minimns (1);
92 Superior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
93 Inferior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Ex tensor (1);
m Head of Femur (1);
94 Inferior Extremities of Psoas and Hiacus (1);
95 Adductor Brevis
$n$ l'atella (1);
Head of Fibula (1);
p Inner Condyle of Femur (1);
r Tuberosity of Tibia (1) 97 Gastrocnemius;
98 Soleus;
99 Extensor Longus Digitorum (1) 100 Peroneus Longus;
102 Flexor Longus Digitorum (1) 103 Extensor Proprius Hallucis (1) 104 Annular Ligament of the Ankle (1);

105 Extensor Brevis Digitorum (1); 106 Adductor Hallucis (1); s liac Bone;
t Great Trochanter; 108 Biceps Flexor Cruris (2); 109 Semitendinosus (2); 110 Semimembranosus (2); 111 Plantaris (2);
112 Gastrocnemius (2);
113 Flexor Longus Digitorum (2);
114 Peroneus Tertius (2);
115 Tendon of Tibialis Posticus (2);
117 Pyriformis (2);
118 Gemellus Superior and Gemel lus Inferior (2);
119 Obturator Internus (2);

## HEAD OR SKULL

 Bones of the CraniumA Top of Skull showing Sutures; 1 Frontal;
${ }_{3}$ Parietal'(two in number);
3 Squamous Portion of Occipital;
4 Greater Wing of Sphenoid
5 Squamous Portion of Tempor
(two);
6 Ethmoid
Bones of the Face
7 Nasal (two);
8 Lachrymal (two);
9 Vomer;
10 Maxilla
10 Maxilla or Superior Mazillary
11 Mandible or Inferior Maxillary; 12 Malar (two).
(The I'alatine Bones (two), Turbinated Bones, and the Bones of
the Ear-- Mallens, Incus, and Stapes in each ear-are not shown.)
Principal Features of the Bones of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { eatures of } \\
& \text { the Head }
\end{aligned}
$$

13 Coronoid l'rocess of Mandibie;
13 Corouoid rrocess of Mandibie 15 Styloid Process;
16 Mastoid Process;
17 Zygonatic Arch
${ }^{\text {a }}$ a Sphenofrontal Suture;
c Sphenosquamosal Suture;
a Squamosal Suture;
e Sphenoparietal Suture;
g. ©ccipitomastoid Suture;
h Sagittal Suture;
i Superior Trmporal Line;
k Inferior Teınporal Line;
1 Hyoid Bone.
THORAX OR CHEST
Bones of the Breast
18 First Bone of the Sternum called also Manubrium
or Breast Bone
19 Secoust Bone,
called also Mesosternum ;
20 Ensiform Cartilage or Xiphisternum.

Sternal or True Riss
21 to 27 First to Seventh Ribs in-
Asternal or Fotse Rilss

28 to 32 Fighth to Twelfth Ribs in-
clusive;
(31 and 32 are the Floating Ribs)
(two of each);
m

## TRUNK

Spinal Column
33 Seventh Cervical Vertebra;
34 Twelfth Dorsal, Costal, or Tho
raeic Vertebra;
35 Fifth Lumbar Vertebra;
36 of the Sacrum);
37 Fourth Coccygeal Vertebra, or

## UPPER LIMBS

## Shoutder

38 Clavicle or Collar Bone (two);
39 Scapula or Shoulder Blade (two)
40 Humerus (two)
41 Ulna or Cubit (two);
12 Radius (two);
(p) Bones
tion;
(r) Same in Supine Position.

Bones of the Hand
(43) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal
(43) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal,
or 13ack, Surface);
44) Bones of Ripht Hand (Volar, or
(44) Bones of Right Hand (Volar, or
Paln, Surface);

Paln, Surface);
Diagram $\mathbf{B}$ Bones of the Left Hand
(Darsal surface);
(s) Carpus, or Wrist;
(r) Metacarpus or Yalm;
(u) Phalanges of Thumb and Fin gers.

Bones of the Carpus
45 Lunar, or Semilunar (two);
46 Pisiform (two);
$4{ }^{4}$ 'Triquetrum, or Cuneiform (two),
8 Unciform Bone, or Os Lama
49 Os Magnum (two);
50 Navicular, or Scaphoid (two); 51 Trapezoid (two);

Bones of the Metaearpus
33 to 57 First to Fifth Metacarpal Bones (two of each).

Phalanges ( 28 in all)
58 and 59 First and Secomd Phalanx of Thumb (two of each);
60 Uncual Tuberosity;
61 Proximal, or First, Phalanx of
Index

## 62 Middle, or Second, Phalanx of Index;

 Third Phalanx of Index.LOWER LMMBS
Bones and Principal Parts of Pelvic Girdle
64 Ilium, Os Innominatum, Iliac,
Haunch, or Hip, Bone (two);
66 Ischium;
67 Sacrum;
©8 Brim of Pelvis;
69 True 1elvis.
Bones of Leg
70 Femur, or Thigh Bone (two); 1 Patelia, Rotula, Kneecap, or 22 Tibia or Slifin Bone (two); ${ }_{3} 3$ Fibula (two).

Eones of the Feet
(74) View from Dorsal Surface;
Diagran C Bones of Right Foo (Plantar, or Sole, Surface); (x) Tarsus, or Ankle;
(y) Metatarsus: (y) Metatarsus;

Bones of the Tarsus
75 Talus, Astragalus, or Ankle
Bone (two);
70 Calcaneum, Os Calcis, or Heel - $G$ Calcaneum, Os Catis, or w Internal Proce
7 Cuboid (two);
78, 79, 80 External, Middie, and In
ternal Cuneiform Bone (six in
$81 \begin{gathered}\text { Navicular } \\ \text { (two) } \\ \text { ar } \\ \text { Scaphoid Bone }\end{gathered}$ (two).

Bones of the Metatarsus
$\mathbf{8 2}$ to $\mathbf{8 6}$ First to Fifth Metatarsal B7 Sones (ten in all);
VI First Iligit, Hallux, or Great VII to $\mathbf{~ I X}$ Second to Fourt Bigits, or Toes;
$\mathbf{x}$ Fifth Digit, or Little Toe.

Phatanges (28 in all)
88 and 89 First and Second Phalanx of Hallux;
o to 92 First, Second, and Third
Phalanx of Eifth Digit.

leaves and mostly bright scarlet involucrate bell-shaped flowers. MA. arboreus is often sold as an abutilon.
mal/ver-sa'tion (mxl/vẽr-sen'shŭn), n. [F., fr. malverser
to be corrupt in office, fr. L. male ill + versari to move about, to occupy one's self, vertere to turn. See mal-; verse. - Evil conduct ; fraudulent practices; misbehavior
corruption, or extortion in office. corruption, or extortion in office.
cial-voli-o (mal-v $\overline{0} T 1-\overline{0}), n . \quad$ The
ceited steward to Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."
He is readily led to believe that she is in love with him, He is readily led to believe that she is in love with him
and makes himself ridiculous by his advances to her.
Mam-bri'no (mäm-brḕnc̄), n. A pagan king in some of the old chivalry romances. He possessed an enchanted golden helmet that rendered the wearer invisible. This was
 ing that the barber's brass basin
Mam'o-Iuke (măm'tī̄ $k$ ), n. [F. mamelouk, cf. Sp. mame
luco, It. mammalucco; all fr. Ar. mamlūk a purchased slave or captive; lit., possessed or in one's power, p. p. of malaka to possess.] 1. One of a body of soldiers recruited centuries, had great political power in Egypt, until extercenturies, had great political power in Egypt,
2. [l.c.] In Mohammedan countries, a slave
 three tropical American trees or their fruits: a The tree Mammea americana or itsfruit, the mamey de Santo Domingo of Cuba; - also called mamey apple. See Mammea b The marmalade tree or its fruit, the latter called it
mam'lat-dar' (mann/lut-där'), n. Also mam'lut-dar'. lah business + Per. suffix of agency där] In the Bombay Presidency, a native civil officer in charge of a taluk, cor responding nearly to the tahsildar in the Northern Provinces. He is directly subordinate to the collector. India. mam-ma' (mä-mä' ; ma'má; 277: the second pron., com
mon in the $U . S$. , is not recognized in recent British dic tionaries), $n$. Also ma-ma'. [Reduplicated from the in fantine word ma, influenced in spelling by L. mamma breast: "T. F. maman. Mother ;-now usually a child"s mam'ma (mam' $\dot{a}$ ), $n$.; pl. - MEX ( $(\overline{\mathrm{e}})$. [L. mamma breast.] Anat. \& Zoöl. A glandular organ for secreting milk, in the male ; a mammary gland and its accessory parts. mam'mal (ăl), $n$. [See Mammalia.] One of the Mainmalia. Mam-ma'li-a (max-mā $1 \mathrm{l}-\hat{a}), n . p l$. [ NL ., fr. L, mammali (of the breast), mamma breast ; or fr. manima breast, in
imitation of L. animalia, pl. of animal animal.] Zoöl. The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk. The tremes) viviparous; their embryos develop an amnionand tremes) vivibarous; their embryos develop an amnion and
allantois. Characters peculiar to the Gias are: the skin
more or less covered with hairs of peculiar structure (see more or less covered with hairs of peculiar structure (see
Hain), though these are almost wanting in cetaceans ; mammary glands; the mandible articulatin squamosal; the ankle joint when present crurotarsal; ${ }^{2}$ chain of small separate ear bones; brain with four optic
lobes; a muscular diaphragm separating the heart and
lungs from the abdominal cavity; a left aortic arch lungs from the abdominal cavity; a left aortic arch the fetus). Although most mammals are terrestrial or ar boreal, many are aquatic, as whales, seals, and manateos, and others (the bats) are aeirial. The Mammalia are dis tributed throughout the world, though strictly terrestrial New Zealand, and much of Polynesia. The earliest un-
doubted mammalian remains are Jurassic ; in the Tertiary they were especially abundant. Their exact ancestry is undetermined, but some consider them descendants of the
Theromorpha (which see). They are commonly divided into the subclasses: (1) Prototheria, eontaining the Monotrematy and extinct Allotheria. (2) Mepatheria, containing theria.) (3) Eutheria, containing all the remaining orders. mam-ma'H-an (-ăn), a. Of or pertaining to, or character-mam'ma-lif'er-ous (mam' $\dot{\alpha}$-1If'ẽr-ŭs),
ferous.] Geol. Containing mammalian remains
mam-mal'o-gy (mă-mal/f-jI), $n$. [Mammalia + -logy:
cf. F. mammalogie.] The branch of zodlogy with mammals. - mam'ma-log'l-cal (magy $\left.\dot{\alpha}-10 j^{\prime} \hat{1}-\mathrm{k} a ̆ 1\right)$, a.-mam-mal'o-glst (mă-máro-jrst), $n$.
mam'ma-ry (mam'a-rI), a. Anat. Of or pert. to the mammæ, or breasts. - mammary artory, mammary veln. Anat. the undeveloped young of a marsupial while still attached
to the mamma. - m. gestation, Zoöl., the carrying of im-

| ving showy flowers, as species Malvaviscus, Mahastrum, biscus, etc. Porto Rico. | [F. mameliere, fr. mamelle breast. $]$ In medieval armor, one of two round steel plates, some- |
| :---: | :---: |
| aw. To be guilty of malversa- | times a single plate, covering the |
| n. Obs. [vo | br |
| 1'vosio, | or to hold a chain attached to |
|  | the sword, dagger, etc. |
| ), $n$. [F.] M | ma |
| we. 7 mallow |  |
| alye. | breast. 1 A woman's brea |
| ygro, $n$. [OF maligne. See |  |
| IGN, a.J Malice. Obs | A rounded hillock; a rounded |
| m. +m |  |
|  | t'ed |
|  |  |
| or |  |
| -ma' (mà-ma | $n . ; p l .-\cos (-\mathrm{k} \delta \mathrm{z})$. [Pg.] In |
|  | Americ |
|  | ed Indian |
| -luk, Ma | mamert. + MaHomerye |
|  | ma |
| '), $n$. In Mo | Ma'mio (m |
| Ois | Mary. |
| le whic |  |
| een |  |
|  | ma |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| r of Surigao, Mindanao. | Effemin |
|  | mam'ma-day, $n$. A milksop. Obs. |
| ] To mumble; to |  |
|  |  |
| mbu, $n$. + вамвоо. |  |
|  |  |
|  | or state of being mammalian. |

perfectly developed young attached to the mamma, as in marsupials. - mammary gland, Anat. \& Zool., one of the Mammaila, which, in the female, secrete milk for the nour ishment of the young. They are regarded as highly spe-
cialized sebaceous glands, and are always situated on the ventral sspect of the body, varying in number from two to twenty-two. In monotremes they are without nipples. m. pouch, the marsupium
from that of a marsupial

Mam-me'a (mâ-méapial
Bot. A small genus of clusiac inc, fr. Haytian mamey.] ica and Asia, characterized by valvate, 2-parted caly and 2-4-celled ovary becoming a large drupaceous fruit M. americana, sometimes called troptcal apricot, is much
cultivated in the West Indies for its large, sweet, yellow fruit (see mamey a). The large seeds are anthelmintic. gum obtained from the bark is used to destroy chigoes. mam-mif'or-ous (nă-myffer-ŭs), a. [mamma breas ferous.] Having breasts, or nammæ; mammalian.
 mam'mill-lar (manr-lär), a. Mammillary

## Mam'mil-la'ri-a (latris; 115)

a Bot. Syn. of Cactus, 1 . b [l. c] See mammilla. the genus Cactus. They are usualy of small size with smali cylindrical hairy or spiny joints which are usually tuberculate, giving rise to the name nlpple cactas. Th mam'mil-la
mam'milla-ry (măm'ladri), a. [Cf. F' mamillaire. See mammilla.- 1. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a mammilla.
2. Min. Composed of concretions shaped somewhat like breasts ; studded with mammiform protuberances. mammillary process, m. tubercle. See meTApophysis.
mam'mil-late (-lat) $\quad$ a. Having nipplea, or small pro
 mam'mil-la'tion (-lā'shün), $n$. A xuammilliform protu
mam-mil'H-form (ma-mI'lif-form), a. Nipple-shaped.
mam'mock (mam'uk), n. A shap.
a scrap. Archaic or Dial. Eng.
mam'mock, v. $t$; MAM/MOCKED (-ŭkt); MAM'MOCE-NNG. T tear, break, or divide into pieces or fragments. Milton. mam mon $(\operatorname{mam} \check{u} \mathrm{n}), n$. [L. mammona, Gr. $\mu а \mu \mu \omega \nu a s$ subterranean storehouna; cf. Heb. matmon a hidig place, the Scriptures, riches; hence [cap.], as a proper name, the demon of cupidity, made by Milton one of the fallen angels, or the god of riches; riches, personified.
Ye cannot serve God end mammon, Matt vi. 24.
Mammon, the god or prince of this world, that is, the god and mam'mon-1sh, a. Actuated or prompted by a devotion to money getting or the service of mammon. Carlyle. mam'mon-ism (mam $\left.{ }^{\prime} \breve{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}-1 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. Devotion to the
suit of wealth; the service of mammon; worldliness. mam'mon-ite (-it), $n$. One devoted to mammonism. mam'mon-1t'18h (-it/1sh),

merce. Several Restoration of Mammoth. (rdo)
specimens with much of the hair and flesh preserved have
been found in frozen ground in Siberia. It was probabl coeval with prehistoric man. The name is extended to recoeval with prehistoric man. The name intinct species. Cf. ELEMANT, MASTODON.
mam'moth, a. Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic; as, a mammoth ox. - mammoth ciover = ZIGZAG clover.- m. powder a large-grained, pressed
powder for heavy ordnance. $U . S .-$ m. tree. $=$ bIG TREE. Mam'mut (mam'ut), n. [See MaMmoth.] Paleon. The principal genus of mastodons (see Mastonon). Nother:child's word. ob In the southern United States, a negress nurse or old family servant.
2. The stone roller (Campo

$\operatorname{man}(\mathrm{max}), n . ; p l$. men (morn). [AS. mann, man, monn, mon; akin to OS., D., \& OHG. man, G. mann, Icel. matr,
for mannr, Dan. mand, Sw, man Goth for mannr, Dan. mand, Sw. man, Goth. manna; cf Skr. manu, manus.] Ma human being, an individua
of the genus Homo. Man is the highest type of animal of the genus Homo. Man is the highest type of animal
oxisting or known to have existed, but differs from other animals more in his extraordinary mental development than in anatomical structure. Man belongs in the class Mammalia, and modern zoologists recognize that his
structural peculiarities are at most sufficient to justify structural peculiarities are at most sufficient to justify
separating him from the anthropoid apes (family Similseparating him from the anthropoid apes (family simil-
de), as a separate family, the Hominidx, though the
older zoölogists regarded him as constithting a sepaolder zoölogists regarded him as constithiting a sepascended from any existing form of ape, and is believed
by some to have become differentiated from the common ancestral type in the Pliocene, by others not until the
early Pleistocene, period (cf. Pithecanthropus). He doubtless originated in the Eastern Hemisphere. The main structural characters distinguishing man are : his modification of the feet for walking instead of prehension (the hallux or great to being nonapposable) and the greater development of certain muscles (as the gluteus
maximus and those of the calf) which hold the bod y erect; the shortness of the arms and the size and perfect appos ahility of the thumb ; the scarcity of hair on most parts of the body; the distinctness of the chin ; the comparatively uniform size and even arrangement of the teeth; and most
of all, the enormous development of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum, and the smooth rounded skull and high facial angle. Man alone has the power of articulate speech, and largely by reason of this power the capacity of abstract
reasoning. Only one human species, Homo sapiens, is reasoning. Only one human species, Homo sapiens, is consider the extinct Neanderthal man of western Europe as a separate species (Homo neanderthalensis) intermediate between the Java man (or Pithecanthropus, a distinct
genus) and existing races. According to Linnæus, Homo genus) and existing races. According to Linnæus, Homo
sapiens comprises four varieties or primary races, the European, Asiatic, African, and American. Blumenbach
(1752-1840) distinguished five, Caucasic, Mongolic, Ethiopic, American, and Malay, and this classification is largely followed to-day, although the number is often reduced
to four, corresponding to those of Linnæus, or, following de Quatrefages, to three (the Malay and American tem of classification. The chief physical traits by which tem of classification. The chief physical traits by which the form of the hair and the shape of the skull, especially with reference to the cranial and gnathic indices. Of these traits the form of the hair is seemingly the most constant, and classifications of the human species on this Broca, and F. Müller (see Hair). See age, $n$., 8 ; Ambri-
 2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively. ness, and let them have dominion.
The proper study of mankind is man. Gen. i. 26. 3. The male human being; also, a human being or a male human boing, as such, without regard to his accidents of position, office, intellectual qualities, etc.; esp., an adult
male person, as distinguished from a woman or a child. male person, as distinguished from a woman or a child. Woman has, in general, nuuch stronger propensity than man to
Cowper
the discharge of parental duties. 4. With $a$, one, or any one, indefinitely; - a modifed survival of the Anglo-Saxon man, or mon, as an indeflinite pronoun "A man cannot nake him laugh." Shak. 5. One possessing in a bigh degree the distinctive qualities of manhood ; one having manly excellence.
Nature might atand up
And say to all the world "This was a man
6. Manly character or quality ; manhood; m. Shak. 7 term it hathicowd my ter part of man. Shak. 7. A term of familiar address often implying on the part
of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or conof te speaker some degree of authority, impatie
tempt ; as, Come, man, we 've no time to lose
8. A person of consequence or position; - often in the 9. A mase a man or a mouse.
9. A married nan; a husband;--correlative to wife. Obs. or Dial., except in phr. man and wife. I pronounce that they are man and wife
10. A lover or suitor. Obs. or Dial.
11. A vassal or liegeman. 11. A vassal or liegeman.

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding
up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did be come his mands between those of his lord, professed that he did be-
conat day forth. of Iife, limb, and earthly honor- An adult male servant, as a valet; also, an adult male employee;-correlative of master; as, the men are on a 13. One Like master, like man. certain games, as chess 13. One of the pieces with which certa
or draughts, are played Cf. Chessman.


14．A ship or vessel ；－now only in compounds；as，mer chantman；Indiaman；man－of－war．
15．A conical heap of stones set up on a mountain top；the Mant．Locul，Eny．
16．The obverse of a coin ；－so called in tossing．Eng．
17．
as a man，as No person mens evii．but the devil
 merely．as one m，with one accord，unanimously． m ．
 a heavy－armed horse soldier．－M．In Black，in Goldsmith；＇，
＂Citizen of the World，＂a kind－hearted man who protends
ond

 lines and spots upon the surface of the moon．It is a popu－ On a fork，on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brush－
wood，for stealing which on a Sunday he was transported to the moon．The account given in Numbers xv，32，－36，of a
man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the the figure is that of Cain．b An imaginary person：esp．，
humorously，in England，a pretended unknown person who
 the average or ordinary man．mo of affairs，a man who importance．－m．of all work，a man who does all sorts of
wort．M．Math，Raph Allen（1694．164，a philathro－
pist of Bath and a friend of Pope and Fielding He is the pist of bath and a friend of Pope and Fielding．He is the
original oo Allworthy in＂Tom Jones．＂ma．of thod，a
man who has shed blood；a bloodguilty mail or man of man who has shed blo．
violence．A Aeraraism．
Begone，begone，thou $n$
man of bloodf． his remark，in speaking before the Budget Commission of his remark，in speaing before the Budget Commission of
the Prussian Diet，September 30,1362 ，that the mighty prob－
lems of the age are to be solved by blood and iron，mo of lems of the age are to be solved by blood and iron．－m．of
crast．obs．a A craftsinan．$b$ a person versed in magic or occult arts．－m．of Cro－Magnon．See Cro－Magnon race．－
m．of death，aman deserving of death．A Hebraism．obs．
$\rightarrow$ M．of December，Napoleon lil．（1308－73），whose election to TM．of December．Napoleon III．（1308－73），whose election to
the presidency of the French Repubic（1848）famous cont
d＇etal（1851），and accession（1852）to the imperial throne， happened in the month of Decenber．－M．of Desting，Na－
poleon Bonaparte，who believed himself to be an iustru－ poleon Bonaparte，who believed himself to be an instru－
ment of fate．M．of Feeling，Harley，the sentimental hero
of the novel of this name by Henry Mackenzie $1755-1+1)^{2}$
 m．of ood．a A saint．D An ecclesiastic，－m．of letters，a
learned man；a scholar；now more usualiy，an author or
litterateur．－m．of mark，a conspicuous or eminent man－ litterateur．－m．of mark，a conspicuous or eminent man．－
m ．of men，a man superior to all or most others． m ．of mold m ．of men，a man superior to all or most others．－m．of mold
or mould，a mortal man． ShaN ．Emerson．－m．of mot－
ley，a fool．Obs．Beau．\＆ Fl ． m ．of pleasure，a man given to sensual pleasure；a profligate．－Mi．of Ross，John K yrle
（1637－172），a philanthropist of the parish of Ross，Hereford－ shire，England who has been immortalized by Pope．－M．
of Sedan，Napoleon 111 ．（1808－73）； feat and capture at the battle of Sedan（1870），which caused
his downfill．－$m$ ．of sin，Bib．，one who is the embodi－
ment of evil，whose coming is reperted ment of evil，whose coming is represented（ 2 Thess．ii．3）as M．of Sorrows．Jesus Christ：－often so called in allusion to Is．Hiii．3．－M．of Spy，a type of paleolithic man，so named
from the remains of two skeletons found at Spy，Belgium． The skulls display the traits characteristic of the Neander－ nounced and the cranial capacity somewhat greater．－m． act as bsil or to figure in some fraudulent transaction． act as bsil or to figure m some fraudulent transaction；
hence，a fictitious or imaginary person，as one to whom cer－
tain views or certain qualities are ascribed．－m．of the tain views or certain qualities are ascribed．－m．of the
church，an ecclesiastic．－m－ofthe earth．$=$ Mankoor a．－ pouse the cause of the people． m ．of the world．a One of
the laity a layman．ots． b ．
i4．o A mana practically acquainted with the ways of the world esp．those of the great world，or world of fashion or
high life．mo w war．a A warior；a soldier．Shah．of Nout．
A man－of－war．－M．od Horseback．General Boulanger（1837－ A man－of－war．－M．on Horseback，General Boulanger（1837－ horseback．－to a m．，none being excepted；every one．
man（man），v．t．；MANNED（mand）；MAN＇NING．［AS．man－ nian．］1．To supply with men；to furnisls with a sufficient defense，etc．；as，to man a，ship，boat，or fort．
2．To furnish with inhabitants：to populate．Obs．Shak． 3．To furnish with servants or followers．Obs．
4．To wait on as a manservant；to escort．Obs．Shak．
Shak． 4．To wait on as a manservant；to escort．Obs．Shak．
5．To furnish with strength for action；to prepare for ef－ ficiency ；to fortify；to brace．＂Theodosius laving manned his sonl with proper retlections．＂Addison．
6．To make manlike or manly．Rare．
7．To rule，manage，or control．Obs．or Dial．Eng． ．To rule，manage，or control．Obs．or Dial．Eng． 8．Naut．To take hold of and exert strength upon，as by pulling；as，man the main halyards and get the sail up smartly；－often distang．from tend（which see）．
10．Australia．To catch hold of and restrain（a hol

the turrets，etc．，in lines，with hands on each other＇s shoul－ ders，as a salute or mark of honor；also，of the crew，to take this ormation or arrangement．－to man the yards，Nay．
to station men on the yards in lines as a salute or mark of honor：also，to take this formation or arrangement．
$\operatorname{man}$（măn），$a$ ．Male；as，man cook．Cf．lady，woman．
man＇a－ca（măn＇$\dot{\text { a }}$－k $\dot{\text { a }}$ ，$n$ ．［Tupi manacá．］a A Brazilian man＇a－ca（măn＇$\dot{a}-\mathrm{k} a \dot{\text { a }}, n$ ．［Tupi manacá．］a A Brazilian solanaceons plant（Brunjelsia hopeana）with violet－purple
flowers；also，an antisyphilitic drug consisting of its root fowers；aiso，an antigyphilitic drug consisting of
and stem．$b$ Also manaca palm．The colnune． and stem．b Also manaca palm．The colune．
man＇a－cle（nian＇ák＇1），n．［ME．manicle，OF．manicle， manicle sort of glove，wanacle，L．manicula a little liand， dim．of manus liand；cf．L．manica sleeve，manacle，fr． manus．See manval．］A handculf；a slackle for the hand or wrist mantal．］A handcuff；a shackle for the man＇a－cle（wán＇$\left.\dot{\alpha}^{\prime}-k^{\prime} 1\right)$ ，v．t．；MAN＇A－CLED（－k＇ld）；MAN ${ }^{\prime}$ A－ cling（－kling）．To put handcuffs or other fastening on， for confining the hands；to shackle；to confine；to fetter； to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers． Is it thus you use this monareh，to manacle and shackle．him
hand and foot？ Syn．－See hamper．
man＇age（naxif ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a}_{j}$ ），$n$ ．［F．manège，or its source，It．ma－ neggio，fr．moneggiare to manage，fr．L．manus hand．Per－ haps sonewhat influenced by F．ménage housekeeping，
OF．mesnage，akin to E．mansion．See manval；cf． OF．mesnage，akin to E．mansion．See manual；cf．
manég．］1．The landling or government of anything， esp．of a horse（see MANEGZ）；management；administra－ tion．Obs．or Archaic
2．The action and paces of，or characteristic of and shak． 2．The action and paces of，or characteristic of，a trained
riding horse．Obs．or Archaic． 3．A riding school or academy ；a manège．
 Prob．fr．It．maneggiare．Oif．E．D．See manage，n．］
1．To train（a horse）in the manege ；to exercise in grace－ ful or skillful action；to put through his paces．
2．To have under control and direction ；to handle suc－ cessfully or cope with；to conduct；guide；administer； treat ；handie；wield；control；to carry on；to have the care of，to tend．
3．To guide by careful or delicate treatment：to wiold with address；to make subservient by artful conduct ；to bring around cunningly to one＇s plans．

4．To treat with care；to husband．
Aduison
Dryden．
b．To work upon；manipulate；cultivate（land），to 6．Torate，as wine
6．To bring about by contriving；to contrive．Shak． concert，transact．See conduct．
man＇age，v．i．1．Of a horse，to go through his paces， movements，or evolutions as taught ina riding school．Obs．
2．To direct affairs；to carry on business or affairs；to 2．To direct affairs ；to carry on business or
administer；also to admit of being carried on．
3．To act or steer carefully or cautiously ；－after Fr．se menager．Obs．
4．To achieve one＇s purpose；to get on or along；to con－ trive ；as，he managed in spite of lack of funds．Colloq． man＇age－a－ble（man＇${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{aj}$－$\dot{a}$－b＇l），a．Such as can be managed；
specif．：submitting to control ；goveruable；tractable； specif．：submitting to control；go
subservient；as，a manageable liorse
Syn．－Goveruable，tractable，controllable，docile
age－a－bili－ty（－bili－ti），n．－man＇age－a－ble mess，$n$ ．－man＇age－a－bly，adt． or art of managing；the manner of treating，directing， carrying on，or using，for a purpose ；conduct；adminis－ tration ；guidance；coutrol；as，the management of a family or of a farm；the management of state affars．
＂The management of the voice．＂Porter 2．An instnnce or act of management；also，a contrivance； 2．An instnnce
artifice．$O b s$ ．
artifice．Obs．
3．Judicious use of means to accomplish an end；conduct 3．Judicious use of means to accompish an end；conduct
directed by art or address；skillful treatment；cunning practice ；－－often in a bad sense．

Marls with what manqgement their fribes divide；
Some stick to you，and some to t＇other side 4．A business dealing；negotiation．$O / s$ ．
5．Caparity for managing；executive ability or Addison O．Capacity for managing ；executive ability or skill ；also， management in that affair．
6．Consideration；indulgence；moderation of feeling；－ after F．ménagement．Ol／s．
7．The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest；the board of managers．
Syn．－Conduct，administration，government，direction， guidance，care，charge ：contrivance，intrigue．
man＇ag－er（măn＇⿱亠乂⿰丿㇄心．－jër），$n$ ．1．One who manages；a con－ anctor or director；as，the manager of a theater．Skilful manayer of the rabble．
A skuth．
2．A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality ；an renonomist．

Sir W Temple．

| ［Sp］To－morrow－adv． morrow ；before long． |
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|  |
| ciated with the Isice of Man |
|  |
| a－no＇say（－nб＇${ }^{\text {c }}$ ）．Vars of |
|  |
| Ma－na o（mä－mäō）$n$ ．One of |
|  |
|  |
| man ape．a An ant |
| a hypothetical animal inter－ |
| diate between man and the |
| es； |
| a－nar＇vel．Var．of manavel． |
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| Thens Mind or ego： |
| ent reincarnati |
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|  |
| America． |



3．In the British Parliament，in either house，one of à small body or committee of members appointed to perform some special duty，as to arrange for a conference
the two houses or to manage an impeachment
4．Eng．Law．A person appointed by a court of equity to 4．Eng．Lau．A person appointed by a court of equity to fit of creditors or other beneficiaries．
man＇a－ge＇ri－al（man＇这－jérri－ăI），a．Of，pertaining to，or characteristic of，a manager；as，managerial qualities． man＇age－ry（－ājri）n． See manage，$n$ ．；cf．menagerie．］Obs．Manage or man－ agement；as：a Domestic or agricultural economy；hus－ bandry．b Administration；conduct．c Managership． d Husbandry；economy ；frugality．e Adroit manage－ for exercising lorses；a manege．
 ous small bright－colored clamatorial birds of the family deep foreste or thick undergrowth．The bill and tail are usually short and the sexes are often quite dissimilar．
 Cf．Lamantin．］Any of eeveral aquatic herbivorous mam－ mals of the order Sirenia which constitute the genus Trichechus，syn．Manatus．They differ from the dugong of a whale．The American species（T．manalus，syn．M．

americanus）inhabits the waters of the West Indies and neighboring mainland coasts from Florida（where it is be nearly black in color．thick－skinned，and almost naked， There are at least two otler existing species，Timumpuis
Th the Amazon and Orinoco region，and T．senegalensis of

 ma－nav＇el－Ins（－inz），ma－nav＇il－Ins，n．pl．［Cf．Manav－
EL．］Fragments of food stolen，or left over，from the slic＇s gragments of food stolen，or lera supplies of food of any kind．Slang，Chiefly Naut．
man＇bot ${ }^{\prime}$（（man＇bōt＇），$n$ ．［AS．man man，vassal $+b \bar{t}$ man＇boter $\left.^{\prime}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { recomprense．］A．－S．\＆} \\ \text { re．Eng．Law．The }\end{gathered}$ sum paid to a lord as compensation for killing his man Under aome iaws the manliot varied in amount according to the
value to the lord of the person ulann，under oth crs it varied with value to the lord of the person slann，under others it varied with
the rank of the lord．The payment of manbot lasted in Eng
land till the l2th century． land till the 12the century
manche maunche
manche，maunche（mäush），n．［F．manche，fr．L．na nica．See manacle．］1．A sleeve．Obs．
2．Her．A representation of a kind of 12 th or 14 th cen－ tury sleeve with a long pendent lappet． shan＇ches－ter（mann＇chēs－tẽr），n．A large city in Lanca facture and an emporium for all kinds of textile fabrics ；－ often used adjectively；as，Manchester goods or wares． Manchester brown．Vestryine．－M．Masbacre．See Peter Loo MASSACRE．－M．Poet，Charles Swain（chol－74）an Eng
lish poet，a native of Manchester－M．school，Hist．\＆Pol
Eron．，a body of politicians，led by Cobden and Bright who supported free trade．They met at Manchester an were first so called in 1848 by Disraeli（Lord Beaconstield）． Hence，a school or party of English economists who ad vo
cate free trade，laissez faire（their characteristic doctrine） peace，nonintervention in foreignafiairs，reduction of war like expenditures，etc．．．M．yellow．Martius yellow．See DYe． Man＇ches－ter－lsm（－iz＇m），$n$ ．The principles or doctrines， such as laissez faire，held by，or attribu
chester school．－Man＇ches－ter－lst，$n$ ．
man＇chet（man＇chet），n．1．The finest kind of wheat bread．Obs．or Arcfaic．
2．A loaf（which was Bmall）or roll of this bread；a smal loaf of white bread ；a muffin．Archtic or Dial．Eng． 3．A cake having the shape of a manchet．Obs
4．Her．A representation of a manchet used as a bearing．
man＇chi－ne日l $\left(\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \mathrm{ch}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{ne}^{\prime}\right), n$ ．
［Sp．manzanillo，fr manzana an apple，fr．L．malum．Matianum a kind of ap ple，fr．Matius，the name of a Roman gens：cf．F．man cenille the fruit of the tree．］A poisonous euphorbiaceous
tree（Hippomane mancinella）of tropical America，having a blistering milky juice，and apple－shaped fruit． Man－chu＇（măn－chōot），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to Manchuria
or its inhabitants．$\quad$ Manchus ${ }^{\prime}$, n．；$p l$. Manchus（－chōzz $f$ ）．1．One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria，closely related to the Tun gus tribes．Originally they were warlike nomads，but
since their conquest of China and the establishment of

the Manchu dynasty upon the Chinese throne (in1644) they have largely assimilated Chinese civilization.
2. The language of the Manclus, a Ural-Altaic tongue graduallydisappearing before the encroachment of Chinese. Man-chu'ri-an (mXn-choo'rI-ăn), a. din. Manchu.
Manchurran subreston, $Z 0$.
Zögeog., a subdivision of the PalwManchurtan subregion, Zoögeog, , a subdivision of the Pale
arctic region including Manchuria. northern and eastera
China, Korea, and Japan. man'cl-
man"c-pate (man'sicpat), v. t. [L. mancipatus, p. p. of
mancipare to sell. Cf. EMANCIPATE.] 1 . To place in subjection or bondage ; to bind; to restrict. Obs. Sir M. Hale. 2. Roman Law. To transfer by mancipation.
manci-pa'tlon (-pā'shün), n. [L. mancipatio a transfer.] 1. Act of enslaving; slavery; ;involuntary servitude. Obs.
2. Roman Law. A form of conveyance used to transfer certain things (called res mancipi) into the nancipium certain things (called res nancipi) into the nancipium
of another. In later times it was used as the form for
on one kind of will. Its use was open only to Roman citiandestures in the presen we of five Romart citizens, and of another, called the tibripens, who held a pair of bronze
scales against which a piece of bronze (Lat a as) wastruck scalesagainst which a piece of bronze (Lat. aes) was struck,
symbolizing the weighing out of the price. Res mancipi included landed property thot provincial), cattle, rural
predial servitudes, slaves, children, and (for certain forms of marriage women. Mancipation was the regular form for emancipating slaves and children. It became obsolete
 pertaining to mancipation
 another, not amounting to ownership, or, in case of a freeman, to slavery. Mancipium war an institution of the jus ciute,
and a person in mancipio was not regarded as in the possession of the master but rather an his subject. He retained hise status
as a
Romun citizen. was umisston regained his full legal rights excepttine he remained subject to the rights of patronage The etaus was
mancigation, and was obisolete in the time of Justinian
man'di-ple (măn'Y̌-p'l), n. [OF. manciple, mancipe, slave,
servant, fr. L. mancipium. See MANCIPATE.] 1. A steward or purveyor, as for a college or Inn of Court. Chaucer. 2. A slave; bond servant. Obs.
-man'oy (-mannsr). [Gr. uavreia divination : cf. F. -man-
cie.] A suffix denoting divination; cie.] A suffix denoting divination; as, aleuromancy, chi-
romancy, necromamy, etc.
Man-dæ'an (nan-dërann), $n$. [Mandæan mand $\bar{a}$ knowl-
edge. 1. Eccl. Hist. A member of a Guostic sect still extant in western Persia and southern Babylonia, with a hierarchy and literature. The members of the sect are also called Christlans of St. John, though it is not Christian.
2. A dialect of A ramaic in which the sacred books of the Mandæans are written; Mandaic.
Man-dæ'an, a. Pertaining to or designating the sect of thie Mandæans, or the language of their sacred books.
mand dæ'sm (-iz'm), $n$. The religion of the Mandæanl Manda'le (-därk), a. Pertaining to or designating the language of the Mandæan sacred books. $-n$. The Man-man'da-ment
man'da-ment (mand $\dot{a}^{2}-m \chi_{n} t$ ), $n$. [L. mandare to com-

 manture to command. L Law. a Orig., in England, any the sovereign and directing the performance of some act; other legal remedy, from the Crown side of the King'g Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (formerly from the Court of King's Bench) in the king's name to a public official, to enforee the performance of some public duty. Hence, in the United States, a conmon-law writ similarly issued by a superior court and directed to some
inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty. $b$ By extension, any of various statutory proceedings in the nature of an order of court similarly used.
man-da'mus, v.t.; MAN-DA'MUSED (-măst) ; MAN-DA'MUs-
 Indians settled on the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. They are noted for their elaborate ceremonials,
including initiatory rites with voluntary torture. In
Ind heir aboriginal state they were agriculturists as well as

 darim, fr. Malay mantri minister of state, prop. a Hind.
word, fr. Skr. manirin a counselor, mantra a counsel, mun word, ir. Skr. manirin a counselor, mantra a counsel, mun grades entitiled to wear a button on the hat; a civil or military official in China, or in Annam or other bordering states. The term is properly applied only to the officials
called kncan by the Chinese, and not to officials of the subordinate class. The buttons distinguishing the nine ranks of kwun, beginning with the lowest, are: 1st and 2 d ranks,
transparent and opaque red stone respectively; 3 d and



 erty by mancipation, za opposed
to the man'ci-pee' $($ (-pee $)$, who
teceives







4th, a transparent and opaque blue stone respectively
5th, a transparent and opaque bue stone respectively; tively; 7th, plain gold ; 8th and yth, worked gold.
2. [cap.] The dialect of Chinese used by the court and among the official classes ; primarily, the northern dialect of Chinese; in an extended sense, the chief (though not the oldest) dialect of the empire, dominating about four southern, or that of Nanking, ontil 1425 the standard Mandarin; the western, or that of Ching-tu and the northorn, or that of Pern, or now the standard Mandarin.
3. Anall grotesque seated inage in Chines
3. A small grotesque seated image in Chinese costume, so made as to continue nodding when set in motion.
4. a A Chinese apecies of orange (Citrus nobilis); also,
any of the horticultural varieties derived from it. b Its fruit. It is much sualler than the common orange, with an easily soparable reddish rind and sweet pulp. Cf. TAN gering. © A liqueur flavored with this fruit.
6. Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs used in dyeing wool and silk. Mandarin G is orange II ; mandarin $G R$ is orange $R$.

## 6. Short for mandarin porcklall

 MAN DA-RINING (-rēn'ing). [See MANDARIN, $n$.] Dyeing. To impart an orange-yellow color to (fabrics of silk or man'da-rın-ate (mðu'd $\dot{a}-\mathrm{r} \check{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{n}-\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{t}$; man'd $\dot{-}$
man'da-rin-ate (mand da-rin-at, mand $a-$-ren $\bar{\prime}$ at), $n$. The dignity of a mandarin; rule of mandarins.
man'da-rin duck (man'rdi-rin mannddi- min'). A beautiful crested Asiatic duck (Aix gitlericulata), often domesti-
cated, and regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of concated, and regarded by the thinese as arienmem of con-
jugal aftection. It is related to the American wood duck but has more strikingly variegated plumage, the male having a neck ruff of narrow feathers
secondaries which stand up like fans.
man'da-rin-ism (-iz'm), $n$. Government by mandarins ; character or spirit of the mandarins.
man'da-ta-ry $(m a n ' d \alpha-t \bar{z}-\mathrm{rI}), n . p l$
 mandatarius, fr. mandatum a charge, commission, order
See MANDTE. One to whom a mandate is given; See MANDATR.] One to whom a mandate is
chiefly used in Lmw, as correlative of mandator.
$\operatorname{man}^{\prime}$ date ( $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{d}} \mathrm{t}$ ), $n$. [L. mandatum, fr. mandare to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand; manus hand + dare to give: cf. F. mundat. See MANUAL, DATE a time; cf. COMMEND, MAUNDY THUR

1. An authoritative command; order; injunction.
2. a A prescript from a superior court or official to an in erior one; specif., $U . S$. Law, the order or command embodying the decision of an appellate court when final
jindgment is not entered, sent to the court below. b Canon Law. A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preLaw. A rescript of te Pope, esp. One commanding pre-
ferment to a benefice. © Roman Hist. An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. The mandates are included among the constitutions. d cal science. The instruction given legisiative body or one of its tnembers requiring a
elt certain course of action to be followed.
3. a Roman Law. A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees
to indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio conto indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio con-
ductio. b In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which oue undertakes writers, any contract of agency in which one undertak
to perform some act for another, whether gratuitously the term is commonly appiied to a gratuitous bailment in
which the baileo undertakes to do something in respect of the thing bailed, as distinguished from a depposit.

 tion, charge- MANATE, BEHEST, INJUCTION are here com-
pared in their nontechnical uses MANATE (cliefty poeti-
cal or elevated denotes an authoritative or peremptory
 positive bidding, inJoNCTHON, an emphatic a admonition or

 ferred the task" (Wordsurorth); "pain, danger. difficulty
steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable behe
 mandste of intendence. See command, dictate.
man'da-tive (năn'd $\dot{a}-\mathrm{tY} v), a$. [L. mandativus.] of or pertaining to command.- mandative mood, Gram., the fu-
ture tense used as an imperative. Rare.
man-da'tor (maxn-dā'tør), $n$. [L ] One who gives a man
date. Used chietly in Law, as correlative to mandatory.
 taining, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate
command; hence, obligatory. Cf. Directory, $a ., 2$. command; hence, obligatory.
man-del'ic (mann-dalıik), a. [G. mandel almond.] Chem Pert. to or designating a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy
acid, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CHOH} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, occurring in three optically difacid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CHOH} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{\text {, o occurring }} \mathrm{in}_{1}$ three optically dif-
ferent modifications. The inactive yariety, called also

hyde (oin of bitter almonds) with hydrocyanic and hydre
chloric acids, and otherwise. Chemically, mandelic acid is phenyl glyconic ac
man'di-ble (man'dir-b'1), n. [L. mandibula, mandibulum, fr. mandere to chew. Cf. MANGRR.] Anat. \& Zöll. a A jaw, either upper or lower; - in this general sense now
used chiefly of the jaws in animals having a well-developed beak, as birds and many reptiles, and cephalopods. I The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of a single bone or of more or less solidly united pieces; the mandibular bone. In man it is usually called the inferior maxillary. o In arthropods, either the right or left of the anterior pair of mouth appendages, which often form strong biting jaws. Cf. MAKMLA.
man-dib'u-lar (măn-dǐb'ü-làr), a. Of, pertaining to, or like a mandible. - ${ }^{n}$. The mandible, or lower jawbone. mandbalar arch, Embryol, the nost anterior visceral arch
It takes part in forming the jaws.
 those having jaws adapted for mastication, as opposed to those having suctorial wouth parts.
nan-dib'u-late (-lät), a. Zoöl. a Of or pert. to the Mandibulata; haviug masticatory jaws. b Having a lower jaw
 insect when hard and adapted for biting.
man-dib'u-lo-(man-dyb/t-lō-). [See mandible, n.] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the mandible or mandibles.
man-dib' u -lo-hy'old(-hi'oid), a. Anat. Pert. to the mandib ular and hyoid arches, or to the lower jaw and hyoid bone.
man'dill (man'dM1), $n$. [OF. mandil; cf. Sp. \& Pg. mandii a coarse apron, a haircloth; all from Ar. mandill tablecloth handkerchief, mantle, fr. LGr. $\mu a \nu \delta \bar{n} \lambda t o v$, fr. L. mantile, 16th and 17th centuries. Man-din'gan (man-d $y^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ gan $^{\text {and }}$
Man-din'go (-gō), n.; pl. -gos or-goss (-göz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan occupy ing the coast from Senegal to Liberia and extending inland to the upper courses of the Niger. They are tall, spare of frame, with features frequently diatinct from the Negro type in
dicating a Hamitie strain. They have partially assimilated Arab
 A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower. man'do-1in ${ }^{\text {(man'dot-Mn), } n \text {. [F. mandolime, It. mando- }}$ BANDORE.] Music. An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck,
with four to eight atringa, in typical in with four to eight strings, in typical in stances tuned in pairs to the tones of the and has a thin, tinkling, nasal tone, and a
register of about three octaves upward from $g$ (see PiTCH)
man'dor-la (män'dòr-1ä), n.; pl. -LR (-lă). [it., an almond.] Fine Art. Anything hav ing the shape of an almond, or of a pointed
oval, as a panel or seal ; esp., in Christian art, the vesica piscis. See glory, 1 llust. man-drag'o-ra (măn-drăg'o-rä), ${ }^{n}$. [cap. mandragoras the mandrake.] 1 . solanaceous herbe, usually acaulescent, with campanulate flowers and baccate fruit. $\quad M$ officinarum is the mandrake.
4. The European mandrak 2. The European mandrake.
man'drake (man'drāk), n. [ME. mandrak
mandrage, mandragore, AS. mandragora,
fr. Gr. uadpayópas: cf. F. mandragore. $]$ fr. Gr. $\mu a \nu \delta \rho a \gamma o ̂ \rho a s: c f . ~ F . ~$
solanaceous herb (Mandra
goraoficina gora officinarum), with ovate purple flowers. It has a very supposed tes, even to crying attributes, even to crying
out when pulled up, and is
still out when pulled up, many
still the subject of many
superstitions. The fruit when eaten by women was
supposed to promote concep-
tion. It was employed in medicine as a And Reaben. found man.
drakes in the fiel. 2. The common May apple. U. S.
mandrake apple, the fruit of the mandrake (sense 1 ) man'drel (maxn'drél),
Aloo man'dril. [Cf.
(l. -ahiner's pick. Eng.
 tog. Amygdaloid
mandement.Var.of mandurex.
man'der (dial. mán'der). UDB mander (dial. Man der). ODB
or dial. Eng var, of MAUNDER
man'der-il. $n$. MANDREL. mandgloryo. n. [OF. mande-
yloire, mandeglore, mandegore. gove mandeglore, mankegore,
F. main de gloire, mantrayore:
See MANDRAGORA.] Mandrag. oran- di-ble (myn'dY-bl), a. [L
mand
mandere to chewt ; вee -ABLE.
Manducalle. Obs.

Mandibulate.
mandib'a-lo-max'11-1a-y $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. } \\ & \text { Zoñ. Pert. to the mandibles and }\end{aligned}$
 See mandill.
triena a turban



Mandrake, l. (z) See mandili. 1 A kind
oose outer garment, cassock,
vercoat formerly worn by


 man de-stone (man di-ston').
Var. of MANDELSTONE
mand'ment, $n$. Commandment;

 See mandolins. Music. Aat A
kind of four-stringed lute. b A




2. Mach. a An axis, syindle, or arbor, usually tapered or cylindrical, but sometimes cylindrical and stepped, inserted forcibly into a piece of work having a hole in it to support
it while the work is operated on. Mandrels are sometimes made hoilow, for turning hollow work, or flat, for turning spindle, as of a lathe, a revolving arbor, as of a circular saw or cutter. Hence, a kind of watchmaker's lathe. 3. Metal Working, etc. A piece of steel, usually long and narrow and having any of various cross sections, used as a molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped. Cf. furzible

round-ended
cylinders
joined
by short chains used to puil through an underground duct, as each joint is made, to insure
mandrel lathe. A lathe with a stout spindle, adapted esp.
for chucking, as for forming hollow articles by spinning. man'drlll (măn'dryl), $n$ [Cf. F. mandrille, Sp. man dril, It. mandrillo; perh. native name, or fr. man + a native name. Cf. Drill
ape. A large West Afri-
can baboon (Papio morcan boboon (Papio mormon). The adult male has blue ridges on the sides of nose and the large ischial callosities are red. It is gre-
garious and ferocious and nearly as large as the chac-


Mandrill.
 chew. See manakr.] To masticate; chew ; eat. Rare. man'du-ca'tion (-k $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ shŭn), $n$. [L. manducatio: cf. F. nanducation.] 1. Act of eating. Rare, exc. with refer-
ence to martaking of the Eucharist.
Jer. Taylor. 2. Act of chewing.
 mane (man) or adapted for, chewing. Owen mane (mān), n. AS. nanu; akin to OD. mane, D. maan,
G. mähne, OHG. mana, Icel. nön, Dan. \& Sw. man, AS.
mene necklace, Icel. men, OIr. mong hair, mane, muince mene necklace, icel. neen, Oir. mong hair, mane, muince muscles.] 1. The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupedal animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See Horse, Illust.
2. Agric. A ridge or tuft of stubble left by mowers. man'-eat/er, $n$. One that has, or is fancied to have, an
appetite for human flesh; specif.: a A cannibal. b Any appetite for human flesh; specif. : a A cannibal. b Any
of certain large sharks; esp., Carcharodon carcharias, of certain large sharks; esp., Carcharodon carcharias, The broad, triangular teeth have finely serrated edges. Bee shank, Illust. o A lion or a tiger that has acquired mauder, in the U. S. esp. the hellbender. Cf. MAN-KERPRR. maned (mänd), a. Having a mane; Her., crined.
maned sheep, the aoudad. - m. wolf, a South American wolf nape, lower jaw, and feet. It does not assemhle in packs,
 F. manege. See manage, n.] 1. A school for teaching 2. Art of horsemanship, or of training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.
mane'less (mãn'les), a. Having no mane. - maneless llon,
a supposed variety of lion having a very short mane. It a supposed variety of lion having a very short mane. It
is probably based on young specinens. is probably based on young specimens.
man engine. Mining. A primitive appliance used in some of a series of landings with corresponding platforms that of a series of landings with corresponding platiorms that metween the landings. A persom in ascending steps successively on a platform, off to a landing, back to the ne
higher platform, etc and vice versa in descending. ma'nes (mā'nez), n. pl. [L.] 1. [often cap.] Rom. orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the
di inferi, or clithonian deities; later, the ancestral spirits of gods, the di parentum. See lemures, parentalia; cf. chthonian, hero.
2. Hence, ancestral spirite worshiped as gods. Cf. Kami.
Ma-net'ti (má-net/I), n. [After Saverio Manetti (1723-Ma-net'ti (má-netti), n. [After Saverio Manetti (1723-
84), Italian botanist.] Hort. A vigorous variety (Rosa

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chinensis manetti) of the China or Bengal rose, used mainly as a stoci for budding choice garden varieties.
ma-net'ti-a vine (ma-net/1-a). Hort. Any of several spe ma-net'ti-a vine (nà-nðtría). Hort. Any of several spe ceous vine known in horticulture as Maneitia bicolor. It has nev'lar red and yellow flowers
manœuvre, OF, manuevre, fr. mancuvrer, orig. to work by hand; $L_{\text {. }}$ manus hand + operari to work; cf. LL. mano pera, lit., hand work, manual labor. See manual, oper
atr ; cf. mainor, manurr.] 1. A military or naval evo ATR ; cf. MAINOR, MANURR.] 1. A military or naval evo-
lution, movement, or change of position, esp, one planned lution, movement, or change of position, esp. one planned or arranged and based on the character of the ground,
position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like; position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like; a
device in military or naval tactics. Hence, in the pl. extended field exercises in time of peace of comparatively extended field exercises in time of peace of cornparatively
large bodies of troops, often divided into theoretically
hostile forces, or similar exercises in war problems in hostile forces, or similar exercises in war
which ships and coast defenses participate.
Which ships and coast defenses participate.
2. Dexterous physical management, handing, or move 2. Dexterous physical managen
ment; skillful operation. Rare.
3. Management with address or artful design; adroit pro ceeding; a stratagem or artifice
4. Way or method of operating or working. obs.

Syn, - See artifice.
ma-neu'ver, ma-nceu'vre, $v . i$, ;-vered or -vred (-vẽrd) -ver-ing (-vẽr-Ing) or -vaing (-vrIng). [Cf. F. manceu movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes
inp sition with reference to getting practical or theoretic ad vantage in attack or defense.
2. To manage with address or art ; to scheme.
ma-neu'ver, ma-ncou'vre, v. t. 1. To change the position tacti al evolutions or movements. 2. 'i put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering, as into or out of a position or condition.
3. To manage, conduct, or
3. To manage, conduct, or bring about, with skill or adroitness and design; to manipulate.
Lhis named (măn'fred), $n$. The hero of Byron's drama of this name, a being estranged from all human creatures, in-
different to all human sympathies, and dwelling alone in different to all human sympathies, and dwelling alone in a castue among the Central Alps, where he holds
ion on? with the spirits he invokes by sorceries.
Man-fre'da (man-fré $\mathrm{d} \tilde{a}$ ), $n$. [NL.; prob. fr. a proper name. Bot. A genus of amaryllidaceous plants distinguished from a gave by the bulbous base of the stem and the
annually decaying leaves. The species are mostly Mexican, some being known by the name amole. M. virginica occurs in the southern United States; it has a loose spik
of greenish flowers. Also [l.c.], a plant of this genus. man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another like Robinson Crusoe's servant Fridd
man'ful (mðn'főI), a. Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute ; noble. "Manful hardiness.
man'gan-(mă $\left.\eta^{\prime} g a ̆ ̀ n-\right) . \quad$ [Cf.G. mangan manganese.] Com-man'ga-nate (mán'g $\dot{d}$-nāt), $n$. Chem. A salt of manganic acid. Various manganates are obtained as green masse by fusion of manganese dioxide with alkalies, oxides, or
carbonates. Those of sodium, carbonates. Those of sodium, potassium, and barium are
perhaps the best-known.
 magnesia. See magnesia.] 1. A black oxide of the metal described below (def. 2), esp. pyrolusite; - called apecif.
black manganese. Now Com. Also, Obs. or R., any of various ores of the metal; as, gray manganese; red manganese. 2. Chem. A grayish white metal with reddish tinge, soft When pure but ordinarily hard and brittle, resembling iron but not magnetic. Symhol, $M n$; at. Wt., 54.93 . Sp. gr., 8.0.
Metallic manganese is not found in nature, except as an alloy in meteoric iron, but compounds of it are rather
widely distributed, as the minerals pyrolusite, braunit hausmannite, manganite, psilomelane and wad, alabandite (a sulphide), rhodochrosite (carbonate), rhodonite (a sili-
cate), etc., and are also found in natural waters, plants and animals. The metal was first isolated by Gahn in 1807 , it is best prepared by igniting one of its oxides
with aluminium. It has no commercial use except as a with aluminium. It has no commercial use except as a
constituent of certain alloys. See spIEGELEISEN, MANGAacter, forming the basic oxides Mno (manganous salts) and $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ (manganic salts), and the acidic oxides $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$ (manganites), $\mathrm{MnO}_{3}$ (manganates), and Mno ${ }^{2}$ (permanganates).
$\mathrm{Mn} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ is megarded as a salt, manganous manganite, rather
than a true oxide. the manufacture of glass, pigments, etc., in calico dyeing and printing, and as oxidizing agents, but most of the ore mined is used to make spiegeleisen and ferromanganese,
and thus eventually to harden and toughen iron and steel.

manganese bronze. a Metal. Properly, bronze contair. manganese bronze. a Metal. Properly, bronze contait n, manganese 2 ; also, any of certain other copper-manga-
nese alloys not necessarily containing tin. In general, it
is a reddish white metal, remarkable for its strength and toughness. b Dyeing. Manganese brown. of manganese, used as a pigment. b Dyeing. A brown
color or dye produced upon the fabric by the decomposicolor or dye produced
manganese dioxide. Chem. A dark brown or iron-black substance, $\mathrm{MnO}_{2}$, occurring native as pyrolusite, and pre-
pared artificially by heating manganous nitrate, and in pared artificially by heating manganous nitrate, and, in uses see pyrolusite, Manganese brown.
manganese heptoxide. Chem. A compound, $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, obtained as a dark green, oily, explosive liquid by
concentrated sulphuric acid ou permanganates.
manganese steel. Cast steel containing a considerable manganese stoel. Cast steel containing a considerable
percentage of manganese. It is very hard and tough.
man-gan'tc (maxn-gan'Yk), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, resem-man-gan'Ic (măn-găn/Yk), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese ; specif., designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with manganous compounds. - manganic acid, an
acid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{MnO}_{4}$, not itself isolated, but known in the form. NOUS HYDROXIDE. - moxide, a compound, $\mathrm{Mn}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, occurring.
native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by
gentle heating of manganese oxides and hydroxides in air. man'ga-nlf'er-ous (măn'g $\dot{d}$-nĭf'ẽr-us), $a$. [manganese + - Containing manganese.
 nickel ( $2-4$ per cent). It has a low resistance temperature. coefficient, and is much used in standard resistance coils. man'ga-nite (-nit), $n$. [manganese + -ite.] 1. Min. An
ore of manganese, the liydrous oxide $\mathrm{MnO}(\mathrm{OH})$, in brilliant or iron-black orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 4. Sp gr., 4.2-4.4. Called also gray manganese ore. 2. Chem. Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (manganous acids); as, potassium manganite
man'ga-nize (-niz), v. .., -Nized (-nizd), -Niz/ing ( $-\mathrm{niz}{ }^{\prime}$ man'ga-no- (man $\eta^{\prime}$ g $\left.\dot{a}-n \bar{o}-\right)^{\prime}$. A combining form for manga uese. Cf. Mangan-; manganese.
 nating an oxide of manganese, $\mathrm{Mn}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, occurring native as strongly heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in air. It is regarded as a all, rather than as a true oxide.
 ganous, as, manganoso-manganic oxide $\left(\mathrm{Mn}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$. Obs. $\operatorname{man}_{\text {basic manganese antimonate and arsenate found in black }}$ embedded grains. Hematostibiute is similar, but shows a blood-red color in thin splinters and contains no arsenic. man'ga-nous (ň̌'ga-nŭs), a, Chem. Of, pert. to designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with manganic compounds ; as, manganous oxide, MnO. - manganous actd, See MANOANITE. - m. hydroxide, a conpound, Mn(OH),
obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkall obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkali
to a solution of a manganons salt. It rapidly oxidizes in contact with air, forming hrown manganle hydroxide
Mn $(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$ - m. ovide, a compound, Mno, obtained as a green, easily oxidizable powder by heating other oxides of manganese in a current of hydrogen.- $m$. sulphide a com-
pound, Mns, occurring native as alabandite, and obtained artificially as an easily oxidizable, fiesh-colored precipitate. Mang-bat'tu (mäng-bät'oos), $n$. A Negro of a once power-
ful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the Welle ful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the welle. Despite their developed political orgauization and skill in
various crafts, during their period of power they were various crafts, during their period of power they were
among the worst cannibals of Africa. mange (mānj), n. [From F. manger to eat, OF. mangier; of. OF. manjue voracity, food, itching, fr. mangier (3d sing. pres. manjue) i or perh. fr. mangy. See man-
Any of various forms of more or lebs severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by minute parasitic mites of Sarcoptes, Psoroptes, Chorioptes, or allied genera which burrow in, or live on, the skin, and glands. Mange of sheep is commonly called scab.
man'gel (măn'g'l), $n$. [See MANGEL-wURZEL.] Any variety
 mangolduurzel; manyold beet + wurzel root. 1 a A large coarse variety of beet (Beta vulgaris macrorhiza) exten. sively grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle. b The fleshy so-called root of this plant, consisting of enlarged hypocotyl and root. It is less rich in sugar contents than
the common, or sugar, beet. the common, or sugar, beet

 $\|$ Forelgi Word. tobsolete Variant of. + combined with. =equals.
tange mite (manj). Any of the manll parasitic mites mala, causing mange.
 dere to chew. Cf. MANDibLe, MANDDCATE.]

1. A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat. 2. Shipouicaing. The extreme forward part of the deck, having a bulkhead or plank to turn back the water which enters the hawse holes and drains off through near-by вcuppers called manger scuppers.
2. 

cap.] A stron. The cluster
3. [cap.] Astron. The cluster Præsepe Cattle. Muc

Man-giffor-a (mðn-jIffer- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. See mango; -rerous. $]$ Bot. A rather large, genus of tropical Asiatic ana-
cardiaceous trees, characterized by the coriaceous, entire cardiaceous trees, characterized by the coriaceous, entire
leaves, small paniculate flowers, and a fleshy drupaceous leaves, small paniculate flowers, and a fleshy drupaceou
fruit with a fibrous mesocarp. M. indica is the mango.
man'gle (man $\eta^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ ), v. t. ; MAN'GLED ( $-\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{ld}$ ); MAN'GLING (man'gling). AF. mahangler; cf. LL. mangulare perh. ir. the source of E. maim.] 1. To cut, bruise, or
hack with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate. Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail Milton. 2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure, in making, doing, or per To mangle a play or a nover a recitation. To mangle a play or a novel.
mangel; cf. LL. mangan
man'gle, $n$. [D. mangel; cf. LL. manganum an init ment for throwing stones,
uáryaver a machine for defend uáravas a machine for defend
ing fortifications, axis of a pulley ing fortifications, axis of a pulley. for mangonel. 1 . A machine
for tar smocloths, clothing, ete., by roller pressure. Orig., a simple
household apparatus cousisting essentially of a reciprocating weighted box or table moving on rollers beneath which, on a polished table, the clothes, etc.,
were placed to be pressed; now were placed to be pressed; now in contact, often heated, between which the articles are passed. 2. Stereotypy. A cylinder ma chine for molding specially pre-


 $n$.] 1 . To press or smooth with a mangle, as damp linen or cloth.
2. To smooth out (sheet lead) by beating it with a plumber's mallet while wrapped round a wooden mandrel. man'gle, $n$. [Sp. mangle mangrove.] The mangrove $;$ lience,
any tree or shrub having a habit like the mangrove, as Avicennia nitida, Laguncuman'gler (mǎn'glêr), $n$. One specif., a machine for chopping or mincing meat, etc. man'gler, $n$. One that sm
or presses with a mangle. or presses with a mangle.
mangle rack. Mach. An adap-
tation of the mangle wheel in
whicb the crescent-shaped for-


Whicb the crescent-shaped for- Mangle Racks. 1 With Lever
mation of the pins or teeth is changed into a straight rack. Guide for reciprocating the
The teeth may be external (as table in one kind of printing
machine. 2 With Slot The the Ilh mast.) instead of inter-

## mangle wheel. Mach. A device for converting continu


on the inside and then, without necessarily stopping, on
the outside, or with a continuous series of teeth forming the outside, or with a continuous series of teeth forming by a cunveded, of ent a shalIt was invented for use in the old-fashioned clothes mangle with a reciprocating weighted table, and has been employed (m)
man'go (măn'gō), $n . ; p l$. -goes or -gos ( -goz ). [Pg. man-
ga,fr. Tamil $m a \bar{n} k \bar{\alpha} y$.$] \quad 1. a A well-known tropical fruit,$ $g a$, fr. Tamil mánk $\bar{a} y$.
of which there are many varieties in cultivation throl fruit out the East and West Indies. It is of oblong shape,




## cumber, peach, bell <br> peach chow


merly used for throwing stones, javelins, etc.
 gis.] 1. a A well-known East Indian tropical fruit. It is dark reddish brown in color, with a
thick rind inclasing a number of carpels like those of an orange; the juicy flesh has a orange;
scribed as sug dever described as suggesting both the
peach and pineapple, o The gosiana) bearing this fruit. It has large coriaceous leaves and deep red tetramerous flowers.
2. Pharm. The pericarp of this fruit. It is used as an astringent.
man'grove (mãy'grovv), $n$. [Malay manggimanggi + E. grove.] 1
 the genus Rhizophora, esp. R. manshores, and have evergreen coria ceous leaves and yellowish flowers
The fruit germinates while still on The fruit germinates while still on the tree, the hypocot yl growing to a
considerable length before detach-
ment. The plant also emits numerous aërial prop roots, which ultimately
form form an impenetrable mass, so that
the mangrove is continually advanc ing the shore line in regions which it inhabits. The wood is used chiefly
for posts, fuel, etc. The
 bark is employed in medicine and in
tanning.
Fruiteg gerininating 2. Any of various other plants resembling Rhizophora in habit; -usually with descriptive qualification, as black mangrove, white mangrove, etc.; specif., a tree of the genus Avicennia. See black mangrove.
 or -GYANEs (-gyä'näs), or -ayans (-gyänz'). [From a native
word mangyan infidel. A member of any of the pagan word mangyan infidel.] A nember of any of the pagan
tribes of the islands of Mindoro, Romblón, and Tablas, of tribes of the islands of Mindoro, Romblón, and Tablas, of
the Philippine group. Negritos, Malays, and native races the Philippine group. Negritos, Malays, and native races
with Chinese or Caucasian admixture have all been called by this name.
 [From Mange; or perh. fr. F. mangé, p. p. of manger to
eat. See manger.] 1. Infected with, of the eat. See manger.] 1. Infected with, of the nature of,
or caused by, the mange; also, Obs., scabby. or caused by, the mange; also, Obs., scabby.
2. Shabby; seedy; squalid. 2. Shabby; seedy; squalid.
man-han'dle (măn-hăn'd'l), v. t.; -HAN'DLED (-d'ld) ; -HAN' dling (-hăn'dlĭng). 1. To move, or manage, by human

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| who mangonizes.] To furbieh | mangrove snappor. The gray |
| for sale; also, to traffic in |  |
|  | manguaj. |
| man'go-ny, in. [1. mangonium.] | M |
| Mangoniam. | す), $n$. One of a heathen Malay |
| man'goobe. Var of mongoose. | people dwelling about the upper |
| n'so | pa |
| The mangoste | пяo. [k |
| our, $n$. [Turk. man | mangue (măng), $n$. |
| garly manger, fr. Mong | mangue. |
| ingun money. $]$ A former | mangunel + mango |
| ish copper coin. Obs | Man'guy-mi'. Yar. of Mangui |
| man ${ }^{\prime}$-grass', $n$. Y ard grass. $B$ | mangy + mange, a digease. |
| man'grell. $\dagger$ monorel. | man-ha'den. $V a r$ of $m$ |
| mangrove cuckoo. A cuckoo | Haden. hood Obs \| |
| us minor of the West | manhede, manheid, $n$. Ma |
| es and the Florida Keys. | Man' heim gold Var, of Ma |
| ily. Bo |  |
| oracem. |  |
|  | , |
| n. West Ind | hunt. A hunting of or for |
| t. |  |
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force without mechanical aid ; as, to manhandle a cannon. man'-hat'er (man'hät'err), $n$. One who hates mankind; Man-hat'tan cock'tall. A cocktail made of vermuth, whisky, a dash of bitters, and, usually, a little sweetening.
Man'hes' proc'ess (máne nes ). [After Pierre Manhes, remen metallurgist, who perfected it.] Metal. The Bes man'hole ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ man $\left.^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \overline{h o l}^{\prime}\right)$, $n$. 1. a A hole through which a man may go into, or gain access to, a drain, sewer, electric conduit, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., as for cleaning. b A hole or recess into which a person may go, as for refuge in a railroad tumnel. © A hole in a covered oat or canoe in which the rower or paddler sit
3. Mining. A small passage connecting a level with a man'hood (-liofd), $n$. [man + -hood.] 1. State of being man (i. e. a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman.
2. Manly quality : - courage ; bravery; resolution.

That thou hant power to shake my manhood thus Shak 4. Men collectively; the adult males, as of a country, district, or nation.
manhood guftrage. Suffrage of all male citizens not
 $\boldsymbol{\nu e \sigma \theta a i}$ to rage; cf. ME. manie, F, manie. Cf. mind, $n$.] 1. Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity; ment, hallucinations, delusions, and violent tendencies 2. Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm violent desire or passion; a craze ; as, the tulip mania. Syn. - Mania, DELIRIUM, FRENzY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses, see defs. Mania suggests a relatively permanent, delirium a more or enthusiasm as, "You may conceive the difference in kind between the fancy and the imagination in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were with-
drawn, the first would become delirium, and the last madrawn, the tirst would become delimum, and the last maa permanent mania" (Thackeray); "the delirium of popu-
lar enthusiasm " (Lecky); "the delirium of love" (Mrs. lar enthusiasm" (Lecky); "the delirium of love" (Mrs.
"umphry Ward). Mania is often synonymous with
"craze, " rage" passion " an incoherent or meaningless jumble; as, the tulip mania Hawthorne). Frenzy suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than delirium; as, "Paris wholly
has got to the acme of its frenzy; whirled, all ways, by has got to the acme of its frenzy; whirled, all ways, by
panic madness " (Carlyte); "The unhappy gentleman spunc round and round the apartment in a transport of
 ma'ni-ac (mā'nĭ-ak), $a$. [Cf. F. maniaque. See manLA.] 1. Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect ; affected with mania; mad.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mania; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a maniac ; frantic ; violent.
 ma-ni'a-cal (min $\hat{i} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \dot{a}$-kăl), a. Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. - ma-ni'a-cal-ly, adv. Man'1-ca'ri-a (măn'Y-k $\bar{a}^{\prime} r Y$ Y $\dot{a} ; 115$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. L. mani spathes.] Bot. A genus of South American pinnate-lesved palms consisting of a single species (Manicaria saccifera), the fruit of which is known as the sea apple man'l-cate (măn'r-kāt), a. [L. manicatus sleeved, fr.
manica a sleeve.] Bot. Covered with a densely interwoven manica a sleeve.] Bot. Covered with a densely interwoven pubescence capabe Man'l-che'an
Man't-chæ'an,
[LL Manichaeus.] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manichæus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man sody is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness Lighit (Good). Evil is perpetually striving to drag man down mhile Good (Christ) as perpetually striving to drag mand down, Manicheans distinguished the historical Christ from the spirit
ual Christ, maintuining that the former was a bad man, while the latter was a divine deliverer. Man'1-chæ'an, Man/1-che'an, $a$. Of or pertaining to the
Manichæans, or their doctrine or system; characteristic of a Manichæan Man'l-cha'tsm, Man'l-che'lsm (man'Y-kē/̌̌'m), n. [Cf. F. manicheisme.] Tlie doctrines taught, or system of $\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \mathbf{1}$-cure (man'I-kūrj, n. [F., fr. L. manus hand + cura care.] 1. A person who makes a business of taking 2. The care of the hands and nails.
2. The care of the hands and nails
man'l-cure, $v . t$. $t i$.
 (-kū${ }^{\prime}$ Ing). To care for (the hands and nails) ; to care
for the hands and nails of ; to do manicure work

L. monochordon, Gr. Moyóxo $\rho$ -
סov; -because it originally had only one string. See MONO-
cudrD.] Music. The clavichord
or elarichordi-called also dumb
spinet.
 name of the plant, friana;
resin $]=$ CEAKA RUBER. man'l-con, $n$ [L,fr.Gr. uaviKós of or for madness.] A kind
of plant, prob belladonna. Obs.


 manier. manjost. Obs. compar.
and superi. of MANY.
mantespe. and Buperi. of MANY.
maniewe. f MANGE, a dimene.
manifild.
man'fest (man $\mathcal{T}$-ferst), $a$. [L. manifestus, perh. orig., atruck by the hand, hence, palpable; manus hand + fen-
dere (in comp.) to strike: cf. F. manifeste. See manval; DEFEND.] 1. Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding ; evident to the mind; easily apprebensible; plain; not obscure or hidden
Thus manifest to sight the god appeared. Dryden.
2. With of: Detected in; convicted of ; obviously in possession of. Obs. "Manifest of shame." Dryden Syn-- Open, clear, apparent, visible, plain, unmistakable fest, obvious, patent, palpable apply to that which is
evident. That is manipest which is clearly evident; that is obvious which is so evident as to arrest one's attention that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PAL
PABLE which is evident to (or as to the senses as, "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done. .i. is manifest")
(Acts iv. 16); "a manifest serpent by her sting" (Milton)
"Their sens so "Their sense so obvious and their words so plain, that no disputes about the doubtful text have hitherto. . . perand vague; it is explicit, patent aud precise" (Bp. Horstouch of the other " (Hewthorne); "that dear old world
of painting and the past, yet alive, and throbing and of painting and the past, yet alive, and throbbing, and
palpable, (Thuckeray); "We hate poetry that has a pal
pable design upon us. . . Poetry should be great and unpabte design upon us. . . Poetry should be great and un
obtrusive (Keats). See clear, Penspicuous, DIsTinctly.
man'l-fost, $n$. man'l-fest, $n$. [Cf. F. manifesle. See manifest, v.; c
manifesto.] 1. Deuonstration; manifestation. Rare. mANifrsto.] 1. Demonstration; manifestation. Rare.
2. A public declaration or statement; manifesto. Obs.
3. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo 3. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, specifying the uarks, numbers, contents, shipper, consignee, etc., of each pack
age of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse. man'l-test, e.t.; MAN'I-FBST-ED; MAN'I-FEST-INa. [F. mato appear distinctly; to put beyond question or doubt to display ; exhibit; reveal ; prove ; evince; evideuce.
Thy life did manifest thou lovedst me not. Mark iv. 22. 2. To ex
3. $S p$. Law. To remove, by a certain process, from the jurisdiction of a judge, to avoid injustice on his part.
man'i-test, v. i. 1. To make a public manifestation.
2. Spiritualism. To appear, or to produce a physical dis turbance indicating presence; - said of a spirit or ghost. Syn. - Reveal, declare, evince, make known, disclosc
discover, display, show. man'l-fes'tant (-fĕ́s'tănt)
One who makes or participates in a public manifestation The mamifestontin paraded pasit the docks. Iarper's Mog
man/t-fes-ta'tion (-fés-ta'shün), n. [L. menifestrtio: cf, F. manifestation.] 1. Act of manifesting, or state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; power in creation
power in creation. purpose, as by a government; a public display collectively man'1-tes'ta-tive (-fes'táditive, as by a political party. having the property or quality of manifesting; demonstrative. - man'l-tes'ta-tive-ly, adv.
See manifest, $n . d a a$. ] $\mathbf{1}$. Demonstration or evidence. Obs. 2. A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions,
or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to or proclaiming act done or contemplated by him.
Erederick, in a public momifesto, appealed to the Empire
against the ingolent pretensions of thi Pope. man'1-fold (man'1-fōld), $a$. [AS. manigfeald. See many -FoLD.] 1. Showing or having number and variety; numerous and varied; characterized by m
versity ; also, rarely, numerous; many.

2. Comprehensive of various features, kinds, characteri tics, manifestations, etc. ; multifarious; - used with sing nouns. "The manifold wisdom of God." Eph. iii. 10.
3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons. "He is a manifold traitor
4. Consisting of many of one kind combined; operating many of one kind of object; as, a nanifold pipe (musica) Syn. - Manirold, muldifarious agree in the idea of mul tiplicity or variety. MaNFold emphasizes the number or varied character, multifa 10 ous, the diversity, sometimes
even the incoug ruity, of the elements involyed; as ". 0 even the incongruity, of the elements involyed; as " " 0
Lord, how manifold are thy works!" (Ps. civ. 24 );
manifold, all pleasing in their kind. . are the employs
 of rural life" (Cowper); "that multifarious erudition
(Tatler) "the multifarious set of books" (Carlyele).
manifold fogue, a fugue having more than one subject. manffold fogue, a fugue having more than one subject.- m.
paper, carbon paper for manifolding a writing. - m. writer, paper, carbon paper for manifolding a writing. - m. writer,
a contrivance for manifold writing.--m. wrtting, a process
or method by which two or more. opies, as of a letter, are ar method by which two or more
simultaneously made by the use o

manifold writing.
2. Mech. A pipe fitting with sev-
Manifold, 2.
eral lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with other

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3. Kantianism. The totality of unorganized experience as it is presented

## understanding To besin the

To begin the exposition of experience from the standpoint of
Locke's tabula rasa, or from that of Kant's chatic manifold, is Lockes talbula rasa, or from that of Kant's chactic manijold, is
in reality to attempt to show how experience arises from what
is not yet experience. is not yet experience.

James warc. 4. Math. An assemblage; aggregate; class. A manifold cept, each determination being an element of the manifold. 5. Shiphuilding. A metal chest containing many valves by which water-tight compartments, pumps, and the drains may be so connected that any or all of the pumps may be used to pump out any compartment.
man'l-fold (man'T-föld) vis a ruminant. Local, U.S.
 ING. I. To make manifold; to multiply. Rate.
2. To make many or several copies of, esp. by the process of manifold writing; as, to manifold a letter.
man't-fold, v.i. To make several or many copies, as of a manuseript; to do manifold writing.
man'l-fold'er (-fōl/dêr), $n$. One that manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.
He scems to have added to his cmp
He seems to have added to his employment that of a manijold-
G. H. Putnam man'l-fold ness, $n$. a Quality or state of being manifold; multiplicity. io Math. State or character of being a manifold; also, a manifold.
Man'li-hot ( 1 Khirlillot), $n$. [NL., fr. F., fr. native name; cf. Galibi manihoc, the root of the plant, Tupi mandi hoca, manioca.] Bot. A large genus of important economic euphorbiaceous plants, natives of tropical A merica,
chiefly of Brazil. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate chiefly of Brazil. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate succeeded by 3 -seeded capsules. M. glaziovii yields Ceara
rubber. M. manihot is the bitter, and M. palmata aipi the rubber. M. manihot is the bit
man'1-kin (-kin), $n$. [OD. manneken, dim. of man man. See man, -kin. 1. A little man; a dwarf; „ pyginy. 2. Usually in form mannequin. An artist's, tailor's, or 3. A model of the fure.
3. A model of the human body, made of papier-maché or iting the parts and organs, their relative position, etc.
man'l-kin, a. Diminutive ; dwarf; puny, Philippine Islands; - in thib sense now only Manila.
2. [often l. c.] Short for Manila hemp, cheroot, ete.
Manlla, or Manilla, cheroot or cigar, a cheroot or cigar made
of tobacco grown in the Plilippine Islands. - M. eiemd. See rLRMI c. M. Memp, the fiber of a species of banana See kLemici-M. hemp, the fiber of a species of banana
(Mus extilis), native of the Philipine Islands; called
also by the native namc abaca. It is used for matting, canvas, ropes, etc., and the finer grades for various niative textiles. - M. paper, a durable brown or buff paper made printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fibers.
ma-nil'la (mad-n1̌1'á), n. [Sp. manilla; cf. It. maniglio, maniglia, F. manille, Pg. manilha; all prob. fr. J. monile, pl. monilia, necklace, influenced by manus hand.] A ring of metal, as silver, worn on the wrist or arm and used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa.
ma-nil'la (nad-nıllad), $n$. [F. manille, or Sp. malilla; of,
Pg. manilha.] In various card games, the second best trump; specif., in solo, the seven of trumps.
 name. See Manthot.] Cassava, or the plant which yields it. man'1-ple (man'Ĩ-p'l), $n$. [L. manipulus, maniplus, a
handful, a certain number of soldiers; manus hand + roo handful, a certain number of soldiers; manus hand + root
of plere to fill, plenus full : cf. F. maniple. See manUal of plere to fill, plenus full: cf. F. maniple. See manual;
fule, a.] 1. A handful. Obs. 2. Rom. 1 ntiq. A subdivision of the legion, consisting of either 120 or 60 men (see learon, 1) ; hence, Obs, any small body of soldiers; a company. ${ }^{2}$, hence, Milton. 3. Eccl. An ornamental band or scarf, like a stole but shorter, worn on the left arm, orig. over the fingers of the left hand, as part of the priest's eucharistic vestuments. ma-nip'u-lar (m $\dot{a}$-nı̂p' $\dot{\mathbf{u}}-\mathbf{l} \dot{a r}$ ), $a$. [L. manipularis: cf. F.
manipulcire.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman maniple, or company

> 2. Manipulatory; as, manipular operations. ma-nip'u-late $(-\bar{a} t), v . t . ;-L A T^{\prime} E D\left(-\bar{l} t / \int d\right) ;-1$
 Ing). [Cf. LL. manipulatus, p. p. of manipulare to lead
by the hand fr. L. manipulus. See Maniple ; ff mavipvLation.] 1. To treat, work, or operate with the hands ulation.]
or by mechanical means; to handle or manage, esp, with skill or dexterity; as, to manipulate scientific apparatus. 2. To treat or manage with the mind or intellect ; esp., to liandle (matters requiring intelligence) skillfully.
3. To control the action of, by management; as, to manipulate a eonvention; also, to manage or treat artfully orf raudulently; as, to manipulate accounts, or election returns. 4. Finance. To work (as stocks) up or down in price by dransactions other tham those made bona fide or in the ormarket, spreading fictitious reports etc- to com the ma-nip'u-late $v$, To use the hands in dexter tions; to do hand work; specif., to manage the apparatus or instruments used in scientific work or in artistic or mechanical processes.
ma-nlp'u-la'tion (-1a'shhŭn), n. [Cf. F. manipulation. See
mand

manipulate, maniple.] 1. Act or process of manipulating or state of being manipulated; act of handling work by
hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful nanner in science or art ; handling or managenent in general Mfanipulation is to the chernst like the external senses to the
Whewell
2. Skillful or dexterons management ; as, the manipulamen of political bodies ; sometimes, a management or treat
merposes of deception or fraud. ment for purposes of deception or fraud
 manipulation ; performed by manipulation.
ma-nip'u-la/tor (-la/tẽr), $n$. One that manipulates; specif., any of various instruments for facilitating manipulation. ma-nip'u-la-to-ry (-l $\dot{a}$-tö-rí), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or in-
 Algonquian manito.] Among the Algonquian Indians, nature : a lidden or sparic wor on nature ; a lidden or magic power controlling uatural pheman jack. Individual man; - in phrases, every man jack man jack. Individual man; - in phrases, every man jack, man'jak (maxu'jak), $n$. Also man'jack. A kind of glance pitch or asphalt found esp. on Barbados, and used for man'kin (mǎn ${ }^{\prime}$ kin $), n$. [man $\left.+-k i n.\right]$ A little or puny man'kind furiound (măn'kind ${ }^{\prime}$ ), a. Be not too manniad agninst your wife. Chapman.
man/kind', a. [man + kind, in.] Male; also, manlike unwomanly; masculine. Obs
$n^{\prime}$ kind', $n$. [Cf. AS. mancynn. See kiv kind n.] 1. (pron. うnăn'kind ' ; formerly also man'kind ${ }^{\prime}$ ). The himan race ; man, taken collectively.
2. (pron. măn'kind ${ }^{\prime}$ ). Human nature ; also, human feel ugs; humanity. Obs. \& $R$. $B$. Jonson the pron. martion of the human race Lev xviii 92 man'less (man'lĕs), a. 1. Destitute of men. man/ess (man'les), a. 1. Des
2. Unmanly ; inluunan. Obs.
man'less-ly, adv. Obs. - man'less-ness, $n$. Obs. man'like' (-lik' $)$, a. [man + lihe. Cf. Manly. $]$ Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; becoming to, or belonging to, a man; having the qualities of a man, esp. the nobler qualities ; manly ; mannish; masculine. "Gentle,
mandike speech."
Syn- In glaring Chloe's manlike taste and mien. Shenstone.
Syn.- - See male.
man'ly (-IǏ), a.; MAN'LI-ER (-1Ǐ-ẽr); MAN'LI-est. [man +
2. Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish : manlike, esp. brave, courageous, rerolute onging to, or becoming to, a man1;
Let s briefly put on manly, readiness
Serenc and Serene and mant
The load of lite.
mature. Obs.

## 3. Adult; ;id, daring, brave, courage

hardy, dignified, stately. See male. man'ly, adv. In a manly manner; specif. : a With the getically; as, to act manly. Archaic. b Humanely getically; as, to act manly. Archaic. o Humanely
generously. Obs. c Humanly; unregenerately. Obs. man milliner. A man who makes or deals in millinery ; occupations or embellishments.
man millinery. Official apparel, as uniforms, vestments, etc.; - a term of contempt used by those who regard it as man'na (măn'á), $n$. [L., fr. Gr. $\mu a ́ \nu \nu a$, Heb. mān,' ef. Ar mann, properly, gift (of heaven).] 1. Bib. The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey
through the wilderness ( $E x$. xvi.); hence, divinely supplied through the wilderness (Ex, x vi.); hence, divinely supplied 2. Something likened to the Bibicical manna, as honeyed 2. Something likened to the Biblical manna, as honeyed
words, new-fallen snow, etc.
3. A food; a staple article of food. Obs.
4. Of frankincense, a fragment, crumb, or grain. Obs. 5. a Thic sweetish exudate of tbe European flowering ash (Fraxinus ornus) and of several related species, obtained in the form of flakes (flake manna), fragments (common manna) or as a viscid mass (fat manna). Its chief constit uent is mannite. Manna is used medicinaly as a gentlo laxative, demulcent, and expectorant. b A similar product obtained from various other plants, but differing in con-
taining other substances than mannite as the chief intaining other substances than mannite as th
gredient, and hence often called false manna.
6. Short for manna Lichen, manNa grass.
manna ash. The flowering ash (Frarinus ornus); also man'na croup (kropp). [manna + Russ. \& Pol. krupa ground by the millstones or that do not go through the for puddings, soups, etc.; - called also
2. The husked grains of mannagrass.


## MANNA GRASS

1313

## MANORIALISM

manna grass. Any grass of the genus Panicularia.
manna gum. a AnAustralian eucalypt (Eucalyptus vimi
nalis), which yields a kind of false manna. b LeRp. manna insect. A scale insect (Gossyparia mannifera), causing production of manna on the tamarisk in Arabia. genus Lecanora, fragments of which are often blown about being sometimes used as food. Some commentators asman'ner (man'êr), $n$. [ME. manere, F , manière, fr. (assumed) LL. manarius, for L. manuarius belonging to the
hand, fr. manus the hand; cf. OF. manier manual, skillful. hand, fr. manus the hand; cf. OF. manier manual, skillful. See MANUAL.] 1. Species; kind; sort; also (a use of
the sing. in pl. sense), kinds; sorts; as, what manner of person; all manner of goods; no manner of question;-
formerly commonly with ellipsis of of; as, many manner formerly commonly with ellipsis of of; as, many manner
ways; a manner man. Manner, in this sense, was also freways; a manner man. Manner, in this sense, was also fre-
guent in the phrases manner of (or manner) way, wise,
fashion, kind, etc.; cf. def.
mint and rue, and all manner of herbs. Lude xi. 42
What manner of man art thou?
A manner Latin cortupt was her
Cleridge.
A manner Latin corrupt was her speech. chaucer.
2. Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, he 2. Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, he
appeared in the manner of a warrior; they described the manner of the country. Archaic.
3. A way of acting; a mode of procedure; the mode or happens; way; mode ; as, to speak in an earnest manner to follow the manner of right reasoning; they responded in like manner; in a manner of speaking. Hence the
phrase in a manner (formerly also in manner), in a manphrase in a manner (formerly also in $m$
4. A characteristic or customary way of acting ; nani. 5 4. A characteristic or cusiomary way of acting; natura after the manner of one's kind.
Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them. Acts xvii. 2.
6. Hence: Mode of living or acting ; behavior; conduct; specif. : a pl. With reference to social life or morality Morals as shown in conduct ; social conduct or ruies of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the man
ners of nomads; the novel is a study of manners. b pl ners of nomads; the novel is a study of manners. of pl. Also, obs, in sing.) With reference to ponteness or pro-
priety : Habitual conduct or deportment ; behavior ; as,
good or bad manners; also, good or polite deportment; as, good or bad manners; also, good or polite deportment; as, that is, to perform the appropriate acts of courtesy.
Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Em 0 With reference to bearing: Deportment; carriage aspect; mien; as, a gentle or a superior manners ; to carry one's self in the grand manner.

## d Of a horse: Action; carriage. 6. Criticism. a Method of execut

tation, esp. as distinguished frotion or mode of presenstyle ; as, the difference between history and fiction i often more in the matter than the manner; a statue in the archaistic manner; the earlier manner of Turner. b Mannerism; obtrusive manner. c Character; ethos. See етноs, 2 ; -only in pl. Obs.
7. Reason; cause ; also, cond
7. Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. Obs.
8. Moderation; due measure. Obs. 8. Moderation; due measure. OUs.
Syn, ManNER, WAY, FASHion, Trick. Manner, as here
compared (see Deportment), is mode of action, or distinccompared (see Derortment), is mode of action, or distinc-
tive style; Way is often more general than manner, but it may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; fashion, as here compared (see
fashion), occurs chiefly in phrases introduced by after or in; as "God who at sundry times and in divers manners
spake in time past" (Heb ii 1); "Mark the manner of his
tpaching" (stak). teaching" (Shak.) "Milton's manner is yery grand""
(Lowell); God fulilis himself in many ways " (Tennyson);
"all her little womanly ways" (Hawthorne); it's only his way, "He will, amter his sour fashion, tell you "(Slak.): swim dog fashion. A TRICK, as here compared (see ARTIa poetry which boldly assumed the dress, the words, the
habits, the very trich of contemporary life ( $W . P a t e r$ ) "The trick of personifying words is a fatal source of mis-
chiof in theology" (M. Arnold). Se日 METHOD, HABIT, AFchiof in theology
by any manner of means, in any way possible; by any sort
of means.-by no m . of manan, in no way whatever; in no possible way; not at all. See ly no means, under mban, $n$. with given conditions, customs, etc.; apparently naturaly fitted for
some occupation, work, or position. The phrase as used
by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (I. iv. 15) has by some been by Shakespeare in "Hamlet" (I. iv. 15) has by some been
wrongly understood to refer to a manor, of which manner
is an old variant spelling, and hence the phrase to the manor born is sometimes used in the sense, accustomed to the
usages of a locality, or of high or polite society. Ife has not the eyessand the nerves of one to the me
The water hily's ancestors have been to the manner bora for
millions of years.
 man men's chorus or manging club.
man'nered (man'ẽrd), a. 1. Having (such) manners ; Give her princely training, that she Hannered ancely fraining, that she may be
2. Dealing with, or exhibiting, manners, or modes of life, etc., as a play or other literary piece. Obs.
3. Having good manners; well-behaved
3. Having good manners; well-behaved. Obs.
4. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculi
4. Affected with mannerism or excessive peculiarity.
His style is in some degree mannered and confined. Hazlitt
man'ner-ing, $n$. Training in manners, or (of a horse) in
carriage or action.
G. M. Rommel.


characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, car ried to excess, especially in literature or art Mannerism is pardonable, ond is sometimes even agreeable,
when the manaer, though vicious, is natural. When the manaer, though vicious, is natural. But a mannerism which dose not sit easy on the mannerist, whieh has been
adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by con-
stant effort, is always offensive. stant effort, is always offensi
$\mathbf{S y n}$.-See AFFECTATION.

## Syin,-See afrectation.

man'ner-ist (nău'ẽr-ist), n. [Cf. F. maniériste.] In art, one who produces works of art supposed to show a strong or to acy toliar and formal r too unchanging method of his own; specif in the histal or too unchanging method those painters of the 16 th and 17 th centuries who imitated and exaggerated the styles of their great predecessors, chiefly Raphael, Michelangelo, and Correggio.
man'ner-less, $a$. Destitute of manners; unmannerly.
man'ner-ly, a. 1. Decorous; seemly; moral. Obs.
2. Showing good manners; civil ; respectful; polite
What thou thinkest meet, and is most mannerly. Shak: man'ner-ly, adv. 1. Decently;
2. With good manners ; politely
2. With good manners; politely.
Mann'helm gold (man'him). From Mannh im in Ger-
many, where much of it was made. A kidd of brass used many, where much of it was made.] A kind of brass used of zinc, with sometimes a little tin.
man'nie $\left(\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}\right), n$. $[$ man + -ie. $]$ A little man; in affecmanate use, a boy or lad
man-niffer-ous (mă-ň̌ffẽr-ŭs), a. [manna + -ferous.]

1. Bot. Bearing or exuding manna. 1. Bot. Bearing or exuding manna. 2. plying of a ship, etc., with men ; also, a crew. b Accustoming of hawks or other birds or animals to men ; taming of hawks. c A man's work for a day. Rare. Cent. Dict. manning parade, Mil.,in the United States coast artillery, a parade ground on which batteries are formed and then
divided into their component gun detachments, which are marched to man their respective pieces.
man'nish (man'1sh), a. $[$ man +1 st-ish: of. AS. mennise,
menisc.] 1. Of, belonging to, befitting, or characteristic
of, mankind; human. Obs.
2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as
3. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as culine. "A woman impudent and mannish grown." Shak. Syn.-See MALE.

- man'nish-ly.
- man'nish-ly, adv. - man'nish-ness, $n$. $\quad$ man'nite (man'it), n. $\quad$ manna+-ile.] $\quad$ em. A man'nite (măn'it), $n . \quad[m a n n a+-$ ite. $] \quad C h e m$. A
white crystalline substance, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{OH})_{6}$, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites, and occurring in three optically different modifications; - called also mannitol.
Ordinary mannite, which (though levorotatory) is called $d$-mannite to imdicate its close relation to $d$-mannose, is the principal constituent of the manna of the manna ash, and is found also in many other piants, as celery, sugar and hence is called manna sugar, though it is not a sugar in the proper sense. Mannite yields an anhydride mannitan $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{5}\right)$, and also isomeric anhydrides called man
nides, having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{4}$.
man-nit'tc (mă-nit'rik), $a$. Of, pert. to, resembling, or de-
rived from, mannite. - manntic fermentation, a kind of rived from, mannite - mannitic fermentation, a kind of
viscousfermentation in which manmite is produced. man'ni-tose (mann'1-tōs), n. [mannite + -ose.] Chem. A
sugar (now known to be dextro fructose), obtained by sugar (now known to be d
Mann ${ }^{\prime}$ lich-er pistol (mann'lix-êr). [After Ferdinand
Mannlicher ( 8848 - 1904 ), Austrian inventor] A self-loading pistol with a fixed magazine of box type in the stock,
holding five cartridges. In action the friction of the pro holding five cartridges. In action the friction of the proral spring, which, when the trigger is released, returns the
barrel to position over a fresh cartridge, ready for firing. Mannlicher rifle. A breech-loading repeater, carrying five cartridges and not fitted for use as a single-loader. motion, without rotation. The rifle has been much used man'no- (man $\left.n^{\prime} \frac{1}{o}-\right)$. Chem. Combining form for mannite,
man'no-hep'tite (man'th-hép'tīt), $n$. [manno- + heptite.] Org. Chem. A heptahydric alcohol, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{9}(\mathrm{OH})_{7}$, known in three optically different modifications, of which the dextro variety is found in nature as prrseite (which see).



man'nose (man'öß), n. [mannite + -ose.] Org. Chem. A sugar $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}\right)$ of the group known as aldohexoses, obtained by careful oxidation of mannite and, like it, existing seminose, is further obtained by the hydrolysis of certain
natural carbohydrates natural carbohydrates, as the reserve cenulose of seeds. Malayo-Indonesian of a group of tribes, mostly heathen, of Mindanao, especially numerous in the Agusan River
valley; also, their language. See Malayo-Polynesias man'-of-war', n. ; pl. MEN-OF-wAR. 1. A war vessel of a man'-oi-war', n.; pl. men-of-war. 1. A war vessel
recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities. man-of-war bird. a A frigate bird. b Incorrectly, a skua gull or an albatross.
man-ot - war fish. A small stromateoid fish (Gobiomorus
gronovii) common in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf gronowit) common in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf
Stream, where it hides among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.
man-of-war's man. A sailor serving on a war vessel.
man'o-graph (man'o-grâf), n. [Gr. uavós thin -graph: cf. F. manographe.] Engin. An optical dovice for making an indicator diagram for high-speed engines. It consists of a light-tight box or camera having at one end man'ner-11-ness, $n . ~ S e e-N Y S S$.
man'ner-ness, $n$. Moderation.

the ground glass or photographic plate at the other end.
The mirror is pivoted so that it can be moved in one direcphragy a smichl plunger operated by an elastic metal diaylinder. It is als y a reducing motion, called a teproducer, so as to copy acThe resultant of these two movements imparts to the re. flected beam of light a motion similar to that of the pencil f the ordinary or photographed. See indicator, $n$., 3 . of ground glass, or photographed. See IND
ma-nom'e-ter (madom'teter), n. $[G r$.
uavós thin, rare + meter: cf. F. mano-
mètre] An instrument for measuring the
tension or tenuity of gases and vapors; a
pressure gauge or vacuum gange. In the
simplest forms the pressure of the gas or
vapor is balanced against a column of
mercury in a U-tube. In many cases
sure is balanced against the elastic force
of a spring, an elastic diaphragm, a closed
curved elastic tube, or the like, as in
don aneroid barometer and the Bour

man'o-met'ri-cal (-rǐk k l 1 ) $\quad$ [Cf.
F. manometrique.] Of or pert. to the
manometer or the measurement of
gaseous pressure; made by the manom
A common form of manometric flame, Acous., a gas flam

made to
the action
of sound
waves. The
apparatus
consists of a
small metal
mox (mano-
matric divided
mat
日ude) divided
by a rubber
membrane
(cin Illust.)

mamam
compart- Manometric Flame. 1 Section of Manometric
ments, one Capale: $2-4$ Flame Images: 2 of a Fundnmental
of of which Tone; 3 of its Octav
connects by
a tube ( $a$ ) with the source of the sound, while through the tions of the flame may be rendered distinet to the pue by means of a revolving mirror or by photography.
Manon' Les'caut' (mânon' lés'ko'). The her novel, by the Abbe prally regarded as the first French ly faithless to her lover the Chevalier des Grieux, merely from her love of the comfort and luxury he is often unable to supply. She is arrested and transported to America, exhaustion in the desert.
man'or (man' $^{\prime} \tilde{\mathrm{e}}$ ), $n$. [ME. maner, of. maneir habitation, village, F. manoir manor, prop. the OF. inf. maneir to 1. The house or hall of an estate ; a mansion. Obs. 1. The house or hall of an estate ; a mansion. Obs

2. O. Eng. Hist. A house against which geld 2. O. Eng. Hist. A house against which geld (probably
originally Danegeld) was charged ; hence the land repre sented in the house, or any aggregate of land treated as a unit for that purpose.
Such then is the beest explanation that we can offer of the manerium [manor] of Domesday Book. About details we may
be wrong, Sut that this term has a technical meaning which in connected with the levy of the danegeld we cannot doubt. It
loose that menning in the course of time because the danegeld gives way before newer forms of taxation. It never agsing acquires a technical meaning until the late day find the essence of a manor in its court.
tive Maitland.
We seem ...to arrive at something analogous to Profesor
Maitland's technical definition of the manor as the fiscal unit Maitland's technical definition of the manor ns the figeal unit
from which gafol is paid diret to the king, while its lord is the
receiver of the payments and services of ita tenants. $F$. Seebohm. receiver of the payments and services of its tenants. Fage in the 13th century and for some time after
3. Vaguel that, an estate (of no fixed size or description) administered as a unit, esp. a demesne estate of a lord for which the 17 th century down, the holding of a lord having at least the number (variously stated as two or three) of freehold tenants required to entitle it to hold a court-baron; hence, sometimes, the incorporeal
Thus we may regard the typical manor [of the 13th century] (1) as being, qua vill, an unit of public law, of police and fisal
law. (2) as being an unit in the system of agriculture (3) as being
an unit in the management of an unit in the management of property, (4) as being a jurisdic-
tional unit. But we have now to gee that hardly one of these
traits can be considered as absolutely essential. Pollock \& Mait. 4. Amer. Licw. A tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the proprietor; specif., in New York, a tract of land granted by the King of Great Britain in colonial days either by patent or in confirmation of grants from the States-General of Holland to proprietors, gener-
ally called patroons, who held by perpetual rent in money ally called patroons, who held by perpetual rent in money uch manorial privileges as the right to hold a manoria court, to award fines, and to have waifs, estrays, and deo-
dands. They had the right of subinfeudation, but their
tenants did not. After the Revolution the State supertenants did not. After the Revolution the State super-
seded the king as lord, and the ronts from the proprietors seded the king as lord, and the rents from the proprietors
were from time to time commuted or released. In a few cases the rents, in money, in services, or in kind, from the castenants, still exist as rent charges upon the land.
subte the manor born. See to the manner born, under MANNER, $n$. to the manor born. See to the manner born, under MANNEA, $n$.
manor house. The house of the lord of a manor. ma-nor ríal (má-nō'rí-al ; 201), $a$. Of or belonging to, or like, a manor; as, manorial extents; manorial acc
ma-no'ri-al-1sm ( $-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. The manorial system.


## MANTY

man power. Mech. A unit of power equal to 4,125 foot sumed to be the rate at which a man can work.
man'red (man'red), $n$. [AS. mannreden. Cf. EINDRED.] Obs. or Hist. 1. Homage; vassalage, or vassals collec tively; those bound to render military service to a lord.
2. Hence, men for service in war; also, the leadership of 2. Hence,
men in war.
man'root' (man'rōt'), $n$
vine (Ipomcea panducrato) An American convolvulaceous flowers with a darker throat, cordate leaves, and an enormous starchy root. Called also man-of-the-earth and wild potuto. b An ipomoea of the western United States ( $I$. leptophylla), with linear leaves, showy purple Howers, and a tuberous root often several feet in length
man'rope ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\overline{0} \bar{p}^{\prime}\right), n$. Nuut. A side rope to a gangway, ladder, or the like, used as a handrail.
man'sard (măn'särd), $n$. [F. mansarde
man'sard (măn'särd), n. [F. mansarde; after its inventor,
Françis Mansart, or Mansard, French architect.] a A mansard roof. ob The story formed by a mansard roof, a A mansard roof. $b$ The story formed by a mansard roof, mansard roof. Arch. A kind of hipped curb roof, that is, a roof having on all sides two slopes, the
lower one being steeper than the upper lower one being steeper th
one. See also roor, Illust.
manse (mãns), $n$. '[LL. mansa, mansus, mansum, a farm, fr . L. manere, mansum, to stay, dwell. See mansion, manor.]

1. The dwelling of a householder ; the house of the holder of a housestead ; a mansion house. Obs. A hide of land.

2. O. Eng. Hist. A hide of land. Mansard Roof. 3. The residence of an ecclesiastic ; esp., in Scotland, the house assigned to or occupied by the parish minister; Bometimes elsewhere, as in the United States, among congregationalists, Presbyterians, and some others, the parsonage. "Mosses from an Old Manse." Hawthorne. $\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \operatorname{sion}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{ma}_{n}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{sh} \mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{n}}\right.$ ), $n$. [OF. mansion, fr. L. mansio a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, fr. manere, mansum, to stay, dwell; akin to Gr. pévetv. Cf. MANSE, MANOR, uenagerie, menial, permanent.] 1. Act of remaining or dwelling; stay; abode; sojourn. Obs.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their mension keep. Denham.
2. A dwelling place; a place in which one stays or abides; 2. A dwelling place
an abode. Archaic.
3. A separate abode, lodging, apartment, compartment,
or chamher of a large house inclosure, or chamber of a large house, inclosure, etc.; - chiefly in In my Father's house are many mansions. John xiv 2 . 4. Any building or structure, as a house or tent, or a part of a building, used as a residence or lodging. Obs. or $R$.
6. Formerly, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor 6. Formerly, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor
house; hence, any house of some size or pretension. 6. A stopping or halting place; the distance betwe successive stopping places; a stage. Obs.
Buccessive stopping places; a stage. Obs.
7. Astrol. a A twelfth part of the heavens; a house. See 2 d House, 13. b One of twenty-eight parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens was divided, one for each day.

The eight and twenty mansions
That longen to the moon.
8. A hide of land; a manse. Obs.

Chaucer.
mansion house. a A house in which one resides; a dwellnow U. S. only, a mansion, or large imposing house. $c$ An
official residence, as of the holder of an ecclesiastical bentthe Lord Mayor of London.
man'sion-ry (man'shün-rI), $n$. Construction for a dwelling
place or mansion. Obs.or $R$. $\quad R$. Browning. place or mansion. Obs. or $R$. $\quad$. Browning.
"is In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," I. vi. 5, the reading
mansonry" of the folios has been regarded as a misprint mansonry" of the folios has been regarded as a misprint
for mansionry or masonry, to one or the other of which for mansionry or masonry, to one or the other of which
modern editions have changed it. If " nansionry "is the
correct reading, the exact sense is doubtful. man'slaugh'ter (-sló'tẽr), $n$. 1. The slaying of a human being; destruction of men.
2. Law. The unlawful killing of a human being without malice express or implied; - called specifically, at common law: involuntary manstarghter, when the kining results the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, as in culpable negligence; and voluntary manslaughter, when resulting from an act done upon a sudden heat or passion due to sufficient provocation.
man'slay'er (-slā/êr), $n$. One who commits manslanghter.
man'slay'Ing, $n$. The killing of a man or men; homicide. man'slay/ng, $n$.
man'steal'er (man'stel/êr), n. A person who steals or kidnaps a human being or beings.
man'sfeal/ing, $n$. Act or business
man'stealing, $n$. Act or business of stealing or kidnap-
ing human beings, esp. with a view to enslave them. ing hulnais beings, esp, with a view to enslave them.
man'stop'ping ( (stop' ing), $a$. Mil. Designating a bullet
that will cause a shock sufficient to stop a soldier advancing in a charge, esp. a dumdum, or other a expanding bullet.




## 




man-sueto (măn-swēt'; mann'swēt), a. [L. mansuetus, p. p. of mansuescere to tame; manus hand + suescere to accustom.] Archaic. Tame; gentle ; kind," Asculapius, move. - man-suete' $1 \mathbf{y}$, adv.
man'sue-tude (mantswétūd),
man'sue-tude (năn'swe-tūd), $n$. [L. mansuetudo: cf. F.
mansuétude.] Tameness
our Lord himself, made all of mansuetude $R$. Archaic. man'ta (man't $\dot{a} ; S p$. män'tä), $n$. [Sp., blanket.] 1. A blanket or cloth, as for a horse or mule; a kind of cloak or wrap, worn by Spaniards, esp. as a protection when
traveling; in Spanish America, a kind of mantle or shawl used by women for street wear
2. Mil. A portable bulwark or shelter; a mantelet
3. In a pack saddle, the pack cover or cloth.
4. Ordinary cotton cloth, as sheeting, drilling,
4. Ordinary cotton cloth, as sheeting, drilling, etc.
6. Zöl. a A devil fish (see Devil $\operatorname{lish}, 1$ ). b bap.] The
genus of rays containing the devil tish of th. genus of rays containing the devil fish of the West Indies.
 (măn'tōz), F. mantea

1. A mantle or cloak.
2. A kind of
3. A kind of loose gown formerly worn by women
man'tel (nıan't'l), n. [The same word as mantle a gar-
ment ; cf. F. manteau de cheminée. See mantle.] 1. Mil. A portable shelter ; a mantelet. Obs.
4. Arch. a The beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace; a manteltree. b The rnanteltree with its supporta; the finish around a fireplace, covering the chimney breast in front and sometimes on both sides; a mantelpiece. o The shelf above a fireplace ; a mantelshelf or mantelpiece.
man'tel-et (man't'l-ět; mănt'lēt), n. [F., dim. of manlean, OF. mantel. See mantle.] 1. A short mantle, cloak,
or cape. or cape.
5. A woolen covering for a horse. Obs.
6. Mil. Often mantlet. a A kind of
haucer.
7. A woolen covering for a horse. Obs.
8. Mil. Often mantlet. a A kind of movable shelter, formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking b A bullet-proof shield or screen of rope, wood, or metal, serving to protect gunners at embrasures, casemates, or portholes, and also to keep the smoke from entering casemates; - now rarely used. © A bullet-proof shelter used as a station from which to observe and report the result of shots, as in target shooting or practice.
9. Hunting. A movable shelter from
grouse, etc.
man'tel-lot'ta ( $\mathrm{man} n^{\prime}$ tě-lét'a), $n$ [It. mantelletta. See mantelet.]
R. Ch. A silk or woolen vestment without sleeves worn by
cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the prelates of the Roman court. It has a low collar, is fastened in front, and reaches almost to the knees.
man'tel-tre日' (man't'l-trē'), $n$.
Arch. a The lintel of a firen Arch. a The lintel of a fireplace
when of wood, as frequently in when of wood, as frequently in
early houses; also, by extension, early houses: also, by extension,
one consisting of a stone or of an arch. b A mantelpiece.
 divos prophetic.] Of or pert to
divination, or pert. to the con-
 dition of one inspired, or sup posed to be inspired, by a deity

Mantelletta atory or prophetic powers. "The mantic dead" J. $E$ Harrison. - $n$. Mantic art; divination.
The mantac art in Grecce has been defined as twofold ; one
kind being ecstatic, entluusiastic, iusane, the other sane and rational. man'ti-clsm (-tissiz'm), $n$. The practice of divination.
man'ti-cors (max'tí-kōr ; 201 ), $n$. Also man'ti-co'r
 $\mu a v \tau \iota \bar{\omega} \rho a s, \mu a \nu \tau \iota \chi o ́ \rho a s, \mu a \rho \tau i \chi \dot{\omega} \rho a s$, prob. fr. Per. mard man + khū$\uparrow \bar{a}$ eater.]. In ancient fables, a monster dea lion, and the tail of a scorpion or a dragon, the body of
 2. Syn. of Mobulide.
 light cloak or cape of silk, velvet, lace, or the like.
2. A kind of veil, covering the head and falling dow
the shoulders. , coverning the head and falling down upon man'tis (man'tys),
mapris a prophet.]
a Any of the cur-
a Any of the cur-
sorial orthopterous
insects of the genus
Mantis, and allied
genera, constituting
the family Mantidx.
They are remark- Mantis (Mantis religiosa). in nat. size.
tesque form, and for holding their stout anterior legs in a

manner suggesting hands folded in prayer. They prey tis carolina is common in the southern United States,
where it is called rear-horse., b [cap.] Zool. The typical genus of the famiy Mantidæ. [NL. See mantis ;called because the Howers are thought to resemble the insect.] Bot. A genus of East Indian zinziberaceous herbs, with very irregular flowers having lateral flamentous stam$M$ nodia and a 1 -celled ovary. There are two species; one, Man-tio'sia, Man-tis'pl-da (-pī-dē), n. pl. [NL.; prob. fr. the mantis pagana of Fabricius + -ida.] Zool. A family of preda and the first pair of legs developed after the manner of a mantis. The type genus is Man-tis'pa ( $-\mathrm{p} \dot{\alpha}$ ). Its larva mantis. The type genus is Man-tis/pa (-pa). Its larva
feed on the eggs and young of spiders. See Neuroptera, Mlust. - mantiss'pid ( - pid ), a. \& $n$.
of Etruscan origin.] 1. An addition of little or no value or importance ; a makeweight. Obs. 2. Math. The decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished Briggs, and still nsed in dealing with Briggsian logarithms. man'tle (mãn't'l), n. [ME. mantel, OF. mantel, F. manteau, fr. L. mantellum, mantelum, a cloth, napkin, cloak mantle (cf. mantele, mantile, towel, napkin); prob. from manus hand + the root of tela cloth; cf. ME. mentel, fr. as. mentel, fr. the same L. word. See mandal, textile cf. MANDIL, MANTEL, MANTILLA, MANTUA a mantle,] 1. A loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; an
enveloping robe; a cloak. Hence, fig., something that envelops, infolds, or covers; a covering or envelope.
ops, infolds, or covers; a covering or envelope.
[The] children are clothed with mantles of Batin. Bacon.
The green mantle of the standing pool. 2. Her. $=$ mantiing.
3. A kind of woolen fabric or a blanket of it. Obs.
4. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 6. Zö̈l. a In mollusks and brachiopods, the fold (or pair of folds) of the body wall which in shell-bearing forms lines the shell, and bears the shell-secreting glands. It commonly forms a cavity (mantle cavity) between itself and the body proper, in which the respiratory organs are contained. b In tunicates and barnacles, the soft externa body wall which lines the test or the shell. C In birds,
the back together with the folded wings, esp. when, as in the back together with the folded wings, esp. when, as 6. Bot. An ocrea. Obs.
7. Mech., etc. a The outer wall and casing of a blast furnace, above the hearth. b Hydraulic Engin. A penstock
for a water wheel. $c$ A lacelike hood or envelope of some for a water wheel. © A lacelike hood or envelope of some
refractory material which, placed in position over a flame refractory material which, placed in position over a taine man'tle (max't'l), v. t.; -TLED (-t'ld) ; -TLING (-tlling). To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; hide ; disguise. man'tle, v.i. 1. To spread out the wings, one after the
other, over the corresponding leg previously thrust out;other, over the
said of hawks.
said of hawks.
2. To spread out
2. To spread out; - said of wings. Milton. 3. To gather, assume, or take on, a covering, as froth scum, etc.; to cream.
4. To form a mantle, covering, or coating; to spread over the surface as a covering; to overspread; to be or becom
suffused with blood ; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush or blush; to blush; flush; as, the scum mantled on the pool; her face mantied.
man'tled (man't'ld) a. 1. Furnished or covered with or as with a mantle. "Ivy-mantled tower." T. Gray. 2. Her. Ornamented with a mantling or lambrequin. man'ting (-tirng), p. pr. \& vo. $n$. of mantle. Specif. : vb. $n$.
a Her. The representation of a mantle, or the drapery bea Her. The representation of a mantle, or the drapery be
hind and around a coat of arms; - called also lambrequin. b A mantelpiece. c A covering; a wrapping; envelope. e Act of a hawk that mantles. $f$ Material for mantles. man'tra (măn'trá; Shr. mŭn'-), n. [Skr.] Hinduism.
One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedaa One of the hymns or ritualistic formulas of the Vedan
forming a part of the inspired scriptures of the Hindus; forming a part of the inspired scriptures of
also, loosely, any charm or religious formula.
$\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \mathbf{t r a p}^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mant $\left.^{\prime} \mathrm{trax}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{p}^{\prime}\right), n$. a A trap for catching men, esp into which one may fall. Collog., U.S. $\operatorname{man}^{\prime t u-a}\left(\mathrm{max}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{t ⿺}\right.$ kind of rich silk. Obs.
2. [See Manteau; confused with mantua. Oxf. E. D.] A woman's cloak or mantle; also, a kind of loose gown for women; a manteau.
man'tu-a-mals'er (-māk/êr), $n$. One who makes dresses,
cloaks, etc., for women. - man'tu-a-mak'ing, $n$, cloaks, etc., for women. - man'tu-a-mak'Ing, $n$.
Man'tu-an (-ăn), a. Of or pertaining to the Italian city
of Mantua, originally an Etruscan town, the birthplace ot of Mantua, originally an Etruscan town, the birthplace of
Vergil. - $n$. A citizen or native of Mantua. - Mantuan Vergil. - $n$. A citizen or native of Mantua. - Mantuan
Bard, Muse, or Swan, Vergil, bora at Mantua (B. c. 70).


## MANTZU

Man'tzut (män'tsiu),,$n . p l$. An aboriginal Caucasoid people
of southern China. They are mostly hunters and herds men of the hilly and mountainous reviont, and are prac-
tically autonomous. They are probably related to the tically autonomous. They are probably related to the
Lolos, and in features resemble the southern Europeans. Man'u( (maxn' $\overline{0}), n$. [Skr.] Hindu Myth. One of a series of progenitors orthuman beings, and authors of human wisdom, each ruling over the earth for the period of a
Manvantara. The Manu of the present age is the eseventh,
and is the reputed author of the Hindu law book known and is the reputed author of the Hindu caw book known
as the Lawh or Code of Manu which discusses the croation of the world and the state of the soul after death, as well as ant hiat pertains to custom and society, the duties of caste,
religion, It it the most authoritative of the Hind law
books ; its origin is placed at different periods from 1280
 B. c. to 2014. A. D., Buefher's opinion being
somewhere between 200 B. c. and 200 A. D.
man ${ }^{\prime}$-al (man $n^{\prime} \uparrow$ - -al$)$, a. [ME. manuel, F. manuel, L. manualis, fr. manus hand; prob. akin to AS. mund hand, MAINTAIN, MANAGE, MANNER, MANURE.] 1. Of or pert. to the hand or hauds; done, made, or operated, by, or used with, the hand or hand, as, manual labor; a sign man-
ual. "Manual and ocular examination." Tatham. ual. "Manual and ocular examination." Tatham.
2. Law. Designating actual occupation, possession, delivery, or the like.
3. Doing or performing manual labor. Archaic.
4. Having hands. Obs. Having hands. Obs.
Of the nature of
a literary work. of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of manual alphabet
manual alphabot. See dictyloLooy. - m. block aystem, Ratl-
 the exercise by which soldiers arre taught the usscof of their
rifles and other arms. m. metrod, a method of teaching the dean which mainly. em. metronod a method of teaching
phabet to communicate ideasi-- distinguished manual alphabet to communicate ideas; - distinguished from the
oral methoo. -m. training. Eilucation, training of the hand or hands to do work; - applied to id Training of boys to
use tools, instruction in the principles of wood working metal working, etc., being given by the actual performance
of the various operations. b In a wider sense, training of both boys and girls to do work materials, hence includ ing, besides wood working and metal working, cooking
 ried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a handbook specif., $R . C . C h$., in the Middle Ages, the priest's book corresponding to the present rituale, or Roman ritual. 2. Mil. A prescribed exercise in the systematic handling
of a weapon ; as, the manual of arms; the manual of the of a weapon ; as, the manual of arms; the manual of the the
sword ; the manual of the piece (canmon, mortar, etc.). 3. Short for mantal exercise, etc.
4. Music. a A key or digital of a keyboard instrument.
Rare. b An organ keyboard for the fingers as distin guished from the pedals; a clavier, or set of keys.
$\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \mathbf{u}-\mathrm{al}-1 \mathrm{sm}\left(-\mathrm{Iz}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. Action or process of teaching by means of the manual method.
man'u-al-1st, $n$. 1. One who works with the hands. 2. A compiler of a manual.
3. One who uses, or advoc
method of teaching the deaf

 (-ümz). [L., handle, fr. manus hand.] 1. Anat. Li Zoöl. A handielike process or part; specit.: a in man and A median anterior process of the sternum of many birds.
a The handlelike process of the malleus of the ear. d The process bearing the mouth of a hydrozoan ; the hypostome. 2. Bot. A cylindrical cell projecting from the middle of the inner wall of each of the eight shields composing the wall of the antheridium
cells upon its summit.
 lit., a taking by the hand.] Law. a Mainprise. b A former
writ for the production in court of an alleged felon.
 ance as by the hand a leading, introduction: direction. 2. That which guides; a guide ; an introduction. man'ulduc/tor (-tẽr), n. [L. manu by the hand + duct
leader, ducere to lead.] 1. A leader or guide. obs. 2. Music. A conductor ; a former offcer in the church who gave the signal for the choir to sing, beat time with the hand, and directed the music.

man'u-duc'to-ry (man'/ ${ }^{\prime}$-dŭk'to-ri), a. Leading by or as by the hand man'u-fac'to-ry (-făk'to-rí), n.; pl. -RIEs (-řz). [Cf. L. factorium an oil press, prop., place where something
made. See mANUFACTURE.] i. Manufacture. Obs. made. See manuracture.] 1. Manufacture. Obs.
2. A building or place where something is manufactured; 2. A building or place where something is manufactured;
 ture. See Mantal ; FAct. 1. A making by band obs 2. The process or operation of making wares or any material products by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; often, such process or operation carried on systematically with division of labor and with the use of machinery.
3 . Anything made from raw materials by the hand 3. Anything made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art, as cloths, iron utensils, shoes, wa chinery, saddlery, etc.
4. A handicraft; a manual occupation or trade. Obs. 5. A manufactory; a factory.
(-tur-Ing). [Cf. F. manufacturer ] (türd); -FAC'TUR-ING other products) by hand, by machinery, or by other agency; as, to manufacture cloth, nails, glass, etc., to produce by asto manufacture cloth, nails, glass, etc. ; to produce by division of labor, and usually with machinery.
2. To work, as raw or partly wrought materials, into suit able forms for use ; as, to manufacture wool, iron, etc.
3. To fabricate ; to invent; also, to produce mechanically;

- chiefly disparaging.
man'u-fac'ture, v. i. To be employed in manufacturing ; to admit of being manufactured.
man'u-Lac'tur-er (-têr-ẽr), $n$. One who manufactures; specif. : a A factory operative. Obs. b An employer of
operatives in manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory $\operatorname{man}^{\prime}$ 'u-fac'tur-ing, p.a. 1.' Employed in manufacture; as, a manufacturing community; a manufacturing town. 2. Pertaining to manufacture ; as, manufacturing projects
 The New Zealand tea tree (Leptospermum scoparium).
$\|$ ma'nul (mä'nø̄l; $L$. nā̆'uul), $n$. [Mongolian.] A small
 wild cat of the mountains of Tibet. Mongolia, and Siberia
(Felis manul). It has soft grayish white fur marked with (Felis manul). It has soft grayish white fur
a few black ish transverse bands on the loins.
 cf. F. manumission. See manumit.] Act of manumitting, or state of being manumitted ; formal liberation of a alave.
 [L. manumittere, manumissum; munu, abl. of manus the hand + mittere to send, to send off. See manval ; missile. 1 To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to riee, as a slave.
ma-nur'ance (m $\dot{\alpha}$-nūr ${ }^{\prime}$ ans $)$ ), n. 1. Tenure, occupation, or 2. Cultivation; tillage ; training.

3. Cutivation; ; thage; training. obs. Spenser.
ma-nure' (mä-nūr'; orig., and commonly until the middle of the 18th c., accented man'ure), n. 1. Any material which fertilizes land ; a fertilizing substance ; specif., refuse of stables and barnyards, consisting of animal excreta with or without litter, the dung of birds, or the like.
4. Cultivation; tillage, obs.
 -nur'ng. [OF. manuvere, manovrer, to work with the hand, to cultivate by manual labor, F. mancuuret. See Mosession ; to hold, as land ; also, to have in hand; to manage ; conduct. Oss.
5. To cultivate or till (land); hence, to develop by culure ; to cultivate ; to train. Obs.
6. Manure thyself then ; to thyself he improved Donne 3. To apply manure to ; to enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.
7. To work up : manipulate ; handle ; ma ground Shat ma-nur'Ing (mí-nūr $\operatorname{Tng}$ ), $p . p r . \& \in v b$. $n$. of MANvRE. Esp. : vb.n. Act or process of applying manure; also, manure. ma'nus (mā'nü̆s), n. ; pl. MANUS. [L., the land.] 1. Anat. tebrate, including the carpus and fore foot or hand. b A chela or prehensile organ of an arthropod.
8. Rom. Law. The power or rights collectively of a husband over his wife when the marriage was by coemption,
by confarreation or in early times, by prescription. The by contarreation, or, in early times, by prescription. The
wife was then said to be in mann, had practically the legal
 MANUAL; sCRIBE.] Written witli or by the hand; in writing; яв, а manuscript volume.

 lit, something written with the hand. See MANUSCRIPr,
a.] 1. A composition written with the hand, as an an. a. 1. A colliposition written with the hand, as an an-
cient book, document, etc., so written before the adoption of printing. or an unprinted modern book, piece of music, etc. , esp., an author's copy or the wrinted conies are made : a writing of any kind as distinguished from a printed copy
9. a Wring, as opposed to print; as, the book is in man-
 Manx (mănks), a. [For Mansk, Munisk, fr. an (assumed) Scand. adj., fr. the Celtic name of the island. Oxf. E. D.] Manx cat, one of a breed of domestic
cats having a rudimentary tain, containing only about three vertebre. $\overline{(P u \text { Mhearwater a small shearwater }}$ Mantern North Atlantic. thanx, Manxmen, a dialect of Celtic.
10. 2. Manx people; Manxmen.
 of Man.
 tive maniest, frequent in $S c o t$, are both Obs. Their place mani, moni, AS. manig, mænig, monig; akin to D. menig, OS. \& OHG. manag, G. manch, Dan. mange, Sw. mänge, Goth. manags, OSlav. mnog, Russ. mnogi, Ir. minie fre. Goth. manags, OSIav. mnog, Russ. mnogi, Ir. minie ire
quent, often, OIr. menic ; cf. Icel. margr.] Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few; - often used with as, how, so, or $l o 0$, of an indefinite number considered with reference to its largeness or adequacy; as, we have as many men as are needed.

So many laws argue so many nins.
Thou shalt be a father of many nations. Gen Milton. Win With a singula noun many in in aw used attributively
only in many a (see below), and predicatively only Dial. or Colloq. in an inverted construction; as, many is the time I 've warned him.
Syn.-Multiplied, manifold, various, divers, sundry.
as many, the same in number: as, he made six mistakes in as many, the same in number: as, he mad
as many paragraphs. - as mas, all that.

As many as were possessors of lands or houser. Acts iv. 34 of a or an, a large number taken distributively; each one
of many, - used with a sing, noun, formerly also without
the article the article. "For thy sake have I shed many "t tear." m. one, many a one or person, many, Obs, or Scot.- one Lo m., one more than is needed or wanted.- the m., the
great or vast majority; the multitude; the populace; opposed to the few.

- too m. Sor, too numerous for $;$ hence, sometimes of spenser for person or thing, too powerful for: ; more than a match
 or considerable number; as, it was believed by many. He is liable to a great many inconveniences Tiliotson
 2. [Confused mith etc.
retinue 3. That which is manifold; plurality. Chiefly Philos.
man'y-head'ed, a. Having many heads. - the many heheaded beast or monster, the multitude ; the populice; - a derisive
term, after Horace's belua mullorum capitum ( $E$ p. I. i. 76 ) moniter of many heads, applied to the Roman people.
 plya told.] The psalterium, or third stomach, of a rumi-nant;-so called from the numerous leaflike folds of it mucous membrant
nan' $\mathbf{y}$-root' (-rōt'), $n$. An American acanthaceous plant $\operatorname{man}^{\prime} \mathbf{y}$-sid'ed (-sid/ $(\mathrm{d}), a$. Having many sides; - said o or the like; as, a many-sided topic; also, interested in, and having an aptitude for, many pursuits or objects of atten tion; versatile. - man' $\mathbf{y}-$ sid'ed-ness, $n$.
man'y-where (-hwari), adv. In many places
man'za-ni'ta (man'záanē'táa ; Amer. Sp. màn'sä-nèttä man, $n$. [a, dim. of manzana an apple.] a Any of
various Californian shrubs of the genus Arctostaphylos, various Californian shrubs of the genus Arctastaph.
esp. $A$. pungens and $A$. tomentosa. © The madroña.


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 laind descended from catabares slanted be b Captain Cook. map (marp), n. [From F . mappe, in mappemoude enap of cloth ; - a Punic word. Cf. APRoN, Mop, MAPEIN, MAPPE.] 1. A representation (usually on an at an sirface) of the surtace of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the rel-
ative eize and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts, represented; also, such a represen-

2. Anything stugestive of, or representing like, a map;
speciit, or account ; a picture, image, embodiment. or epitome.

 water, esp. in its relation to navigation.
map, $v . t$.; mAPPED (măpt) ; mAP PING. To represent by or
on a map; to make a map of. Hence, fig. : To represent on a map; to make a map of. Hence, fig. :
indicate, or delineate as ou a map; to sketeh
I am near to the place where they ghould meet,
I am near to the place where they ahould meet, if Pisanio have mopmed it truly. a represent, divide up, or record in deta to map out. a To represent, divide up, or record in d
onor as on a map. b To plan in detail, as a journey.
ma'pa-u (ma'pà-oo; collop, mä'pou), $n$. [Maori.] a A sinaceous tree of New Zealand (Myrsine urvillei) with red dish brown leaves, small white flowers, and Iight wood
much used for fuel. $b=$ white mapau much used for fuel. $b=$ White mapav.
máple (máa $\left.{ }^{\prime} 1\right), n$. [AS. maporder, mapu
to Icel. möpurr; cf. OHG mazzalura, mazzoltra, G. masshoider.] 1. a Any tree of the genus Acer,
many species of which are handsome in cultiration Acer; also sugar maple, silver maple, Norway Maple, awamp maple, etc. b The hard wood of these trees, dis-
tinguished by its light color aud very frin tinguished by its light color and very firm, close grain.
Maple is extensively used for hardwood foors, for interior Maple is extensively used for hardwood floors, for interior
furnishings of houses, for tool handies, etc. The curly 2. a In New Zealand, the mapau. b In Anstralia: (1) tree F/indersia chaiauraian". C See zox elder. maple borer. Any one of se
which bore into maple trees; as:
yellow lo
(Plagionot (Plagionotus speciosuss)
whose larya kills the sugar maple by boring under the
bark. b black and orange clearwing moth (Sesta
acerni) whose larva deacerni) whose larva de-
Btroys maples by boring
under the bark. o The pear under the bark. o The pear
borer chyyobolfris jemo-
rala. dine peach borer raia. dice peach borer
Dicerca dirarirata. © A
small ambrosia beetle (Cor-



A Maple Borer a, nat. size. $B$
Maple Borer e. $\times 5$ b bur-
rows of ity Larva in a Stalk ( 5 ).
 maple sirup or syrup. Sirup made by evaporating the
sap of certain species of maple, esp the sugar maple. By sap of certain species of maple, esp, the sugar maple. By
further evaporation maple sugar is obtained, which is usu-
ally brown and consistslargely of sacclarose $(=$ svoar, $)$ ally brown and consists largely of saccharose ( $=$ sugar, 1 ),
with small amounts of glucose, other organic matters, and
ash. These products are prized for their peculiar flavor. ash. These products are prized for their pecuiar flavor.
maple worm, a fhe large two-horned greenstriped larva
of bomby cid unoth (Anisolu rubicundt). It defoliates the white maple. b The hairy greenish yellow larva of a dagger
moth (Acronycta americanfo. c The larva of the Io moth. map turtle. A small aquatic turtle (Graptemys geograProm it mark thentral

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 totelia maqui). Its bark turnishes strings for musical in-
struments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries. struments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries. $\operatorname{mar}$ (mär), v.t., MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. [ME. marren, merren, AS. merran, myrran (in comp.), to obstruct, impeds, if D marem meeren, to moor aship. Icel merja to ran; cf. D. marren, meeren, to moor a ship, Icel. merja to
bruise, crush, and Goth marzjan to oftend. Cf. Moos, $v$. bruise, crush, and Goth. marzjan to oftend. Cf. Moos, $v$.

1. To hinder, impede, or hamper ; to obstruct, interrupt, or stop. Obs., exc. in bowls and curling.
2. To make defective; to do serious injury to ; to damage greatly; to impair ; spoil; ruin. "It wakes us, or it mars us." "Striving to niend, to mar the subject." Shak.
3. To do physical injury to esp. by cutting off or defacing a part; to tumtilate; nangle ; distigure ; deface.
barke.
4. To bewilder; trouble; distress. Obs
mar, $n$. Sounething that mars; specif., a blemish; injury ; disfigurement; drawback. Rarre.
mar'a-bou (mar' $\alpha$ bōo) $n$. $\quad$ F. Cf.
mar'a-bou (măr'a-bō), $n$. [F. Cf. Mababout.] 1. a A large stork of the genus Leptaptilus; esp., the Atrican species
L. crumenijer. The genus includes also the adiutant, to L. crumenijer. The genus includes also the adjutant, to
which the $y$ ame is also often applied. $b$ one of the soft which the name is also often applied. $b$ One of the soft elongated under tail coverts or under
marabou or adjutant, used in millinery marabou or adjutant, used in millinery.
capable of being dyed without scouring; ante naturally, but capable of being dyed without scouring; also, a thin fabric
made from it, as for scarfs, which resembles the feathers of the marabou in delicacy, - whence the name.
5. One having five eighths negro blood ; the oftispring of a mulatto and a griffe. Lousiana.
 norabit. Cf, mafayEDe.] A Mohammedan hernitit or saint; esp., a member of a sect of North Africa which forms a kind of religious order among the Berbers, members of
higher rank living in a kind of monastery built beside the tomb of some saint; also, the saint, or his tomb
 first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk, at which the people com-

 Samoan malae, Malay beflai an open building.] Among the Polynesians, a precinct, used as a place of worship, sacrifrce, and burial of chieftains, the principal feature of which is a stone platrorm on wh
scaffolds for sacrifices, etc.
 See anathema maranatha.- $n$. Formerly, by misinter${ }^{\text {nication. }}$ In the A. V. this term is printed Maran-atha; in the $R$.
Ma-ran ta (ma-ran'ta),, . . NL , after Bartolommeo $M a$ ranta (d. 1554), physician of Venosa.] Bot. A genus of
tropical American herbs typifying the family Marantracex. They have tuberous starchy roots, large sheathing leaves, and regular flowers with a single petaloid filamentit bearing a 1-celled anther Most specics are cultivated for their
hand dome foliage. M. arkudincuce is the principal source
 ily of tropical monocotyledonous plants, distinguished from the Zinziberaceas by having ovaries with a soitary ovule in each cell. It includes about 12 genera and 154 species
 ma-ran'tic (mind-rın'tik), a. [Gr. - аараутıкó, wasting away.] Med. Pertining to, or caused by, mavasimus.
ma-ras'ca (wíi-rais'kè), $n$. [It. See mARASCHINo.] A small and bitter wild black cherry from which marasclino is obtained. It is a variety of the European bird cherry.
mar'a-schinno (năr'a-skē’nō), $n$. [It., fr. marasco, ama-
rasca, a sour cherry, L. amarus biter.]
A liqueur distilled rasca, a sour cherry, L. amarus bitter.] A liqueur distilled
from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry, aud flavored with the broken kernels; also, an imitation of this. ma-ras'mic (m $\dot{d}$-raz'mYk), a. Med. Pertaining to, pro-
 large gesus of fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished by their tough leathery texture, enabling them to withstand drought. The species are mostly of small size; some, as the fairy-ring mushroom (M. oreades), are edible
 sembling marasmus.
ma-ras'mus $(-w u ̆ s)$.
 to quench, as flre; pass., to die avay.] Ifef. Progressive emaciation and general wasting due to enfeebled constitu
tion rather than any specifc or ascertainable cause.
$\|$ ma-ras'mua se nitis (se-ninis) [L.], marasnus of the age









 hafā, Marhät $t \bar{a}$, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. Mahä-rāshtrri.] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is inie western Deccan and the Bonbay Presidency,
Orig. divided into many petty chieftainships, soon after Orig. divided into many petty chieftainghips, soon after
I65u, under Sivai, they united
for a career of conquest which for a time brought the greater part of the Indian Peninsula under their rule. They were couquered by the and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They are organized and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They are organized
in many castes, mostly of Sudra rank, and have imposed
 skritic language of westerı India, prob. descended from the Muharashtri Prakrit, spoken by the Marathas and ueighboring peoples. It has an a bundant literature dating from as Devanagari and a cursive script transitional between the Devauagari and the Gujarati. See Indo-Europens.
 fought there B.]. 490 or pert. to thathe the the battle fought there $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{s}}$. c. 490 , in which the invading Persians, nians under the Artadership of Miltiades. $-n$. A native of the ancient or modern town of Marathon
Ma-rat'ti-a (má-rattíla), n. [NL., after J. F. Maratti, Thaian botanist. Bot. A genus of ferns typifying the fanily Marattiacee. They have bipinnate or tripinnate
fronds, and sori with two rowe of sporangia fused into a Ma-rat'ti-a'ce-m (-ä'sé- $\bar{\theta}), n . p l$. [NL.] Bot. A family of rot'tla' eusporangiat $[-\mathrm{e} z \mathrm{z}]$ having pinnate or palmate, often gigantic, fronds bearing sori composed of sporangia usually fused in a capsulelike structure. The family includes the
 ris, with about 25 species. Formerly it was the prevailing
group of

 uncert.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excururcert. $]$ To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excur-
sion for booty; to plumder. "Marauding hosts." Milman. ma-raud', v. t. To make a raid upon or into for plunder. ma-raud, $n$. Act of marauding ; plundering : pillage. ma-raud'er (-êr), n. [Cf. F. maraudeur.] A rover in
 which reignedin fri, and Spain Cf Murabout 1 An Which reigned in Africa and Spain. Cf. Marabout.] Any gold coin of Moorish Spain. b Most recently, a copper coin worth $\frac{1}{36}$ of a real, or about one third of a cent.
mar'ble ( $\mathrm{na}^{2} \mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ ' 1 l ), $n$. [ME. marbel, marbre, F. murbre, L marmor, fr. Gr. цар $\mu$ apos, akiд to mapuai, ev to sparkle, ract in texture, capable of taking for fine architectural work and ornanental purposes Marble (proper) differs from common linestone in being form is stastuary marble, white and finely merm. The pures fawous Parian, Pentelic, and Carrara marbles. Other varie ties vary from white to black, being sometimes yellow, red green, etc., according to the nature of the adnixed matter
orten showing boautiful veined and clouded effects. 2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a thing of, or resembling marible; a work of art, record, tombstone, etc., of marble specif., pl., a collection or group of marble sculptures, etc. as, the Arundel or A rundelian marbles; the Elgin marbles 3. By transfer from symbolical uses, something lorked upou as marble m respect of its coldness, immobility,
smoothness, hardness, or inflexibility; as, I pleaded in vain smoothness, hardness, or in
with him, he was marble.
6. A little ball, orig. one of marble, but now often of some other hard substance, as porcelain, baked clay, glass, etc. used as a plaything by chid's game played with marbles 5. Glass Mahing. A marver
7. A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated mar ble; marbling; hence, Ofs., a fabric having this color. 7. Bookbinding. The marbled paper used on books. mar'ble. a. 1. Resembling orimitating marble; variegated 2. Cold, hard, inflexible, smooth, white, rigid, or lasting as marble: unfeeling; as, a marble breast or heart. paste a paste of white porcelain used for makivg casts 0 statues. - m. thrrah, the missel thrush. Local, Eng.
mar'ble (mar'b${ }^{\prime}$ ), v. t.; MAR'BLED (-b'ld); MAR'BLINC (-bIng). [Cf. F. marbrer. See mabble, u.] 1. To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; as, to marble the edges of a book, or the surface of paper
mar'bled (-b'ld) a I Ma
represented or imag 1. Made of, or covered with, marble represent, marble. "The marbled mansion." Shak.

| guto, it. marabwion sort of sait.] Nout. A triangular sail hoisted in bad weatleer. ohs. \& $R$. <br> Mar'a cai'bo bark (mar' ${ }^{\prime}$ - $\mathrm{kI}^{\prime}$. bi). IFrom Mararailo, city in Veneruela-1 Pharm. An inferior variety of leruvion bark of uncertsin oricrin. <br> mar'a-can (mar'aj-knn), $n$. <br> [Braz. maracaná.] A Brazilian macaw. <br> marace. $\dagger$ MARISH. <br> mar'a-cock (mgr'd $\mathbf{d} \delta k$ ), $n$. <br> [Algonguian. Maypop. Obs. <br> (-1' $\dot{a}$ ), Ma-ra'loth (máráry yoth; -yoth). $D$ Bih. <br> ma-ral' (máarồ ; as Lat. mar. rell), n. [Per. maräl.] A large deer (Cernu maral) of Persia neer (cerras maral) of Persia <br>  <br> Mar'am; Var. of Marisam. Mi-Ma-romix. <br> maren. + marrano. <br> Smára-ion' (márï-nyon'), n. [Sp] The cashew. <br> mar ant (mar'ant: márant'), beionging to the fanily Marant taces. Rare. Lindley. ma-ra’ra (mä-rä́ráa), $n$. ( Na tive name Any escallonia- ceous tree of either of the genera |
| :---: |


2. Veined, spotted, variegated, or mottled, with irregular markings, or with a confused blending of irregular spots
and streaks as in certain kinds of marble; as, marbled paper; a marbied cat.
3. Having both lean and fat ment. See marbuing b



 To luake, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble ; to cover with a surface resenbling marble; to marble; as,
 tree (Dusppyros kurzity, having a hard wood of superior quality, used in cabinetwork. b In Australia: (1) The
native olive. (2) Any timber tree cf the genua Albizzio or its landsomely marked wood.
 v. $n$. a Art or practice of variegating hike marble. b
Marking, coloration, conting, etc., suguestive of or conventionally initating, the markings of some kinds of marble, as an interinixture of fat and lean in meat.
marc (märk; $F$. mär) $n$. $\quad$. $\quad$. The refuse
 remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes.
2. An insoluble residue left after treating a substan 2. An insoluble residue left after treating a substance with mar'ca-site (mär'k $\dot{\alpha}$-sit), $n$. [F. marcassite; ef. It. marcassita, Sp. marquesita, Pg marquezita, Ar. marqushītha,
Per. marqustīs/ā.] 1. Min. a Formerly, common crystallized inon pyrites; also, variously, in old writers, bis-
muth, antimony, etc. b lron disulphide, FeS ? white tron muth, antimony, etc. b lron disulphide, FeS
pyrites), of thite sane composition as common iron pyrites pyrites), of the salne composition as common iron pyrites
and resembling it, but of lower specific gravity ( $4.85-4.90$ ), and resenbliny it, but of tower specific gra
paler when untrannisled, ind orthorhombic.
2. A piece of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites, used for personal ornanient, and formerly for striking a light.


boar. It is depicted with the tail hanging, to distinguish
it from the od boar, which is hown with the tail curled. mar'ce-line (mäartrétirn), $n$; [F.] A
for linings, etc., in women's dresses.


 lowers or Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor in
the the century, who is said to have held views like those

marceseere to wither, decay, fr. marcere to wither, droop.] Bot. Withering without falling off. $-n$ A plant having
 German botsmist of the 16th century.] Bot. A genus o tropical epiphytic climbing shrubs typifying the family
Marcgraviacee. They are remarkable for the ence between the vegetative shootts, with 2-ranked closerly
appressed sessile leaves, and the fowering shoots, with spreading petiolate leaves. The central flowers of each
unbel are thunstormed into porn
 sumall family of tropical Anerican shrubs and trees (order
Hypericales), often epiphytic, having ueually pendulous flowers with petals united into a hood and sometimes trans-
 cf. OHG. marcha, G. mark; akin to OS. marka, AS. mearc, Goth. marki, L. margo edge, border, margin, and prob.
to E. mark a sign. Cf. MARGIN, MARGAVE, MARK boundary, to E. mark a sign. Cf. Marain, margrave, mark boundary,
maniqus.] 1. A territorial border or frontier ; a boundary, aninqus. 1 . A territorial border or frontier; a boumary,
as of au e estate; a reogion adjacent to a boundary line; a
confine; esp., En between Eugland and Scotlind, and Eugland and Wales. betweenn Eugland and Scotiund, and England and Wales.
Geneva 15 sitnated in the marches of geveral dominnons-
Fuller
France. Savor, and switzeriand. France, Savoy, and switz erland.
2. A mark to indicate a boundary; a landmark. Ous.
3. Country; territory Obs. 3. Country; territory. Obs., except in translations of
names of certain continental European territories (originames of certain continental European territories (origi-
nally froutier territories) i as, the March of Ancona.


to lie side by side ; to have contiguous territories ; - used with upon, on, and with, formerly also $t$, unto, etc. Gower.
The Kitoko group... marches on the wet with the Kongo
 prob. fr. L. mascus hammer.] 1. To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body ; also, to proceed or set out in this way; as, they march well.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to
move or travel steadily ; to proceed; advance ; progress. 1move or travel steadily; to proceed; advance ; progress. 3. To take position or rank; to rank. Obs.
march, $v . t$. 1. To cause to march, or move in military array; to cause to go by peremptary command, or by force. 2. To set out upou (a wariare
march, $n$. [F. marche.] 1. Act of marching; specif. : a Ailitary progress; ad rance of troops. b Measured and regular advance or movemeut, like that of soldiers moving in order ; stately or deliberate waik; steady onward movement; advance; progress; course.
This hapens merely because men will
hut 2. The amount of marching done in one continuous ad vance or in one space of time ; the distance passed over in marching; as, an hour's march; a march of twenty miles. 3. A regular and uniform step, used in advancing, esp. by soldiers; as, the double march; the quick march.
4. Regular and uniform movement; - said of verse. 5. a A drumbeat in some particular rhythm fitted or designed to accompany military marching. D A piece of mardical music designed or in march form. A march usually is in 4-4 time and has two parts, of which the second, called the trio, is by contrast more ly rical than
rhythmic, being more flowing and softer, and is followed by the first part repeated. A march in quick time is often
 processionall march, is also distinguished as a funeral, or dead, 6. Games. a Euchre

Markers, elc. = моve. March (märch), n. [OF. march, marz. F. mars, fr. L. The third unonth of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars (see CALENDAR), containing thirty-one days.

 Nicholas Marchant (d. 1678); French botanist.] Bot. A genus of liverworts or hepatics, typifying the family Mar-
chantiacea, having brancled gametophores. M. polymorchantiacez, having branched gametophores. $M$. polymor-
$p h a$ is the most common and widely distributed liverwort. Mar-chan'ti-a'ce-em (-tI-à'sè-è), $n$.pl. [NL.] Bot. A large familiar thallose iiverworts of wide distribution, the niost cephintus. They have a branching ribbonlike thallus, which may be moncocious or diapecious with respect to the game-- mar-chan'ti-a'ceous (-shüs), a. Mar-chan'ti-a les (-leer), $n$. pl. [NL.] Bot. One of the usually divided, including those having a nainly dichotomously branching thallus or thatloid shoot. The most important family is the Marchantinceæ.
mar-che'sa (mär-kā́zä̈), n.; pl. -CHEse (-ză). [It.] In
 mar-che'se (mar-kā'zã), n.; pl. -chesi (-2e). (It. See mar
quis.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (conte), and next below a prince (principe). See prince, $n, 3$. march'Ing (mär'ching), p. pr. \&evb.n. of march.
marching fank, Mil., the flank of a military com mand far--
thest from the pivot when executing a wheel or similar movement.--m. order. whit. a Equipment for a march. b
 try regiment of the line. Colloq. (LL marchionissa, mar cionissa, ir. marchio. See MARQus.] 1. Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.
2. Maid of all work; -alluding to the Marchioness (below) 2. Maid of all work; -alluding to the Marchioness (below). 3. A size of rooting slate. See slate.

Marchloness, the. In Dickeng's "Old Curiosity Shop," a
poor, abused, half-starved girl, the "small servant" to


Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller, marchland (march'land ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Land on the marches of
 $\operatorname{march}^{\prime} \mathbf{p a n e}^{\prime}$ (-pāu'), $n$. [Cf. It. murzapune,
 composed of a paste of pounded almouds, sugar, etc.; ; a
cake or fancy form of this. 2. Fig.: Something very dainty, delicious, luxurious, or Mar'cion-ism (mär'shün- $\mathrm{I} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. The system or teachings of Marcion; the body of opinions ol the Marcionites. Mar'cion-1te (-it), $n$. Eccl. Hist. One of a sect composed
of followers of Marcion, an anti-Judaic Guostic of the 2 d century, who assumed the existence of three principles: rejected the Old Testament and took is lisis canon ten of
the Pauline Episties and the Gospel of Luke in a modified form. His Christology was docetic and his code of mor-
als asetic.
ind
 (b. 1874), Italian inventor.] Designating, or pert. to, Mar-
coni's system of wireless telegraphy ; as, Marconi aérial, coherer, station, system, etc. Mar co'nl's law (mär kö'riǐz). Wireless Telog. The law as the square of the height of the transmitting antenna. Mar-co'nism ( - nIz'm), $n$. The theory or practice of MarMar'dis gras' (mär'dè grà'), $n$. [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of carnival; sbrove Tuesday; - celebrated
in some cities, as in Rome, Paris, Venice, New Orleans, as in some cities, as in Rome, faris, venice, New Orleans, as a great day of carnival and merrymaking.
Mar'duk (mär'dook), $n$. Baty/on. Myth. The chief deity of the Babylowian pantheon. He was originally a local sun deity associated esp. with its beneficent aspects, but the
political supremacy of Babylon consummated about 2250 B.C., under Hammurabi, made him the principal god of the eastern Semites. His consort was Sarpanitum. Cf.
 1cel. Mara; cf. Pol. mora, Bohen. mira. See nioht-
mare. $]$ Obs. 1 . A kind of spirit or goblin popularly believed to sit upon a sleever's clest and thus produce nightmare ; an incubus ; also, the nightmare. Cf. MARA. 2. Melancholy; the blue devils ; the blues. Shak. 3. A hag, witch, or specter.
 sea.] Astron. a Any of various extensive darkish level
areas on the moon, at first thougltit to be water: as, Mare Serenitatis; Mare Crisium. b Any of various darkish regions on Mars, at first thought to be seas, but now generally regarded as areas of vegetation; as, Mare Cimmerium; Mare sirenum.
mare (mâr), $n$. iME. mere, AS. mere, myre, fem. of AS.
mearh horse, akin to D. merrie mare, G. wâhre, OHG. marah horse, meriha mare, Icel. mart horse, OCelt. marke (Pausan. 10, m, 4), Ir. mare, W. march. Cf. MARsBAL.]
 Cf. MARITIME.] 1 In try, which in the warm season is so unhealthy as to be
uninhabitable. Such regions exist in the provinces of Tuscany and Venice, and elsewhere.
2. The miasma of such a region.


mare's'-nest ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ marrz'pest $\left.^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\right), n$. Something that appears to be wonderful on being found, but that turns out to be imaginary or a hoax; something genuine or true. - v. i. To find, or seek after, mare's'-tail
mare setail; n. 1. A spreading cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail. See cirrus.

Mackerel sky nin mares-z-ta7s
Make tall ehips cary low anis. Old Rime.
2. a A common aquatic plant (Hippuris vilga-
ric) with elongated shoots clothed with dense
whorls of gubulate leaves. b The horsetail. $\underset{\text { maile } 2 \mathrm{a} \text {. }}{\text { t. }}$



















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 by transmission of air pressure. It is essentially an elastic Mar-to'rl-o (mãr-t $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{1-\overline{0}}$ ), $n$. [It., prob. fr. some family name.] A large statue of a recumbent naan, perhaps representing a river god, which in the Middle Ages stood in the senting a river god, which now in the Capitoline Museume,
Forum in Rome, and is
It was once customary to affix to it lampoons and satiric notices counter to those posted on the Pasquino.
Mar'garet (mär'gai-ret), $n$. $[$ [F. Marguerite, L. $m$. Mar'ga-ret (mär'gía-ret), $n$. [F. Marguertit, L. margarita
pearl, Gr. Mapyapims, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf pearl, Gr. Mapyapims, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. Mar-
oErr.]
i. Lit., a pearl ; fem. prop. name. F. Mar-


 Meta (me't $\dot{\text { a }}$ ), Gritty.
2. In Shakespeare's.
2. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a waiting gentleworaan to Hero, who impersonates her mistress
at the window. at the window.
3. [G. Margar
3. [G. Margarete, also Gretchen.] The heroine of Goethe's girl, of inferior social station. Faust seduces her. Margagirl, of inferior social station. Faust seduces her. Marga-
ret destroys her infant and is condemned to death. Wighl
ing to save her, Faust gains entrance to ber prison cell, ing to save her, Faust gains entranneed to bor peath. Wrion cell.
but finds her reason gone, and vainly tries to induce her but finds her reason yone, and vainly tries to to nduce her
to go with him. On the morning of the execution Meph to or with him. On the morning of the execution Meph-
istopeles appars, Faust is hurried oft, and Margaret is
left to her fate. See FAvs. 4. The heroine of an Ameri 4. The heroine of an American romat
the Rev. Sylvegter Judd (1813-53).
5. [l. c.] The magpie. Local, Eng
 Mareanire.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid margaric aced , $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{42} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, of the fatty acid
series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, serres, intermediate bet ween palmithc and stearic acids,
obtained fron the wax of certain lichens, and also pre-
pared artificially. This acid was formerly supposed to pared artificially. This acid wain formerly supposed to
exist as margarin in certain common fats. See MARARIN. mar'ga-rin (mär'gá-rın), $n$. [Cf. F. margarine. See mArgarice. ] I Chem. a Prop., the glyceryl ester of margaric acid. b A artyy substance, an intimate mixture of tain vegetable oils, - formerly mistaken for margaric acid. 2. = ofromargarine, 2 .
 .

2. Var. of margarin, 1 b.
margarine cheese. Any substance, whether compound
or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and

 sense b. LGr. uapyapirns, orig., a pearl. Cf. marasimb.]
East. Ch. a The vessel in which the consecrated Host is preserved. b One of the particles of the bread put in
the wine for administration.
marga-rita

 guerite, OF. also margarite. Cf. Marareri.] 1. A
pearl. Obs. or Archaic. 2. a Min. A mineral related to the micas, but low in
2.
silica and yielding britle folia with pearly luster it is a basic silicate of aluminium and calcium. $H$., $3.5-4.5$. sp . gr ., 2.99-3.08. b Petrog. A primary form of crystalsization in which globulites are arranged lineally.
 [(J. J. Lloyd) Margary, inventor of the process + - ize.]
To impregnate (wood) with a preservative solution of cop-


 macrostomum, the gray grunt.
mar'gay (mär'gä), n.
An American spotted cat (Felistigriana) similar to the An American spotted cat (Felts tigrina) similar to the ocemarge (märj), $n$. [F. marge. See mararn.] A margin,
as of a strean or a book page. Nov Poetic or Rhetorical.
 mar'gent (mär'jent), $n$. [See
border ; brink; edge. Archaic.

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2. a The margin of a page, or marginal comments or sum-
mary. b Join. $=$ MARGIN, 6 a.
mar'gin (mär'jin), $^{\prime}$. [ME. margine, marjante, fr. L. margo, -ginis: cf. of. margine. Cf. marcha border, marge. 1. A border; edge ; briuk; verge ; as, the margin of a lake. 2. A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the ces-
sation of certain activities or phenomena. Specif.: Econ. The minimum return or reward marking or constituting The minimum return or reward marking or constituting a reference to the increment of return for labor, interest on an investment, etc., that limits the existerice or continuance of a given economic process or processes, other things being unchanged (see margin of cullivation, below). 3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed or reserved in addition to what is occupied or directly used; something allowed or provided to meet conditions or re4. Specif. : a Print. That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter; often, the part outside the text at the sides or at either side. It is usually left blank, but sometimes is partly occupied with notes, variant readings, references, or the like. $\mathbf{b}$ Com. The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc. c Finance. Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to secure him from oss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, as in speculative dealing in stocks,
wheat, etc., or the excess of securities deposited with a wheat, etc., or the excess of securities deposited with a the difference in favor of one party or the other, as in a speculative transaction, due to change in values; also, in a oose sense, transactions based on such deposits, or settled 5. Com differences. d Life Insurance. $=$ loadino 5. Comments or annotations in the margin of a page.
3. a Join. (1) The flat unmolded part of the stiles rails of a framing. (2) In a close string, the part that rises above the nosings of the steps. b Arch. = sare. Eng. 7 Mech. In riveted joints, the distance in the clear from the edge of the plate to the rivet holes of the nearest row Syn. - Brink, verge, brim, rim. See Border.
margin of cultivation, ametaphorical term refer
land which is barely fertile enourh or barely near to that oo market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent
 (-ji-ning). 1. To enter or summarize in the margin of a page; to furnish with marginal annotations, etc
4. To indicate or specify in the margins of pages 3. To furnish or provide with a margin ; to form a mar gin to ; to border ; as, bog plants margined the shore. 4. Com. \& Stock Speculating. To deposit a margin upo to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.
mar'gin, v. i. Com. \&' Stock Speculating. To deposit ad ditional margin -comm
mar'gin-al (mär'j $\mathfrak{j}-\mathrm{u}$ ăl), $a$. [Cf. F. marginal.] 1. Written or printed in the margin; as, a marginal note or gloss; also, having marginal notes.
5. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or
boundary; specif. Econ. of or pert to a in economic conditions determining th a por change in economic conditions determining the point at which
any given process, action, or the like, will cease to be or act; as, marginal utility (see vtility): a marginal dose, etc. Cf. נTLLity, law of diminishing return, under LAW;
6. Psychol. Pert. to the margin, or "fringe" (which see) of consciousness ; pert. to conscious states or qualities not in the focus of attention, but felt dirnly and indistinctly. 4. Bot. Running round a leaf parallel and near to the margin; - aaid of a form of nervation, as in many eucalypts.
 hemisphere. - m. organ, Zö̈l., a lithocyst. - m. plate,
$Z o \partial 0$., any of the small plates or scutes forming the margin of a turtle's carapace. -m . shiold fern, a common Amer ican shield fern (Dryopeteris marginalis); ;- a book name $\boldsymbol{m a r}^{\prime}$ gin-al, $n$. 1. Something put in the margin of a page. $R$. 2. ${ }^{2}$ aod. A marginal plate.
mar'gi-na'li-a (-nälilid), n.pl. [NL.] Marginal notes. mar'gin-ate (märfirintit), a. [L. murginatus, p. p.] Hav
ing margin distinct in appearance or structure.



 color, thickening, or other peculiarity marking a margin.
 marginis, a uargin.] Zoöl. A genus of small
marine rachiglossate gastropods of all warm marine rachiglossate gastropods, of all warm seas, having a polished shell with a narrow
aperture and thickened outer tip aperture and thickened outer lip. The genus
is the type of a fanily, Mar'gl-nel $11-$ da
 morgo, ginis, margin + caedere to cut.] Morgo, Deliscent by the separation of united carpels;-applied to the form of septicidal fruits with parietal placentation.
 mar-go'sa (mär-gō'sí), n. [Pg. amargoso Marginella bitter.] A large East Indian tree (Melia lata). Nat. tonic. An oil is extracted from the fruit and also from ious gum exudes from its trunk mar'grave (-grāv), $n$. [G. markgraf, or D. markgraaf.
cf. F. margrave. See march border; cf. Orig., a military lord or keeper of the marches, or borders, in Germany. Hence: b The English equiv. of the German hereditary title of nobility, Markgraf. Cf. mARQuis.
mar-gra'vi-ate (mär-grāvi-at), n. Territory, juridiction,
 mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt, mär'ger-ret'), n. [F., pearl, daisy. see maries of Chrysanthemum having singe, daisylike flowers. mar'gy-ri-car'pus (mär'jl-ri-kär'p ${ }^{2} s$ ), $n$. [NL., irregu-
 Bot. A small genus of South American rosaceous plant having inconspicuous solitary axillary flowers and monocarpellary fruits. $M$. setosus is the pearlberry.
Ma-rl'a (má-rí $\left.{ }^{\prime} \dot{a}\right), n$. [L.: cf. It. Maria, Sp. María. See MARY. 1. Fem. prop. name.
7. In shakespeares "Twelfth Night," Olivia's witty waiting woman, who takes a leading part in befooling Malvolio 3. In marries Sir Toby Belch.
8. In who lost her wits hecause ber banns an unfortunate She sat by the roadside playing on a pipe.
 wife of the German mineralogist G. vom Rath.] Min. highest percentage of silica. It has the theoretical composition $\mathrm{Na}_{4} \mathrm{Al}_{3} \mathrm{Si}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$, but the actual mineral corre-
sponds in composition to a mixture of this with a small sponds in composition to a mixture of thi
amount of meionite. See scapolite grour.
$\operatorname{mar}^{\prime} 1-\mathrm{an}\left(\mathrm{marar}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}-a ̆ \mathrm{n}\right), n$. [Negro Creole French of Marti-

 as (1) the Virgin Mary ; (2) Mary, Queen (1553-58) of Eng
land, daughter of Henry VIII aud Catherine of Aragon land, daughter of Henry VIII. aud
Ma'ri-an (màrri-ăn; mâr $1-a n$ ), n. 1. One who worships, or is devoted to, the Virgin Mary.
9. A follower of Mary, Queen
10. A follower of Mary, Queen of Scots; also, a modern Mar'i-an (unsrl
or pertaining to Can), a. [L. Marianus, fr. Marius.] O - $n$. A partisan of Marius. ma-rig'e-nous (má-ryj't-nŭs), a. [L. mare sea + -genous.]
 asteraceous plant Calendula officinulis. See por mationd
b Any asteraceous plant of the genus Tagetes. esp. T. erecta,
 French marigold.
with strony-scented leaves and yellow, red or variegated with strong-scented leaves and yelow, red, or varieg -llow ered plants; - usually with descriptive or qualifying at tributive, as bur marigold, corn marigold, etc.
11. The flower of any of the above plants.
12. A puff-paste cake withe almonds arranged like petals.
merarigold of Peru, the sunflower. Obs.
 mar'-graph (-graf), $n$. [L. mare sea + -graph. $]$ A self-
 mugested to Tennyson the sub. f the most powerful clase of suggested to Tenny ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ the sub.: $\begin{aligned} & \text { of the } \\ & \text { jeet for his poems of " Mariana } \\ & \text { jinn } \\ & \text { jinn }\end{aligned}$


## MARINADE

mariner to preserve food for use at sea, Sp. marinar, It. marinare. See marinats.] 1. Cookery. A brine or pickle
containing wine, apices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat and fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it. 2. In the West Indies, a little cake made of the heart of the cabbage palin.


 Yng). [See marine; cf. marinade.] 1. To salt or pickle, the use of marinade.
2. To stuff (poultry) in a certain way. Obs.
3. To transport across the sea. Obs. Slang
ma-rine' (mdं-rēn'), as. [L. marinus, fr. mare the sea: cf. F. marin. See mere a pool.] 1. Of or pert. to the sea; having
to do with the ocean or the things peculiar to the ocean; formed by or in, or existing in, the sea; as, marine de posits, shells, etc.; marine products; marine paintings.
2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocea 2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocean
or ships engaged in navigation; relating to nautical or or ships engaged in navigation; relating
naval affairs; naval; nautical ; as, marine
brards; a mavine engine or chronometer.
3. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea, the rights of those who navigate it, or the like; maritime; as, marine insurance (see insurance) ; marine law; marine interest. 4. Serving on shipboard; - said of certain classes of sol-
diers. (See marine, $n$., 4.) Also, belonging or pertaining to the marines; as, marine barracks
Syn.-Marine, maritimr. Marinr designates esp. that
Which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is Which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is intended for use at sea; maritime more requenty apphes
to that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to
navigation or commerce on the sea; but marine and marto that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to
navigation or commerce on the sea; but marine and mar-
itime are not always clearly distinguished ; as, a marine ilime are not always clearly distinguished; as, a marine
rainbow, marine shells, marine salt, a marine barometer, rainbow, marine shells, marine salt, a marine barometer,
chronometer; maritime states, a marime power, maritine (less frequently marine) law, marine
marilime) insurance. See Naval, SALIOR.
marine acid, hydrochloric acid.- m. alarm, an alarm used
at sea and operated by the wind or wave at sea and operated by the wind or waves. - m. alkali,
old Chem., soda.-m. barometer, a barometer for use on old chem., soda. - m. barometer, a barometer for use on
shipboard, having its tube contracted at one part to a
capillary to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and capillary to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and
belng suspended in gimbals from an arm or support. - m. being suspended in gimbals from an arm or support. .m. which the jurisdiction of a state extends into the open sea.
See TRRRIORIAL waters. m. m. blue, an artificial soluble
dyestuff related to aniline blue. -m. boller, aboiler used to See TERRITORIAL Waters. - m. blue, an artifcial sosuble
dyestuff related to aniline blue.-m. boler, a boiler used to
furnish steam to drive a marine engine; specif., a Scotch boiler. See boller, 3. - m. chalr, a contrivance once used on
board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while
taking observations from the heavenly bodies. Obs.- $m$.,
or mariner's, ehronometer, an accurate portable timepiece, with compensated spring balance, now universally em-
ployed in carrying prime-meridian time at sea, for finding ployed in carrying prime-meridian time at sea, for finding 8tates service, a corps formed of the officers, noncommisthe oldest force in the military or naval service of the United states, being authorized by an act of congress of
Nov. 10, 1775. It is commanded by a major general, and
the officers have the same relative rank as omeers of the the officers have the same relative rank as offcers of the
army. It is subject to the laws and regulations established
for the navy except when serving with the army, when it is subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the army.- m. engine, an engine for propelling a vessel.-m. gal-
vanometer, a form of ship's salvanometer constructed so as
not to be disturbed by the ship's not to be disturbed by the ship's motion, and protected by a turpentine, or of caoutchoue and shellac dissolved in M. Fopital service, a hospital and relief service for seamen
under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of
the United States. By act of Congress of July 1, 1902, the
name was changed to the Public Health and Marine Hospilal Service, of the United States. - m. Insurance. See in-
surance, m. Interat, interest on a maritime loan. If the
transaction be a bona-fide loan ther is transaction be a bona-fde loan there is no legal rate to
 Law. MARITME LOAN.- m. Tallway, an inclined railway ex-
tending into the water and carrying a cradle for hauling tending into the water and carrying a cradle for hauling
vessels. - $m$. rainbow, a rainbow seen in the spray of waves at sea.- m. salt, old Chem, common salt (sodium chloride); made largely or entirely from coconut oil or palm oil; ;therefore used on shiphoard.-m. sponge, Nav, an ordinary
sponge, as distinguished from the bristle or sheepskin sponges used to sponge the bore of a gun.- m. store. a pl. stores. b pl. Old ship material or, provisions, etc.; naval $\mathbf{A}$ shop or store where marine stores are dealt in; a junk shop. - m. or or a topographic survey of the coast and a hydrographic
survey of adjacent waters. It delineates forms of coasts survey of adjacent waters.
and harbors, entrances of rivers, positions of islands,
ma-ring' (má-rēn'), n. [F. marine naval economy, marine picture, seashore. See marine, a.] 1. The seashore or
seaside; a seaside promenade; maritime country, district, or region. Obs.
country; maritime mercantile and naval shipping of a vessels ; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. in relation to nationality or class; as, the mercantile marine.
the executive department having to do with neval countries, corresponding to the United States Department of the
Nary and the British Admiralty.
4. [F. marin a sea soldier.] One who serves on ship-
board. a A nariner; a sailor. Obs. b One of a class of

martsh (marryh) n. [Cf. F marry. Obs. [F. Marior.] To
soldiers serving on shipboard ; a sea soldier; one of a body of troops trained to do duty in the navy ; specif., in the United States, \& member of the marine corps; Mareat Britain, a member of the Royal Marine forces. Marines
are clothed, armed, and drilled, practically as land solare clothed, armed, and drilled, practically as land solas guard and man certain of the smaller-caliber and rapidrifemen and man certain of the smaller-caliber and rapidesp. to protect citizens and property during riots or
derly uprisings in less civilized countries.
derly uprisings in less civilized countries.
5. a More fully, dead marine. An empty bottle. Slang. b One inexperienced and awkward
work; a landlubber. Naut. Slang.
B. A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece.

Syn. - See sailon.
ma-rined
(mä-rend , a. [Cf. F. mariné.] Her. Having the lower part of the body like a fish. See SRA LION, Illust. mar'l-ner (măry-nẽr), $n$. [F. marinier, LL. marinarius. See marine, a.] 1. One whose occupation is to navigate
or assist in navigating ships ; a seamun or sailor. In law or assist in navigating ships; a seamun or sailor. In law the term includes every person, male or female, employed in any way to the accomplish
2. = MARINR, n., 4 b . Ols.
2. Marine, n., 4 b. Ols.
3. [Said to be a corruption
3. [Said to be a corruption of aboriginal merrina a shell necklace.] The bronze-colored shell of several species of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods of the genus Canthari-
dus, esp. C. bellulus. Tasmania. dus, esp. C. bellulus. Tasmania.
mar'i-nor's com'pass (-nẽrz). 1. A kind of compass, used marn-nigation, consisting of two or more parallel magnetic
needles, or bundles of needles, permanently attached to a compass card, which is delicatelly pivoted and inclosed in
a glass-covered box or bowl. The box is set in gimbals in the binnacle, and in the wet compass contains a mixture of alcohol and water, which aids in supporting the card. The card is read with reference to the lubber's ine (which see , on the front of the compass bowl. See compass card.
2. [cap. ${ }^{\text {Astron. See Arao, } 2 \text {. }}$.
mariner's needle. A compass or its magnetic needle. mariner's needie. A compass or its magnetic needle.
 style of, or characteristic of, Marinists. See Marinism. Ma-ríndsm (má-rē'nyz'm), $n$. A bombastic literary style ses, characteristic of the Italian poet Giambattista Marini ( $1569-1625$ ). - Ma-ri'nist ( - nYst), $n$. The Renaissance riots ittself away in Marinism. . and the
affectations of the HBtel Rambouillet.
 One who worships the Virgin Mary; - usually a term of op-
Ma'ri-ol'a-try (-try), n. [Gr. Mapia Mary +-latry.] The worship of the Virgin Mary ;-usually a term of oppro mar'1-0-nettor (malatrous (-trŭ 8 ), $a$. marionnette, prop. dim. of Marion, fr. Marie Mary.] 1. A puppet moved by strings or by hand, as in a puppet show
2. The bufflehead duck. Local, Eng.
3. A small intricate mechanism at the end of the batten in
 Ma'rl'otto's' bot'tle or flask (márétots')
After Edme Mariotue, French physicist.
Physics. An apparatus for illustrating the
principle of atmospheric pressure and for
furnishing a constant flow of liguid. furnishing a constant fow of liquid.
$\mathbf{m a r}^{\prime} 1-\mathrm{po}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ea}\left(\mathrm{mar}^{\prime} / \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}\right.$ ) mar'1-po'sa (mar'I-pō'sä), n. [Sp., butter
fy.] a The opah. b The four-eyed fish
(Chxtodon capistratus)

## Mariposa lily or tulip.

$$
\text { the } \mathrm{g}
$$ outterfy ;-alluding to the gay mariposa

of the blossoms.] Any West Americance
 aceous plant of the genus Calochorius. Mariotte's Bottle.
 a North American Indian linguistic stock of the vicinity of Lake Tulare and Fresno. The Indians of this stock are
noted for unexcelled basketry, for archaic fishery devices, noted for unexcelled basketry, for archaic fishery devices,
and for the fact that they did not take scalps. Ma'rist (mā'rist ; 115), n. [LL. Maria Mary.] R. C. Ch.
a member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, by Father Joan Claude Marie Colin, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work in honor of the Virgin Mary. Their constitution was approved by the
Pope in 1836, and the order was devoted specially to education and foreign missions. Oceania was originally their
feld, but the order is now spread through England and the United States. the Virgin Mary ; also, designating members of various
 ŭm); pl. -ain (-a). ObLL. maritagium. See Marriage.] Lord to exact fine for marriage of a vassal ; also, such fine. In England this right belonged only to the king. marital (-tal), a. L. maritalis, rr. mayitus belonging to 1. Of or pert. to a husband. "Marital affection." A yliffe. 2. Of or pertaining to marriage ; matrimonial ; connubial. mar'- -ime (mar'ítimim ; titm ; 277), a. [L. maritimus, fr. mare the sea : cf. F. maritime. See mere a pool.] 1. Bordering on, or situated, living, or found near, the
as, maritime states; a maritime plant or animal.
2. Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce, etc.; pertaining to, or having to do with, navigation pertaining to, involving, pertaining to, involving, or exposed to, the perils of the sea
(see maritime perils, below); as, a maritime adventure is

| fr. Mar | marais, LL. mariscus. See MARSH.] A marsh. Now Poetic |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { op. name } \\ & \text { arlotte } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| sics. $=$ B | Scot \& Dial. Eng. [MARE, ¢. |
| aris, ${ }^{\text {atric }}$ | mar'lsh(mâr'1sh), $a$. Se |
| $\text { Mar } 1-\mathrm{Ba}\left(\mathrm{mar}^{\prime} Y-\mathrm{s} \dot{a}\right) \text {. } B i b$ | marishal, +marsha |
|  | mar'likhesa, n. Marshiness. |
| s.] | M |
|  |  |
|  | to overflow : a flat. |
|  |  |
|  | mariane, $n$ \% $t$ [ [F. mar |
|  | marry, Ob, [F. warior.] To |

one in which insurable property or an insurable interest is
exposed to injury by perils of the sea.
3. Marine (in senses $1,2, \& 4$ ). Obs. or $R$.
4. Characteristic of a mariner; nautical.

Syn. - See marine
maritime insurance, marine insurance (see insurancr).- m. commerce and navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters. The maritime laws of modern nations are chiefly based on the laws embodied in
such compilations as the Rhodian Laws, the Consolato del Mare, the Laws of Oleron, Laws of Wisby, etc., which were based on the usages and customs of the Mediterranean seacoast states and cities. In England maritime law is administered by the admiralty courts, in the United States by the
Federal courts, often called admiralty courts when so acting. The State courts lave concurrent jurisdiction whenever the State law affords a remedy. See ADMIRALTY, 3 .
Each State adopts the marutime law, not as a code having any independent or intherent force proprio vigore, but as its ow $n$ Iaw,
with fuch modifications and qualifications as it sees fit.
-m. Hen. See LIEN. - m. loan, Law, a loan secured by a bottomry or respondentia bond. - m. peris, Lave, perils
arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating arising
the sea
incidental to, the navigation of the sea, i. e., perils of the seas, fire, war perils, pirates, rovers, thieves, captures. seizures, gnd
restraints, and detainment of princes and peoples, jettisons, barratry, and any other perils, whether of peoples, jettions, bar-
like kind or not,
hich may be designated by the policy. -m. pine, the cluster pine (Pinus pinasler).

- ma' pine, the cluster ${ }^{\prime}$ de Chamblain de Marivaux, French author.] Excessive or studied refinement, esp. a recherche style of writing characterized by fantastic metaphor and the delicate analysis of sentiment; hence, affectation and preciosity in general. mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-răm), n. [ME. majoran, OF. mojoraine, marjorane, f. marjolaine, LL. majorona, majoraca,
prob.fr. L. amaracus, amaracum, Gr. á ápaкos, á $\mu$ apaкоу.] Any mint of the genus Origanum, The comnon sweet cookery for flavoring. O. vulgore, the wild marioram, is found in both Europe and America. See Origanum. marca, marcus; perh. akin to E. mark asign.] 1. A weight esp. for gold and silver, formerly much used in various European countries, being generally equal to eight ounces.

2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a 2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a
mark of silver. Specif. : a The sum of 13 s . 4 d ., whether English or Scottish; also, a Scottish silver coin. Obs. or Hist. b [G.] The gold monetary unit of pire, worth 23.8 cents or 11 gd . ; also, a German silver coin mark, n. [AS. mearc border, territory, or (in sense 2) $G$. mark; prob. the same word as mark a sign. Cf. march a border.] 1. Boundary; limit; border; territory ; march. Cf. march, $n$. Obs. or Archaic \& Hist.
3. German Tribal Customs. a A tract of the wilder land outside of the villages over which certain rights were ex-
ercised in common by a group of persons (the Mark'ge-non'-
 sen-schaft [markge-nosen-shaft]) residing in one or more mon by the members of the village comnunity Dort'ge-nou' sense, esp. by certain historians, when it was supposed tha the German mark community was identical with the village community of the Germans and that of the Anglo-Saxons. mark, $n$. [ME. marke, merke, AS. mears; akin to D. merk,
MHG. mare, G. marke, Icel, mark, MHG. marc, G. marke, Icel. mark, Dan. mærke; prob. the same word as AS. mearc boundary, border (cf. MARCH bor 1. A fixed object serving to indicate a boundary, position. etc., or as a guide or a memorial ; a landmark. Obs. exc in composition.
hing aimoward which a missile is directed, as a target; ndics amed at; what one seeks to hit or reach; an object

France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland. an Davies. 3. Sports. a Bouls. The jack; also, a proper bowling diaing. The pit of the stomach. Cant. 4. More fully easy mark, soft mark, etc. A person easily persuaded, duped, or handled. Slang.
6. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence ; significa
tive token; symptom; sign; indication; specif., an indicatio of character; a characteristic; trait; feature; specif., Logic a characteristic or essential attribute ; a differential.
B. An aflixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner to certify quality, for identification. etc.; trade-mark b a visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, rank, office, stigma, etc.

Anon do meet ofricine mate mats invested, you
Gen, iv. 15. c A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who camnot write. d A written or printed symbol ; as, an interrogation mark. e A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award
in any marking system of registering the work or conduct in any marking system of registering the work or conduct
of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the
award made or the standing attained under such a system ; as, oxamination marks; a mark for tardiness. I Formerly, last pupil guilty of some particular misconduct; hence to pars the mark to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on to pass the mark, to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on
detecting him in the same misconduct. Also fig. Obs.
g Her A small bearing used or added as a distinctive








sign ; as, a mark of cadency (see cadency, 2); a merchant's mark (which see). I Something, as a line, notch, or fixed water mark; a bookmark. 1 Naut. One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The mmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See sounding line.
7. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within 8. A visible to come up to the mark.
8. A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, stain, scar, discolor-
ation, scratch; as, a pencil mark; birthmavk; pockmark. 9. That which is inemarks of yours upon my pate: Shated or distinguished by a mark: Collectively, those havinc a particular mark or character race, sect, etc. Obs. "All the mark of Adam." Chaucer b A brand, size, quality, or the like. $\boldsymbol{G}$ That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking Slang.
10. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. Obs. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. Obs. A stamp or die used in impressing a maser's mark.
Attention, regard, or respect; notice. Obs.
As much in mock as mock:.
13. Note; importance; distinction; high position; as, $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak. }\end{gathered}$ patricians of mark; a fellow of no mark.
14. Ardnence. A character
14. Orduance. A character consisting of M (for mark) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon,
or any ordmance material of standard pattern; as, a 12 -inch
B. L. rifle, model of 1888 , Mark I.
15. Far. A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing awny of the crown, and therefore is the lower central incisors between six and seven years. At eight years the marks have usually disappeared from all the lower incisors but the corner ones, and are becoming ndistinct in those. In the upper incisors they persist seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years there may
still be seen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom still be seen a trace of
Syn, olmpress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige,
track; evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom. a mark on, one who is very fond of or much givento. Slang
or Dial., Eng. - m. of mouth, the mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, $n$, 15 ). fig., the midication of youth; youth.mark (märk), v. $t$.; MARKED (märkt)
mark (märk), v. t.; Marked (märkt) ; mark'ing. [ME. ary.] 1. To put a mark on; specif.: a To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of ; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; - now, except fig., with out. b To make or leave a nark or marks on ; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc., to make recognizable by a mark; as, to mark a box or bale of merchandise; to mark clothing; his hobnails marked
the floor. c Com. To put price figures or signson (articles); - with down, to put a lower price on; with up, to set a higher price on. d To furnish with natural narks (of a
specified kind):-chiefly in the passive ; as, wings marked with white lines. e To form, as a figure, by making marks To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. Obs. 2. To designate as by a mark; to destine; 一 often with out as, his courage marked him for a leader; he was marked late; the ringleaders were marked out for punishment. 3. To allot or apportion. Obs.
4. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary ; - often with off; as, this type is clearly marked off from the others. 6. To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, 6. In games, to keep account of (the points) ; to en
6. In games, to keep account of (the points) ; to enumer-
ate and register; to score.
7. To render perceivable as by a mark; to show ; manifest. 8. To be a mark upon or of ; to indicate; to make notable stunted trees mark the higher mountain tops.
9. Mil. To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.)
10. To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake 11. To direct or
11. To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike. Obs. Had i not been armed in proof, the villain had marked me
downseventinus. note of to renark; heed; regard ; consider. "Mare the perfect man."
13. Sports. a Hunting. To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game) ;often with down. b In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. En
Syn. - Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point
out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.
to mark off or out, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions;
esp., Engin., to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting. b to moblite a To signify or designate by or as by mark. b To cbliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to mark out an marching step by moving the feet alternately without admarching step by moving the feet aiternately without ad-
vancing; fig be active but making no progress; to be
at a gtandstill ; to be inactive.- to m. with a white stone, at a standstili ; to be inactive, to m, with a white stone,
to indicate as fortunate, luck, or pleasent; alluding to
the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.
mark, v. i. 1. To notice or observe critically; to note.
2. To nake a mark, as with a pencil, or, Football, with the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch.

| rim. Rare | Mabr |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mar'kab (mär'k ab), $n$. [Ar., | mar-ke日' + MAR |
| saddle, ship, vehicle.] See srab. | mark'er-off ${ }^{\prime}$, $n .:$ pl. -ERS-OFF. |
|  | Enfir. A workman who murks |
| a. Of or pertaining to the star | off castings from drawings for |
| Markab;-used in the chemi- | machinists or bench hands |
| cal classification of stars, and | mar'ker-y, mar'ker-ry (mär ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - |
| denoting likeness of spectrum | ker-Y). Corrupt. of hercury, |
| to that of Markab. | the |
| mark'a-ble a . Hemarkable. Obs | market beter. A mwagrerer or |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ a bly $a$ | loiterer alont markets. |
| mar'kal, $n$. [See mbrcal. 1 See | market bleach. A method of |
| meastre, Teb | bleaching to prepare the fabric |
| mark boat. A boat an | for the market as wh |
| mark a jarticular a | It is similar to the madder bleach |
| mark degree. Freem | but less thorough. |
| Thr degree of a ma | market dame. A strum |
| mark'-down', $n$. Com. A mark- | market day. The day fix |
| ing down | ho |
|  |  |
|  |  |

3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score. 4. To show its age by having a mark or nark of mouth :5 said of a horee.
4. To proceed or ad vance. Obs.
5. To aim or direct a blow; Scot., to aim or design. Obs. Mark (märk), n. [L. Marcus, of unknown origin.] 1. Mase 2. Broper a Thame.
6. Bil. a The Evangelist, John Mark, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation
between Paul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to between Yaul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to
Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospe
of Mark. b The Gospel of Mark. See New Testamirv of Mark. b The Gospel of Mark. Fee New Testameri.
7. In Artburian Iegend, the king of Cornwall, Musband 3. In Artburian Iegend,
marked (markt), p.a. Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticsable; conspicuous; as, a market card; marked check. Banking. a A check having on it a private fied check. British. - m. man, a man noted by a comnu
nity, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp Lity, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp.
one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. - m. transfor, London Stock Exchange, an instrument for the transfe
of a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by the company's official.
-mark'ed-ly (nairk'ed-11), utv. - mark'ed-ness, $n$.
mark'er (mär'kẽr), $n$. 1. One who marks; as: a One who marks game. See mark, v. $t, 13$ a. b One who keep scorer; one who records the shots at target practice scorer; one who records the shots at target practice
Chiefly Eng. $\quad$ o One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. d Mil. The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or warks the direction of an alignment. $\theta$ One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something. $\frac{1}{}$ A marksman. Hare. $\mathbf{g}$ Sports. One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. $h$ One who 2. That which marks ; an instrument for narking; as: a A counter for use in card piaying or other games. b An
implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. c An attachment to a sewing machine for e A contrivance for narking out something as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. f Railroulds. A signal as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on
each side at the rear of certain trains.
U. not a marker to or on, not worthy of comparison to; not a mar'ket (mãrlset ;-kit ;
mar'ket (mär'št ; -kyt; 7, 151), n. [Akin to D. markt,
OHG. markät, merkāt, G. markt; all fr. L. marcatus trade market place, fr, mercari, p. p. mercatus, to trade, traffic market pace, fr, mercare, I. P. mercutus, to trade, traffic kié, markiét, marchié, F. marché. Cf. merchant, mart mercuny.] 1. A neeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattie, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and,
usually, not by auction; also, the poople assenbled at such usually, not by auction; also, the poople assembled at such 2. meeting; as, a market is held in the town every wcek.
8. selling of goods; the organization by which the exchang of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to purmay be used with reference to goods in general, or of a dealing in them; as, the stock market; the beef market. 3. A public placs (as an open space in a town), or a large
building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the ket house; esp., a place where provisions
city market; fish murkt ; meat market.
Ther' is at Jernealem by'the sheep mathit a pool. John v. 2.
9. Eng. Law. The priviege granted to a town of having a public market
10. Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation ; marketing; a sale or purchase; a ba gain.
Obs., except in some phases (as, to mend one's morket). If his chief good and wrythe in of man lis time
Be but to steep and fced
11. The region in to which any commodity can be sold; the $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak. } \\ \text {; the }\end{gathered}$ geographical or economic extent of the conimercial demand or commodities
12. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the ate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of conmercial activity wy whin the exchange of comlas fallen off ten points; there is a brisk market for cotton. 8. Lumber Trade. A log 19 inches in
end and 13 feet Iong. Local, U.S.
market overt, the open market, a market in which things are sold in public, - formerly requisite as evidence of good in the m. a To be a prospective purchaser; as, I ain in the for sale; as, tbe house is in, or on, the marke
mar'ket, $v$. i.; MAR'KET-ED; MAR'KET-ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions mar'ket, v. $t$. To expose for sale in a
in ; to sell in a market; by extension to ; to traffic manner; as, the farmers have marketed tieir crops.
 state of being marketable.
mar'ket-a-ble (mär'ket- $\dot{a}$ - $b^{\prime}$ ), , $a$. . Fit to be offered for mar
mar
mar
mhi mar
mig
Eng
ket
mar
 market penny. A pengy piven
to one who buys for another.
Eng
market pot. Leat Refinimg.
The pot from whinch vhe desil-
verized lead is run int
verized lead is run into the pig
mold
market gtance. Market plot.
mar'ket-stead, n. rmarket +
n.
steark a place.] A market place.
Archair.
markot woman. A woman who

sale in a market ; such as may be justly and lawfully so or bouglt; as, decayed provisions are not marentin mak
13. Of or pertaining to buying or selling ; curreut in ket; as, murketable value.
14. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not mar ke
syabe in that country.
Syn, - See vendible. business man kiowing all the facts would accept as good.
mar'ket-a-ble-ness, $\pi_{\text {. }}$-mar'ket-a-bly, $u d v$.
market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and seling in a market may begin. Eng.
market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, Set up
where a market is held as was formerly commonly done where a market is held, as was formerly commonly done
in Scotland and on the Continent. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.

## buy or all ane who arries pods to market.

buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.
market fish. a Any fish suitable for market ; specif., in weight. $b$ margate Fish $\mathbf{b}$.
martet $g a r d e m$. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. - market gardener- - market gardening. as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or as in a market;
2. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a market place. An open square or place in a town where
markets or public sales are held. markets or public sales are held.
market price. Econ. \& Com. The price actually given in
current market dealings; the price at which the demand and supply are equal. Cf. Normal.
market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated pubic market. Eng.
market value. Econ. a The price whicha man can expect
to receive; the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time as distinct from normal value, which can only be found by observing very
long periods. $b$ The amount which can be obtained by long periods. W The amount which can be obtained by
selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given marselling an aggregate of goods or services in a given mar
ket, as distinct from the martet price per nuit. I. Fisher market wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel
wires, as Bessemer amealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.
mar'khor (mär ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \partial \mathrm{r}$ ), n. Also mar'khoor (mär'kōr). [Per. $m \bar{a} r-k \hbar \hbar \bar{o} r$ snake eater.] Any of several species of wild goats inhabiting mountainous regions from Afghanisand $C$. jerdoni, by some thought to be only varicties of one species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with a black beard, and have large flattened and curved horns. mark'ing, p. pr. \& vb. n. of MARK. Specif.: $v b, n$. Act of one that marks; the mark or marks made ; arrangement
or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and shade or coloration; as, the marking of a bird's plumage marking cotron, in linen, used in marking linen, etc. - m. gauge or gage. carp.
GAvGE, 2,3 i.
peen for stamping hammer, a hammer having a die on its peen for stamping logs, etc.-m. matchet, a hatchet with a
die on the head for blazing trees. - m. nnk, indelible ink for die on the head for blazing trees. - m. Ink, indelible ink for solution of silver nitrate, which after the marking is con-
verted into finely divided metallic silver by the passage of a hot iron.- m. iron. a A branding iron. by inarking ham mer. © A utensil for ornamenting pie crusts before bak fat blade with a sharp inclined edge at one extremity and at the other end a slender steel point. It is used for marking out wood for sawng, chiseling, etc., and for pricking in di-
mensions, - mut, the fruit of an East Indian anacardi mensions. - m. nut, the fruit of an East Indian anacard blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and anl oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism. - m. pot,
a pot for containing the paint used for marking packing cases, etc. $-m$ stitch. = Cnoss-sTrTch. - -m. wheels, Agric.
a pair of wheels for a sowing drill to space the rows. mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), n. [Finn. fr. Sw. mark. See 1st mark.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to the franc ( 19.3 cents) and divided into 100 penni
mark Mason, mark master Mason, or mark master. gree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or degree given by a distinct organization in Scotland, a demarks'man (märks'măn $)$, $n$.; pl. - MeN (-mĕn). [Earlier markman; mark + man.] 1. One who shoots at a mark
 One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See marhsmanship.
2. Law. One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. Now Rave.
3. An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank
4. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see marks'man-ship, $n$. Art or skill of a marksman. Six grades of marksmanship are established in the United
States arm $y$ The three highest, either of which entitles the holer to a special badge and, if an emlisted man, to increased pay, are: expert rifieman, qualitying with to per
cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and
skirmish fire at $200,300,600$, and 1 , 100 yards: sherpshooter, skirmish fire at $200,300,600$, and 1 , (100 yards ; sherpshooter,
qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at bive and 1,0 in yards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; markman. qualify
ing with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire a



## MARK

sign; as, a mark of cadency (bee cadency, 2); a merchant's
marle (which see). h Something, as a line, notch, or fixed abject, desiged to record or indicate pozition , or ixed water mark; a bookmark. 1 Naut. One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked 7. Limit or standard of action or foundina tine.
. mark or to condard of action or 3. A visible to come up to the nark.
thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, made or left on a ation, scratch ; as, a pencil mark; birthmark ; pockmark-
 a Collectively, those having a particular mark or claracter; race, sect, etc. Obs. "All the mark of Adam." Chaucer. b A brand, size, quality, or the like. c That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking Slang.
10. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. Obs. 11. A stamp or die usedin in impressing a maker's mark. Attention, regard, or respect; notice.
13. Note; importance; distinction; high position; as as 14. Orinance. mark; a fellow of no mark.
14
14. Orinance. A character consisting of M (for mark) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particliar nicdification of any model in firearms, esp. canuon, or any ordnance material of standard pattern; as, a 12 -inch 15. Far. A narrow deep hollow .
15. Far. A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown ated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is ated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is the lower central incisors between sis and seven y ears. At eigbt years the marks have usually disappeared from ail the lower inceisors but the corner ones, and are becoming
indistinct in those. In the upper incisors they pelgist somewhat longer. At nine the mar mhinare not usually to be
seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years there may seen in any of the lower teeth, mut for two years there may
stitl be esen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom of the original hollow.
Syn.- Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, a mark on, one who is very fond of or much given to, Slang
or Dial., Eng. - m. of mouth, the mark on a horse's tooth or Dial. . Eng. - m. of mouth, the mark on a horse's tooth
(see mark, $n$, 15) : fig., the indication of youth; youth. (see MARK, $n, 15$ ) : fig. the indication of youtir ; youth. -
m. of reference. See REFRRENCEMARK. mark (märk), v. $t . ;$ MARKED (märkt); MARK'ING. [ME. ary. $]$ 1. To put a mark on; specif.: a To fix or trace ut the bounds or limits of ; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; - now, except fig., with outt. © To
make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc.; to
make recognizable by a mark ; as, to mark a box or hale make recognizable by a mark; as, to mark a box or hale of merchandise ; to marl clothing; his hobnais marked
the fioor. c Com. To put price figures or signs on (articles); - with down, to put a lower price on ; with on (articles); higher price on. d To furnish with natural marks (of a -chiefy in the passive; as, whing marks
To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. Obs. 2. To designate as by a mark ; to destine; - often with out ; as, his courage marked him for a leader; he was marked late; the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.
3. To allot or apportion. Obs.
4. To allot or apportion. Obs.
4. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary ; - often . To indicate, express, or show marked off from the others. to mark an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.
6. In games, to keep account of (the points); to enum
ate and register; to score.
7. To render perceivable as by a mark ; to show; manifest. 8. To be a mark upon or of ; to indicate ; to make notable remarkable ; to characterize or distinguish; as, the
tunted trees mark the higher mountain tops
9. Mil. To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.)
0. To wend (one's way)
10. To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (one's self). Obs.
11. To direct or a
Had I not heen armed in proof, the yillein to strike. Obs.
12. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; heed; regard; consider. "Mark the perfect man." $\quad$ Suting. To observe and remember the 13. Sports. a Hunting. To observe and remember the
spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game); spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game); -
often with down. b In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. Eng.
ponent) in order to hamper him. Eng.
Syn, Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point
out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand. to mark off or out, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., Engin., to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting, - to m. out. a To signify or designate by or as by a mark. b To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to mark out an marching account. - to m. time, Mil., to keep the time of a vancing; fig. to be active but making no progress; to be at a standstill ; to be inactive, to m. with a white stone,
to indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; - alluding to the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the
mark, v. i. 1. To notice or observe critically ; to note.
Mark ....and see how this man seeketh mischief 1 Kiags xx. 7.
2. To make a mark, as with a pencil, or, Football, with 2. To make a mark, as with a pencil, or,
the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch


3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score. 4. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; anid of a horse.
6. To proceed or advance. Obs.

Gark (märk), $n$. [L. Marcus, Scot., to aim or design. Obs Mark (märk), $n$. [L. Marcus, of unknown origin.] 1. Mase
2. Bil. a The Evangelist, Johr Mark, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospe
of Mark. b The Gospel of Mark. See New Testament. of Mark. b The Gospel of Mark. See New Testament.
3. In Arthurian legend, the king of Cornwall, husband 3. In Arthurian legend,
of Isolde. See Tristram
marked (märkt), p.a. Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; conspicuous; as, a marked card; marked coin ; a marked instance
marked check. Banking. a A check having on it a private fied check. British. - m. man, a man noted by co commu one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. - m. trans fer, London Stock Exchange, an instrument for the transfer after being certified as good by the company's official.

- mark'ed-ly (märk'ed-II), adv. mark'ed-ness, $n$. mark'er (mär'kẽr), n. 1. One who marks; as: a One account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; scorer; one who records the shots at target practice Chiefly Eng. o One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. d Mil. The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. e One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on some thing. 1 A marksman. Rare. $g$ Sporls. One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. In One who 2. That which marks : an instrument, for in a bucket shop. 2. That which marks; an instrument for marking; as: a implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. © An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. d A bookmark. court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. $f$ Railrouds. A signal as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on each side at the rear of certain trains. U.S
not a marker to or on, not worthy of comparison to; not a
circumstance to. Slang. mar'ket (mär'ket ; - $\mathrm{kYt} ; 7,151$ ), n. [Akin to D . markt OHG. mark $\bar{a} t$, merk $\bar{a} t$, G. markt; all fr. L. marcatus trade market place, fr. mercari, p. p. mercatus, to trade, traffic merx, mercis, ware, merchandise ; influenced by OF. mar
kié, markiét, marchié, F. marchée. Cf. merchant, mart kié, markiét, marchié, $\mathbf{F}$. marché. Cf. merchant, mart,
mercury.] 1. A meeting together of people, at a stated mercury.] 1. A meeting together of people, at a stated
time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, pro visions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and usually, not by auction ; also, the people assembled at such 8. A body' or group of men agonciated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to pur chase a commodity if offered at a given price. Market may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those
dealing in them; as, the stock market ; the beef market. 3. A public placs (as an open space in a town), or a large 3. A public place (as an open space in a town), or a large
building, where a market is held ; a market place or market house ; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city market; fish market; meat market.

4. Eng. Lav. The privilege granted to a town of having public market
5. Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or ccupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a ba gain If his chief good and marthet of his time
Be but to aleep and feed?
6. The region in which any commodity can be sold ; the $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak }\end{gathered}$ 6. The region in which any commodity can be sold; the
geographical or economic extent of the commercial demand geographical or
. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of comhas fallen off ten points ; there is a brisk market for cotton. 8. Lumber Trade. A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. Local, U. S
market overt, the open market, a market in which things
are sold in public, formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various conmodities, as cattle - to be In the m. a To be a prospective purchaser; as, $I$ am in the market for a house. b Also to be on the market. To be offered
for sale; as, the house is in, or on, the market. mar'ket, $v$. $i_{\text {. ; MAR'KET-ED ; MAR }}$; KRT-ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions
mar'ket, $v . t$. To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell in any
 state of being marketable.
mar'ket-a-ble (mär'kyt- $\dot{\alpha}$-b'l), a. 1. Fit to be offered for

 mar'ket-mer'ry, a. Some
intoxicated. Dial Eng. narket penny A penny given
to one who buy for another.
Eng. Eng
market pot. Lerat Refining.
The pot from which the desi-
verized lead is run into the pig
molds.
[Scot.


sale in a market ; such as may be justly and lawfully so provisions are not marketable 2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling ; current in mat
7. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not marketable in that country
Syn. - See vendible.
marketable titie, Late, such a title as a reasonably cautious business man knowing all the facts would accept as good. - mar'ket-a-ble-ness, $n$. - mar'ket-a-bly, adv.
market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set upwhere a market is held, as was formerly commony done
in Scotland and on the Continet. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.
buy or sell; one who carries goods to market martet insh. a Any fish suitable for market specif., in
Massachusetts, a codfish of from six to twelve pounds
weight. $b$ margate fish b. market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised mar'ket-ing, m. 1 . Act of senting or of purchasing in or as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or sending to marke
8. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.
market place. An open square or place in a town where market price. Econ. \& Com. The price actually given in and supply are equal. Cf. normal.
market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. Eng.
market value. Econ. a The price whicha man can expect to receive, thie average value of a commodity in a qiven
market during a short period of time, as distinct from normal value, which can only be found by observing ver selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given marseling an aggregate of goods or services in a given mar
ket, as distinct from the market price per unit. $I$. Fisher $\underset{\text { wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned. }}{\text { market }}$ mar'khor copearirs
mar'khor (mär'kðr), n. Aiso mar'khoor (mär'kōr).
[Per. mãr-khōr snake eater.] Any of several [Per. mār-khōr snake eater.] Any of several species of tan to northern India, as Capra falconieri $C$ megacero, and C.jerdoni, by some thought to be only varieties of on species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with
a black beard, and have large fattened and curved horns. a black beard, and have large fattened and curved horns. one liat marks; the mark or marks made ; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and
shade or coloration; as, the marking of a bird's plumage shade or coloration; as, the marking of a bird's plumage marking cotton, a fast-dyed cotton,
used in marking linen, etc. m. gauge or gage. Carp. $=$
oavge, $n ., 3$ f. -m. hammer, a hammer having a die on its oavge, $n, 3$. - m. hammer, a hammer having a die on it
peen for stamping loge, etc. $-m$. hatchet, a hatchet with marking head and other fabrics. One kind cince ink fo solution of gilver nitrate, which after the marking is con-
verted into finely divided metallic silverby the passage of a hot iron. - m. iron. a A branding iron. bA marking ham ing. - m. knife, Wood Working, a tool having at one end a
flat blade with a sharp inclined edge at one extremity and at the other end sla out wood ror sawing, chiseling, etc., and for pricking in di aceous tree (Semecarpus anacardium). Its shell yields
blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, an an oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism. - m. pot a pot for containing the paint used for marking packing
mark'ka, mark/saa (märk'ka) $n$. [Finn. fr Sw, mark. See ist mark.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equiv alent to the franc ( 19.3 cents) and divided into 100 penni mark Mason, mark master Mason, or mark maste gree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or Royal Arch, Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a gree conferred ader the authority of the Grand Chapter marks'man (märks'măn), $n . ;$ pl. -MEN (-měn). [Earlier
markman; mark + man.] 1. One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark with a nissile or projectile : one who shoots well. Specif.: Mil. or Nav One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See marksmanship.
who makes his mark, instead of writing his 3. An in signing documents. Now Rare.
9. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see marks'man-ship, $n$. Art or skill of a markeman. Six Grades of marksmanship are established in the United the holder to a special badge and, if an enlisted man, to increased pay, are: expert rifieman, qualifying with 68 per cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and
skirmish fre at $200,300,600$ and 1,000 yards; sharpshooter
qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at 800 and 1 , (10) quards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; marksman, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire at
2000 , 300,500 , and 600 yards. In the United States navy the




 tem of holding und cultivating
land in communities, as it was
supposed to exist by those who mar'kis obs. or rare var. of
mar'kis-esse. Obs. or rare var.
of marcilises, marchioness.



grades are corresponding, but in general the ranges are ghorter and the required percentages higher
marl (märl), $n$. [Contr. of Marble] ] Marble or Dial.
marl (märl), $n$. [Cf. E. dial. mavl to ravel, E. marline.] marl marl , $n$. [Cf. E. dial. manl to ravel, E. marline.] making artificial flies.
marl (märl), v. t.; Marled (märld) ; marl'ing. [Cf. D.
marlen. See marline.] Naut. To cover or fasten with marline, making a hitch at each turn to prevent unwinding. marl (märl), $n$. [OF, marle, F. marne, LL. margila, dim.
of L. marga marl. Originally a Celtic word, acording to of L. marga marl. Originally a Celtic word, according to Pliny, xvii. 7: "Quod genus terræ Galli et Britanni mar-
gan vocant."' gan vocant."'] 1. Strictly, an earthy, crumbling deposit
consisting chiefly of clay mixed with calcium carbonate in consisting chiefy of clay mixed with calcium carbonate in dencient in lime. Also, any of various other soft, or oven
compact, deposits; as, greensand marl, shell marl, etc. 2. Earth. Cf. clay. Poetic.
10. A brick made of marl.
marl, v. $\ell$. [Cf. F. mav
marl, v. t. [Cf. F. mainer. See 4th Marl.] To overspread or manure with roarl ; to fertilize with or as with marl ; as, to marl a field.
marl; partaking of the qualities of marl. or resembling,
 Wheel, usually an idle wheel, thick enough to connect two
or more gear wheels running ome or all of the time in parallel planes on one or both sides of it. En/f.
board for playing the gaine merele. Cf. MEREL.] Marbled; spotted; variegated. Chiefly Scot.
mar'li (mär'II), n. Also mar'ly. [F. mavil.] 1. A kind of gauze, used as a ground for embroidering, lace, etc. 2. The raised, often ornamented, border of a plate or fla
 marline (mar'lin), $n$. [LG. marlien, marling, or D. mar-
ling (fr. marlen to tie; cf. marrer to tie), or marlijn, fr. ling (fr. marlen to tie; of. marrer to tie), or marlijn, fr
D. marren to tie (prob. akin to E. moor, v.) + lijn line D. marren to tie (prob. akin to E. moor, v.) + lijn line cf. F. merlin. See moor, v.; 3d uline.] Naut. A small line
of two strands twisted loosely left-landed, used for seizing. nar'line-spike ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\right.$-spik $\left.^{\prime}\right)$
n. Also mar'1in-spile ${ }^{\prime}$. 1. Also mar'İn-spike' An iron tool ta-
 pering to a point, use: to
separate the strands of rope in splicing and a

A Sailmakers Marlinespike, with
handle ; $B$ Marlinespike with eye marling. It often has an for lanyard.
eye for a lanyard in the thick end. See Fid.
2 . a A tropic bird. $b$ a jaeger, or skua gull. The name 2. a A tropic bird. b A jaeger, or skua gull. The name
alludes to the long middle tail feathers in both cases. marl'ite (märl/it), $n$. [See 4th Marl.] A variety of marl
resistant to the action of air. - mar-lit'ic (mär-lit'ik), $a$. mar-lóvi-an (när-lō'v1-ăn), a. [Marlowe + -ian.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the dramatist Christopher
Marlowe (1504-93), whose verse is distinguished for freedom and power. He was an atheist. - n. A student or

 mar loye' s' harp (mär/'wäz'), (Marloye, F'rench instrudinal vibrations of rods. It oonsists of a pedestal carrying
twenty thin deal rods ; a series of white ones wiving the diatonic acale, and intermedigte colored ones the chromatic tones. It is
played by rubbing the rods lengthwise with the finger and thumb marl'stone (märl'stōn'), $n$. Geol. A ferruginous lime-
 or pert. to marl ; resembling marl; abounding with inarl. mar'ma-lade (mär'má-lād), $n$. [F. marmelade, Pg. mar-
melada, fr. marmelo a quince, fr. L. melimelum honey apple, Gr. $\mu \in \lambda i \mu \eta \lambda 10 \nu$ a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a MELON.] 1. A preserve or confection made of the pulp of fruit, as the orange, quince (originally), pear, apple, etc. boiled with sugar, and brought to a consistence like jam. 2. The marmalade tree or the marmalade plum.
marmalade plum. The fruit of the marmalade tree. It is egg-shaped, with a single large seed, and is pleasantly
flavored but somewhat insipid. It is used for preserves. zapotal, with fine-grained hard wood resembling mahog-
any. It bears the marmalade plum. The tree should not be confused with the sapodilla. See Achras, Note; sapodilla. matl contatition minavil

(-riz/ring). [See marmarosis.] Geol. To convert into mar'ma-ro'sis (mär'mádrō'sī̀s), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu a ́ \rho \mu a \rho o s$ marbie. ] Conversion of limestone into marble. See marble. Mar'mi-on (mär'mĭ-ŏn), n. The hero of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Marmion." He is an English knight, valiant and wise, but unscrupulous. Sent as a messenger to the king
of Scotland (Janes IV ) by Henry VIII., he meets with various adventures and finally falls on the field of Flodden. mar'mo-ra'ceous (mär'mót-rá'shŭs), a. [L. marmor marble. See marble.] Pertaining to, or like, marble. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { mar'mo-rate (mär'mot-ratt) } \\ \text { mar'mo-rat'ed (-rāt/ed) }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\left.\text { a. } \begin{array}{c}\text { [L. marmoratus, p. p. p. of } \\ \text { marmorare to overlay with }\end{array}\right]\end{gathered}$ mar'mo-rat'ed (-rāt/Ed) marmorare to overlay with marble, fr. marmor marble.] 1. Covered or overlaid
with marble. Rare. with marble, Rare.
mar'mo-ra'tum o'pus or veined like marble: marbled RATE; opUS.] hom. Antiq. Lit, marbled work; plastering or stucco work laving a highly polished surface coat
made of plaster of Paris or lime mixed with marble dust. made of plaster of Paris or lime mixed with marble dust.
 mar-móre-an (mär-món'réăn) fr. marmor marble. See marbie. $]$ Pertaining to, or resembling, marble, as in be-
ing cold, white, smooth, variegated, etc.; made of marble.
 set, a grotesque figure, a monkey, F. marmousel a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, perh. fr. LL. marmosetus, of uncert. origin. Perhaps confused with F. narmot monkey.] Any of numerous South and Central American monkeys of the family Callitrichidæ (syn. Hapalidex), including the true marmosets (genus Callithrix) and the tamarins (Midas), the smallest of monkeys. They have soft fur, often elongated about the face, neck, or tail, and long, hairy,
nonprehensile tails. The digits, except the great toe, nonprelaensile tails. The digits, except the great toe, are often kept as pets, but are delicate and cannot endure
 mouse.] a Any of
certainstout-bodied,
d, Europenn Marmot (Marmota marmota). short-legged rodents constituting the genus Mar'mo-ta (-mò-tá) (syn. Arctomys). They have coarse fur, a short nating in winter. The common European species (M. marmota) is found in the higlier parts of the Alps and
Pyrenees. The American species are called woodchucks Pyrenees. The American species are called woodchucks
(which see) or ground hogs. b Sometimes, a prairie dog or one of the larger spermopphiles. Mar'o-nite (măr'o-nit), n. Ecel. Hist. One of a body of Christians who speak Arabic and reside on Mount Lebanon and in parts of Syria. Originally Monotheletes, in the 12th century they abandoned their distinctive opinions and united with the Church of Rome. They still ratain tices. They take their name probably from one Maro of the 7th century.
ma-roon' (uld $\left.\dot{\alpha}-\overline{o o} \mathrm{n}^{\prime}\right)$ ), $n$. Also marroon. [F'. marron, abbr. fr. Sp. cimarrón wild, unruly.] 1. In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or one of a class of free negroes descended
the mountains and forests.
the mountains and forests
ma-roon', $v . t$. ; ma-ROONED' (má-rō̄nd') ; MA-roon'ing. [See maroon a fugitive slave.] To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave him to his fate. ma-roon', v. i. 1. To escape and become a fugitive slave; 2. To picnic or camp out for some days. Southern $U$. S. ma-roon', a. [F. marron chestnut-colored, fr. matron a of the color called maroon. See 5th masoon
ma-roon' 1 Sometimes, a dark brown cliestnut color ordinarily, any red of low luminosity ; a dull red.
ordinarily, any red of low luminosity : a dull red.
2. Pyrotechny \& Mil. A paper or pasteboard box or shell wound with strong twine, fllled with an explosive, and ignited with a fuse, - used to make a noise like a cannon. mar'plot' (mär'plot'), $n$. One who, by his officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot. Mar' ${ }^{\prime}$ Prel'ate, Mar'tin (mär'prél'at). A name assumed
by the authors of a series of powerful but scurrilous tracts,
 m

attacking the prelacy, printed in Queen Elizabeth's reign The chief author and the superintendent of this series of Udall, Robert Waldegrave, and probably others
marque (märk), $n$. [F. marque, in lettve de marque letter of marque, OF. marque, merque, reprisal; cf. Pr. marca seizure, reprisal, marcar to seize as a pledge, LL. marcare.] A seizing as a pledge or by way of retaliation. Obs., exc. sometimes, short for letier of marque (see under Letter). mar-que日' (mär-k $\overline{\mathbf{e}}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F. marquise, misunderstood as a plural ; prob. orig., tent of the marchioness. See marquise. 7 and common at outdoor entertainments. Mar-que'san (mär-kā'săn), $n$. One of the Polynesian aborigines of the Marquesas Islands, formerly anong the elaborat their race. They were noted for canmbalism mar'quet-ry (mär'kett-rî), n.
[F. marqueterie, fr. mar queter to checker, inlay, tr. marque mark, sign; of G. ori gin. See mark a sign.] Inlaid work, as in furniture;
work inlaid with pieces of wood, shells, ivory, and the like, of several colors.
mar'quis (mär'kwǏs), n. [F. marquis, OF. markis, mar. chis, LL. marchensis; of G. origin ; cf. G. mark bound, marchioness, marquex.] 1. In Great Britain and other European countries, a nobleman of hereditary rank next above that of earl or count. Cf. margrave, for which it was formerly often, and is rarely still, used. A marquis was originally an officer in charge of the marches or frontier regions of a kingdom, but the name became in time a mere title of nobility, conferred by patent. As such it
was first given in England by Richard II. 2. = Marchioness. Obs
mar'quils-ate (mär'kwĭs-att), $n$, [Cf. F. marquisal.] The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis; the territory governed by a marquis.
 cf. MARquer.] 1. The wife of a marquis ; a marchioness. 2. A marquee, or tent.
3. Jewelry. A gem or
3. Jewelry. A gem or a ring setting or bezel having the
shape of the section of a double convex lens shape of the section of a double convex lens.
mar'ram (mar'am), n., or marram grass. [Cf. Icel. maralmr sea straw, sea grass.] Beach grass; - so called chiety in Australia.
mari husband, $\mathbf{L}$. maritus [ME. mariage, F . mariage, fr. being married, or united to a person or persons of the opposite sex as husband or wife ; also, tlie mutual relation of husband and wife ; wedlock; abstractly, the institution
whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of
social and legal dependence, esp. as constituting the simsocial and legal dependence, esp. as constituting the sim-
plest form of family. Marriage is of two general types plest form of family. Marriage is of two general types,
monogamous aud polygamous (polygamy itself being either polyandrous or polygynous) Monogamous marriage is ally recognized in countries affected by Christian civilization. A primitive communal, or group, marrlage has been
regarded as the earliest form, but it is not known to exist regarded as the earliest form, but it is not known to exist
at the present day (cf. PUNALUAN). Among most civilized peoples marriage has been a religious rite or sacrament, though a nonreligious ritual for marriages is now gener-
ally provided for ; among many savage and barbarous follks marriage by purchase or by capture of the wife is or has been customary (cf. FAMILY, MATRIARCHY, PATRIARCHY) Marriage effects a change of legal status, and cannot be common law, for many purposes considered as one, the property rights, in particular, of the wife being mostly. temporarily or permanently, merged in those of the hus in British and United States law, so that the wife has practically equal rights with the husband. Other legal practicaly equal to this matter, some being more liberal
thatem others. Cf. DOWER, CURTESY, PARAPHERNALIA, MANUS, than others. Cf. DOWER, CURTESY, PAARAPHERNALIA, MANUS, DETESTAS, COMMUNE
2. Act of marrying, or rite by which the married status attendeut festiding ; often, the wedding ceremony and coemption, 2 ; ba'al marriage; beena marriage ; leviratb, The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which
mate a marriage for his son.
3. The marriage vow or contract. Obs. Chaucer. 4. Any intimate or close union.

6. Maritage. Obs. or Hist 6. In bezique, pinochle, and similar card games, the comtrump suit, it is called a royal marriage.
 riage and mutrimony may alike refer to the relation be-
tween married persons or to the state into which they enter ; as "There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee ", (John
 MARRLAGE is the word in commonuse; MATRMONY is some-
what formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-
 or legal for marriage or (esp.) matrimony, WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities; as, "the
holy state of wedlock" (Bp. Horsley); born in wedloct;
 careat stesents. Seo wathimonit.
marriage of convenience, a marriage contracted primarily
for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an
estate in a family, the acquisition of wealth or social posiestane in artherthan because of mutual affection. - m.or or
tion etc., rather
wedding of the Adriatic, an ancient ceremony at Venice seid to have been institututed ancter the victory of the Vene
tians over the Imperial fleet in 1177, on the gift of tians over the Imperial fleet in 1177, on the gift of a gold
ring by Pope Alexander III. to the doge as a token of the city's dominion over the sea. It was celebrated annually the sea from the bucentaur, or state barge, with the words, dominii" (We wed' thee, 0 sea, in sign of a true and per
 called the ceremony the "sposalizlo del mare," i. e. "to

 marriage brosage. The enegotiation, for a consideration
of marriage contracts ; also, the consideration so paid. A contratct for such negotiation is yoid at comanmon law.
matriage broker. One who conducts the business marriage flight. The fight of a young queen bee from marrlage settlement. Law. a A Aettlement of property ment of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife. See SETTLEMENT
mar'ried (max'rd), pret. \& p p. of marry. Specif.: $p . a$.
a Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; as, a mar ried man or woman. b of or pertaining to marriage, esp.
 large sweet European chestnut, much used in fancy cooking
and confectionery. Obs., exc. as French. When candied they are known as || mar'rons' gla'cós' (márồ $\mathbf{N}^{\prime}$ glà's $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ) 2. A MAROON, the coior.
 mearg, mearh, akin to OS. marg, D. merg, G. mark, OHG. marg, marag, Ieel. mergr, Ew. merg, Dan. marr,
Russ. mozy, Skr. majjan.] 1. Anat. A highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the meduiln. It is of two varieties, yellow ond red. The former, tound
in the cavities of long bones, contains about 95 per cent of fat. Red marrow, found in the cancellous tissue of vari-
ouns bones, contains little fat and is supposed to be a place where red blood corpuscles are formed. The so-called 2. Taken as the type of : a The
seat or source of animal vigor or health of food. $\mathbf{b}$ The best, or essential part; the essence ; the best part.

It tekes from our achievements.
3. [cap., with the] A book, the full title of which is "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," an exposition of
evangelical doctrines, published in 1645 by E . F . (? Ed evangelical doctrines, published in 1645 by E. F. ( ${ }^{\text {( Ed- }}$
ward Fisher, an English Puritan) and reprinted in 1718, when it became the occasion of a prolonged controversy (Marrow controversy) and was condemned in the Church of
Scotland as heterodox hy the General Assembly in 1720 ;chiefly used adjectively; as, Marrow men or Marrowmen Marrow Kirk or Marrowkirk, the Secession Church, the founders of which, the Erskines, dissented from the judgment of the Assembly.
 fill with or
mar'row-bone $\left(\right.$-bōn $\left.n^{\prime}\right), n$. 1. A bone containing marrow, used fg., as for the gist or pith of something.
2. Hence, Slang or Jocular: a Usually in pl., knee bones or knees; as, to get down on one's marrowbones, i. e., to kneel. b pl. Crossbones. C pl. Fists. Slang, Eng.
marrow ceil. Anat. One of a type of amoobid mono-
 of a group of tall-growing late varieties of pea having large

mar'row-y (matrt-1), $a$. Full of marrow; pithy. "Mar-
rowy boors and pictures
Mar-rulbl-um (mă-roothrum), $n$. [L.] Bot. A genus of


Old Worid mints having wrinkled, often tomentose, leaves
and small white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusand small white or purple fowers in dense axillary clus-
ters, the corolla tube included, the nutlets rounded at apex. M. vulgare is the conmon horehound.
mar'ry ( $\mathrm{marra}^{\prime}$; dial. mar'f), intery. (From the name of of asseveration or surprise. A rchaic or Sect. \& Dial. Eny
 marien, F. marier; L. maritare, Ir. maritus husband, perh. fr. mas, maris, a male. Cf. male, marital.] 1. To unite in wediock or matrimony; to perforni the ceremony of
joining as man and wife; to constitute husband and wifo joining as man and wife; to constitute husban
according to the laws or customs of the place.
2. To join (a man) to a woman as his wife, or
3. To dispose of in married to immortul verse. Wordsworth.
With
3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give (a man or woman) in
marriage ; said esp. of a parent or guardian
M $x$ cenas took the liberty to tell hin that he must
Mwacenas took the liberty to tell him that he must ether marry
Bis daughter to Agrippa or take away his life. 4. To take as husband or wife; to wed.
5. Fig. to unite in
5. Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation.

Turn, o backsiliding children, suith the Lord; for I Jun mar.
Jed ini. 14. 6. Naut. a To join (two ropes) end to end so that they Win run through a block without jamming at the joint may be grasped and hauled on at the same time.
to marry over a broomstick, to marry by a mock or quasi ceremony in which both parties iump over a broomstick.
This woman in Gerrardstreet here had been married very mar'ry, v.i. To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife ; to wed.
marrying man, a man disposed to marry. Collo
Mars (mär), n. [L. Mars, gen. Martis, archaic Mavors, gen. Mavortis.] 1. Rom. Relig. The god of war, in which character he was also regarded as protector of the fields against hostile aliens and as leader of militant colonists.
$H$ He was identified with the $G$ reek $A$ res, and hence associated in cult with Venus. The chief festivals of Mer in March (the month named for him) and included the Aqounum Martiale, Equiria, and Tiubilustrinin, the Oc-
tober festivals, Armitustrium and Equus october, were tober festirals, Armiustrium and Equus October, were
also in his honor (ef. Quirinus), as was the lustrum also in his honor (ch. Quiknus, as was the tustrum
(which see). In Rome the Mampus Martius was the seat
of the most ancient and famous altar of Mars. C. Ambar(which see). In Rome the
of the mostancient and fa
VALIA, BELLONA,
YALIA, BBLLONA, DI, SALIL.
2. Astron. One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for the redness of its light. Symbol, ${ }^{\circ}$. It is the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having
 distance of Mars from the earth is $33,000,000$ miles, as in in 1999
and 1924. It has two small satellites, Delmos and Phobos. and 1924. It has two smanl satellites, Delmos and Phobos. The physical conditions on Mars bear some resemblance to
those on the earth, but it is now considered that the dark regions are not oceann, but areas of vegetation. The atmos-
phere of Mars must be exceedingly rare- perhaps like that surrounding the summits of the Himalayas. The in clination of the planet's axis to the plane of its orbit indi-
cates seasons similar to those of the earth. As the Martian spring approaches, a net work of straight, threadilike
markings, popularly called canals, begins to develop in the markings, popularly callede canals, , begins to develop in the planet's surface. No astronomer regards them as filled
with water; sone think they are volcanic or other surface cracks, bordered by a straggling vegetation and so made
visible; others regard the vegetation, periodically renewed. as evidencing extended irrigation, and, therefore, the pres ence of intelligent beings.
3. Alchemy. Iron.
4. Achemy. Gules, in

Mar-sa'la (mar-sä́lä), n. Also Mar-sal/a (-säl $1 / \bar{a})$. [It. fr. Marsala, in Sicily.] A strong wine of good bouquet and keeping quality, made in the vicinity of Marsala, Sicily. Its color, strength, and sweetness vary with the evaporated must and spirit with which it is treated
Mars brown (marz). A yellowish brown pigment whose

## Mars de'ne to iron oxide.

Lars-de'nl-a (märz-dè ${ }^{\prime}$ nī-a), $n$. [NL., after W. Marsden,
English author.] Bot. A genus of asclenindaceous climbing Alrubs containing numerous tropical species. They have mmall greenish purple flowers, the crown of the corolla compoased of five flat scales united at base to the androciumM. tenacissima yields jetee fiber and $M$. tinctoria a kind of

or its inhabitants. - $n$. A native or inhabitant of Mar-

 times Mar'se-lilais'. The national song of republican
France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de 'IIsle an France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isse, an offcer at Strassburg. In Paris it was sung for the first time
by the band of men who came from Marseilles to aid in the by the band of men who came from Marseilles to
revolution of August 10,1792 , whence the name.
 of two series of threads interlacing and forming double of two series of threads interlacing and forming double
cloth, usually woven in diamond figures, sometimes ribbed or striped ; so named because frst made in Marseilles. marsh (märsh), n. [ME. mersch, AS. mersc, merisc if. if.
mere lake. See MERE pool ; cf. mARISH, mosiss.] i. A mere lake. See MERE pool; cf, MARISH, moonsess $]$ i. A
tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partly or wholly tract of soft wet land, commonly cove
with water ; a fen ; swamp ; morass.
with water ; a fen; swamp; morass.
2. A meadow that remains green through the dry season 2. A mead

mar'shal (mär'shăl), $n$. [ME. mareschal, OF. mareschaln F. marechal, LL. mariscalcus, fr. OHG. marah-scale (G. marsehall); marah horse + scalc servant (akin to As. a farrier. Ste MARE horse ; cf. SENESCHAL.] 1. Orig. one who had the care of horses, esp. the treatment of their diseases, shoeing, etc.; hence, a groom ; farrier. Obs. 2. A military commander or general. Obs., exc. : a Short for Field marshal. b A generaloficer of the highest rank a title ; as, Marshal Ney. 3. A high otficial in the household of a medieval king, prince, or noble, usually having charge of the military affairs; hence, any of various royal househol cerceronies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif. : The English offlcer now called the Earl Marshal; also, a similar high official in Scotland whose office became extinict in 1716
4. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like
6. An oncer of
a Auy of various aftera laving police
6. Any of various officers laving police duties of one kind or another; as: a An offcer of a court charged with the custody of prisoners, etc. Obs. b U. S. Law. (1) A
ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff. (2) In some cities, a law officer intrusted with certain duties, such as scrving the process of justices' courts, etc., as in the city of New York. C A provost marshal. Obs. a Naut. An
punisiment of offenders. A Either of two officials in an English university, acting as messengers, etc., to the vice chancellor. b The chien of the proctors' attendants.
8. Short for KNIGHT MA RBHAL, etc.
g. [cap. See EARL MAREHAL
marshal at arms, a sergeant at arms. - M. of the Admiraits, an officer of the former British High Court of Admiralty
and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division
of the High Court of Justice, among whose duties are the executionof the processes and ordersof the court,the arrest of persons and vessels, and attendance on the judge with of the King ' (or Queen's) Bench, formerry the title of the ont cer who had the custody of the King's (or Quen's) Bench
Prison in Southwark. - M. of the King's (or Queen'e) house. maright mashat
mar'shal, r.t.; Mar'shaled (mär'shăld) or mar'shalled ; MAR'ShAL-ING Or MAR'shal-LING. 1. To tend or doctor (a horse) as farrier or groom. Obs
to arrange in a certain or suitable to arrange in a certain or suitable manner; as, to marshal 3. To usher, direct, guide, or lead.
4. Specif.: a Her. To dispose in tuat $I$ was going. Shak. ent quarterings on an escutcheon. b Com. \& the differarrange, or fix the order of (assets), with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligations; to arrange, or fix the order of (creditors), with reference proper order for distribution or mange in train their prop'shal,$i$. To take form or order as in martial
 1. Farrie:y. Obs.
2. Rank or position of a marshal
3. The force a marshal commands. Obs.
Mar'shal-sea ( - sê), $n$., or Court of Marshalsea. [ME. marschalcie, OF. mareschaucie. See Marshal, $n .1$ A court (abolished in 194) hela before the steward and the knight marshal (later before a barrister appointed by the knight tween the king's donastic servants and later with a wider jurisdiction. Also a prison in Southwark under charge of the knight marshal, abolished in 1842. Eng.
marsh deor. A large deer (Odocoileurs dichotomus, syn. $O$. patudosus) found from Brazil to Argentina. It is reddisb marsh marsh elder. a The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. b In
frutescens) growing in salt marshes.
marsh fern. A common shield fern ( ${ }^{\text {ryopteris thelyp- }}$ teris), having pinnatifid fronds with pinnæ of uniform size. marsh foxtafl. A kind of foxtail grass Alope culatus) found in wet places. It Is widely distributed in
North Ammerica. Europe, and Asia. marsh america, Methane,
marsh gras. grass common Any coarse grascifo any of several spes-
specif. cies of Spartina, esp, $S$.
juncea, abundant in hay
from salt meadows in the eastern United States.
 exterminated in England.


It is largely brown above, Marsh Harrier.

marsh hawik. a A widely distributed American hawk or
harrier (Citcus hudsonius) similar to the European hen marsin hawk. a A widely distributed American hawk or
harrier (Circus hudsoniuss) similar to the European hen
harrier. It frequents open or marshy regions and feeds largery. on frogs. samakes, and smarll mammans, and is not above and chiefly white below The female is streaked
blackish brown and tawny. Both have a white rump.

 (marsh'mali, , $n$. [AS. merscmealwe. See MARSH MALLOW.] natis) naturan ilized in the e eastern United states. It is
densely velvety-pubescent with ovate leaves and pink racemose flowers. The mucilaginous root ises used in con-
fectionery, also in medicine as a demulcent fectionery, also in medicine as a demulcent.
2 . A confection in the form of a sweetened 2. A confection in the form of a sweetened paste, made tion made from gum arabic or gelatin, confectioners
 Marsh test. [Discovered in 1836 by James or Marh of Edin.
burgh.] Anal. Chem. A very delicate test for arsenic. The solution to be tested is introduced into a flask in which hy
drogen is being drogen is being generated by the action of sulphuric acid
on zinc. Arsenic, if present, is evolved with the hydrogen in the form of arsine, AsH, whit, which can be wecognized the by the
bluish frame and garlic odor which it produces in burning bluish flame and garicic odor which it producess in burning
with the harogen at the end of the outlet tube, also by
the the metallic stain (arsenic mirror) formed on the walls of this
tube when it is heated, or on a cold porcelain surface held in the burning gases. Antimony also orceses reactions with
this test, but the stains produced by it on porcelain apthis test, but the stains produced by it on porcelain ap-
pear sooty and do not dissolve in hy pochlorite solutions as the arsenic stains do; further, antimony stains in the marsh treador. Any of certain elongated heteropterous. frequent marshes. crawling about over the soft mud.
 marsh wren Any of several wrens of the American genera Cistothorus and Telmatodytes if equenting
marses The long-billed marsh wren $T$ nalus.
tris) of the eastern United States is the best-known.
 I-Ess. 1. Resem
boggy
; fenny.
boggy ; fenny.
2. Pertaining to, or produced in,
marshes; as, a marsly weed.
Mar-sies; as, a marshy weed.
 Italian naturalist.] Bot. A widely distributed genus of small aquatic plant with elongated rootstocks and slender-
petioled t-foliolate fronds, bearing the bean-shaped sporo-
carps near their bases. M. drummondii, of Australia, is carps near their bases. M. drunmondii, of Australia, is
the nardoo. the nardoo.

 heterosporous pteridophytic plauts constituting with the
Saviniacea the order Salviniales. They are slender aquatic Salviniacex the order Salviniales. They are slender aquatic
or marsh herbs bearing filiform or 4 -foliolate fronds and
 mar-sin' $\theta-a^{\prime} \operatorname{cosous}(-\mathrm{sb} \breve{u} \mathrm{~s}), a$.



 Mars orange. A pirment made by precipitating certain
Iron saits with alkali, and afterward calcining. mar-su'pl-al (mär-sī'pr-all), a. [See MARsurialin.] a Har-
ing a pouch for carying the ing a pouch for carrying the young; of or pert. to the Mar
supialia. b Of, pert. to, or resembling a marsupium supialia. I Of, pert. to, or resembling, a marsupium. marsuptal bones, Zool., a pair of small bones that support
the walls of the pouch in many marsupials and in the monotremes. They probably correspond to the epipubic
bones of certain reptiles and amphibans. $-m$. fros, any of several species of South A merican tree frogs of the genus

Nototrema of the family Hylidx; - so called because the females have on their back a
pouch in which they carry the pouch in which they carry the
eggs and in which the young
pass a part or the whole of the pass a part or the whole of the
tadpole stage. - marsupial mole, an Ause. maraitian marsupial
(Notoryctes typlilops, (Notoryctes typhlopss, super fi-
cialy similarto the true moles.
 Mar-su'pi- Marsupialia.



 womhats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. With few exceptions, they develop no placenta, and have a pouch on the abdomen, of the female containing the teats and serving to carry the young which are born in a comparatively undeveloped
condition. Among other more or less constant characters are the numerous teeth (often over 44 ), few or none of which are preceded by functional milk teeth, the double uterus and vagina, the location of the scrotum in front of the penis, and the small brain characteristic of relatively low
types. The order, which comprises a great variety of forms, both herrivivorous and carnivorous, ary ang much Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia. Marsapials (except the American opossums and the genus Cxnolestes) are
now found only in the Australian region, but were once widely distributed.
mar-su'pi-um (mär-sū ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{pl}-\breve{u} m$ ), n.; pl. -pIA ( $-\dot{a}$ ). [L., a pouch.] Anat. \& Zöll. a Anabdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials. D Any analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc., for in-
closing or carrying eggs or young. c The pecten of the closing or carrying eggs or young. c The pecten of the
eye of a bird or reptile. Mar'gy-as (mär's Probably a Phrygian god of nature, resembling Pan. In Greek myth, Athena having cast away the flute because it
distorted her face to play it, Marsyas took it up and challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won
only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For
his presumption, Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him his presumption, Apollo punished Marsyas by faying hi
alive, the river Marsyas being formed from his blood. The myth of Athena and Marsyas was dear to Atheman
baric license.
Mars yellow. A pigment prepared by the precipitation
of certain iron salts with alkaii. mart (märt), n. [D. markt. Oxf. E. D. See market.] 1. A fair. Obs.
3. Where has commerce such a mart . . as London ? Cowper 3. Traffic ; bargaining; also, a bargain. Obs. Shak.
mar'tel (mär'tel), $n$. [F. martel, matteau, hammer, a dim. of L. martulus hammer.] 1. A hammer, esp. as used in war. Obs. or Hist.
2. [cap.] Lit., the
2. [cap.] Lit., the Hammer; - surname of Charles, Duke of Austrasia, alluding to the defeat he inflicted on the Saracens near Tours, France, in 732.
" mar'tel'-de-fer' (mar'tet'dẽ-farr), $n$.
a hammer, usually having one side of the head pointed, used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor; also, a like weapon of infantry.
mar'to-line (mar'té-IIn), $n$. [F.] A small hammer, with the peen pointed, used by marbie workers and sculptors.
Il mar'tel-la'to (mär'tel-lä'to $), a . \& a d v$. . [It., p.p.
of martellare to strike. Cf. MARTEL, $n$.] Music. of martellare to strike. Cf. Martel, $n$.] Music. said of violin notes that are given a detached said of violin notes that are given a detached
effect by a pause of the bow while pressed on effect by a pause of the bow while pressed Mar-tel'10 tow'er (mar-tel'o. It. martello
 hammer, prob, substiturted for mortella to wer from Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted an English fleet in 1794. . Fort. A circular masonry fort, usually
on the seacoast, with a gun or guns on the top mounted on the seacoast, with a gun or guns on the top mounted
so as to be fired in any direction;-called also martello. mar'ten (mär'tĕn), $n$. [ME. martern, martrin, marten's fur, marten, 0 F. martrine, fr . martrin, a., of the marten, F . martre, marte, of leutonic origin; cf. G. marder, OHG. mardar, akin to AS. meard, Icel. mörすr. Cf. Foumart.] 1. Any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus Musiela, considerably larger than tbe wensels,
and of somewhat arboreal habits. The tail is rather long and the under fur very fine. They are gray or brown above and usually lighter-colored below. The name belongs esp. to the pine marten (M. marles) and stone or beech mar-
ten ( $M$. foina) of Europe and Asia, and to the America ten (M. foina) of Europe and Asia, and to the American
sable (M. americana), called also pine marten. It is ex. sable $M$. americana), called also pine marten. It is ex-
tended to the much larger and darker-colored fisher ( $M$. pennanti). See sable. 3. Any marsupial of the genus Phascogale. Australia. mar'tens-1te (mär'těnz-it), n. [After Prof. A. Martens,
tibe defeated by Germanicus. mar-su'pfes, n. [F. (Rabe.
 $\frac{1}{\text { yee }}$



 Sware. The beluga. Canada.
Mars red. A red iron-oxide pig.
nent. Cf. colcothar. Mart. Cf, Colcothar.
char (Son trout (mër'inus marstoni)
 ently
mart
a $1 c a$
plane
mart
ina
mart
mar
larg
port
mar
mar
mago
mar
Ma
with


German metallurgist.] Metal. A hard brittle substance, of the nature of a solid solution, consisting of iron with 2 per cent or less of carbon, and forming the chief constits
 Mar'tha (mär'thá), n. [L. Martha, fr. Gr. Map $\theta \dot{\text { a }}$, prob. of Aramaic origin.] 1. Fem. prep. name. F. Marthe (märt); It. \& Sp. Marta (mär'tä) ; Pg. \& D. Martha Matty, Pat, Patty.
2. Bib. Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus, mentioned in Luke $x .40$ as one cumbered with mu
ing, in contrast to Mary, who heard Jesus' word.
3. Gargaret in Goethe's "Faust," to whom Mephistopheles pretends mar'tlal (mär'shăl), [L martialis of or belonging to mar'tial (mar'shăl), a. [L. martialis of or belonging to
Mars, the god of war : cf. F. martial. Cf. March the month.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war, as, martial music; martial rule. "Martial equipage.", Millon. 2. Belonging or pertaining to an army or armed force;
military;-opposed to civil. Obs. or $\boldsymbol{R}$., except in courtmartial, judge martial, etc.
3. Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave. 4. [cap.] Pert.to,or resembling, the god, or the planet, Mare. 6. cap.] Astrol. Under the baleful influence of Mars.
8. Alchem. Of, pertaining to, or like, iron ; chalybeate Syn. - Martial, warlike, or like, iron chalybeate. esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, martial music, martial array, martial virtues, a martial air. Warlike emphasizes the nay also apply to the adjuncts of war; as," this warlike clariong"(Milton); warlike preparations. Military (often opposed to naval, civil) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or to the art or conduct of war on land ; as, a mili-
tary bearing, military discipline, a military expedition, road, military tactics. See belligerent.
martial flowers, Pharm., a reddish crystalline salt of iron;
the ammonio-chloride of iron. Obs. -m. law, the law ad ministered by the military power of a government when thas superseded the civil authority in time of war, or When the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws.
It is distinguished from military law. Martial law must be administered in accordance with the laws of war, and is limited by military necessity. Wallace 2 ]
In the famous Milligan case [4 Wallace 2] . . the court de-
cided that there are occasions upon which the government can establish martial auy, i e., suspend all the constitutional guaranties of individual liberty.
mar'tial-ism (-iz'm), $n$. Quality of being warlike. Rave. Mar'tial-ist (-ist), n. 1. Astrol. One born under the Mar'tial-ist (-ist), n.
influence of the planet Mars. Obs.
2. [sometimes l. c.] A warrior. Archaic.

Mar'tian (-shăn), a. [L. Martius.] Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants; martial ; Astrol., Obs., under the influence of Mars. Mar'tin (mär'tyn) hypothetical inabitants of Mars.
Mar'tin (mär'tyn), n. [L. Martinus; perl. fr. Mars, Mar-
tis, the god of war: ef. F. Martin.] 1. Lit., of Mars lis, the god of war: cf. F. Martin. $]$ 1. Lit., of Mars;
warike, - masc. prop. name. It. \& Sp. Martino (märtḗ'ı̄̄) ; Pg. Martinho (mär-tē'nyō) ; G. Martin (mär'tèn). 2. [l. c.] An ape or monkey; - sometimes used as a proper mar'tin, n. [F. martin, applied to different birds; cf. martinet martin; fr. the proper name
Martin. Cf. Martuet.] A small Euopean swallow (Chelidon urbica), having a moderately forked tail, bluish and under parts. With qualifyto various swallows, esp, to the bank swallow (called sand marAmerican genus Progne.
mar'ti-net (märty-nett), $n$.
mar'ti-net (mär'tY-ňt), n. [F.]

1. A war engine that threw large 1. A war engine that
stones. Obs. or Hist.
2. Naut. A line attached to the
 leech of a square sail to haul it

Purple Martin
close to the yard for furling. obs. or
mar't1-net' (mär'ť̌-nět' ; mär'tǐ-nett'; 277), n. [Cf. martin the bird, martlet.] 1. A system of drill devised by one Martinet, a French army officer under Louis XIV. Obs. 2. A strict military disciplinarian; in general, one who
lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline or to forms and fixed methods; - commonly depreciatory, mar'ti-net'lsm (.1z'm) n. Practice or spirit of a martinet Mar'ti-ne'zl-a (-nézY-à), n. [NL., after Dr. B. J. Martinez Companón, archbishop of Santa Fe.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved palms having spiny trunks, leaves with broad wedge-shaped segments, and bright orange or scarlet globose fruit.
mar'tin-gale (mär'tyn-gāl ; niër'tyn-), n. [F. martingale; cf. It. martingala a sort of hose, martingale, Sp. martin-


gala a greave, cuish, martingale, Pr. martegalo martingale, horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing.
2. Naut. A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or fying fib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays fastened to, or rove through, the dolphin striker. Metal rods often take the place of rope
rarely, the dolphin striker itself.
3. Any system of betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to recoup for losses by progressively increasing the stakes; - apch loss, but; reducing it of doubling the stake after amount. Martingales are usually ineffective because suc cessive losses soon carry the stake above the player's
 eric Marimi (1832-97), Swiss inventor, and one Henry (d.
1894), Scottish gunaker.] Mi. The British service riffe
from 1876 to 1886. It was a single-loading, 45 -inch caliber rifle with a breech mechanism consisting of a falling block urning about a hinge above and at the rear and moved by Mar'tin-ism (mär ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{t}$ ̌n-íz'm), $n$. Doctrine of Martinists. Mar'tin-ist (-1st), n. a Religious Hist. One of the writer of the Martin Marprelate tracts (1588-89), or one of their
followers (see Marpredate). b A follower of Martin Luther. $c$ A follower of the French mystic Marquis Louis Claude de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), the self-styled "Un
Mar'tin-mas (-mus)
Mar'tin-mas (-mus), $n$. [St. Martin + Mass religious ser vice.] Eccl. The feast of St. Martin, the 11 th of Novemfrom the feast of the translation of St. Martin, July 4.
Martinmas and Whitsunday are, by our custom, the lega
Erskine's Principles Martite (märtit), $n$. [L. Mars, Martis, the god Mars,
the alchemical name of iron.] Min. Ferric oxide, $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, occurring in iron-black isometric crystals, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite. H., 6-7.
mart let mart'let), n. [F. martelet or martinet. See common European martin.
2. [Cf. F. merlette.] Her. A bird withrepresent a martin. As a mark of cadency it denotes the fourth son. Mar-tyn'i-a (mär-tinn
John Martyn
( $1699-1768)$, English bota nist.] Bot. A small genus of American
 herbs typifying the Martyniacea, distin guished by the bell-shaped bladdery calyx martiel, 2. rolla tube, and 2 -beaked capsule. $M$. louisiana is the unicorn plant. Also $[l . c$.$] , a plant or fiower of this genus.$
 niales), having opposite leaves, an irregular (order Poled corolla, four stamens, and a 1 -celled ovary, becoming a capsule in

$\mu \alpha \rho т \nu s$, prop., a witness; cf. Skr. smartyr, Gr. $\mu a \rho \tau v \rho$, memory. 1 1. One who voluntarily suffered death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his religion or a tenet, principle, or practice oelonging to it; one who is put to death for - a titic of honor among the early Christians 2. A witness. Obs. value, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause Thou fall'st a blessed martyr!
A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. Colloq. Mar'tyrs, Era
put to death for adhering to terd); mar'tyr-ing. 1. To sion, esp. Christianity; to make a martyr of.
2. To torture to death; kill; also, to wound, mutilate. Obs

To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture. Chaucer.
The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou martyrest with sorrow and with
mar'tyr-dom (-dưm), $n$. $\quad$ martyr $+-d o m$.] 1. State of being a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adher ence to the Christian faith, or to any cause.
I came from martyrdom unto this peace

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | C. A. Martius.] $=$ NAPH- |
| arti |  |
| dolphin strike, to either bo |  |
| rtingale guy or ntay. $=\mathrm{ma}$ |  |
|  |  |
| for Marinidionn | mart net. Var. of martinet. |
| 1. Short for Martini-figniy |  |
| 2 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| The elimbing fish (Anabas scan- martoune. + Martin. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ) A drank containing gin, | ma |
| orange bitters, vermuth, and also, its tur. Obs. Scot. |  |
|  |  |
| the gum arabic is omitted. | Martymes. + Malim |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Martinmas summer. St. Mar- Martyr-er, $n$. One who mar- |  |
|  |  |
| Mar'tin proc'ess (mär'ty ) . mar'tyr-ess, $n$. A womnn mar* |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| mar tyr-1y, a. \% alv. Like a |  |
| France $]$ Sce oren-hearti |  |
|  |  |
| Mar'tn's sum'mer (mär'tynz). |  |
|  |  |
| summer. See Is |  |
| dian summpr. |  |
| Martin steel. Steel made by ma the Martin process. See open- |  |
|  |  |
| heartu process. |  |
|  |  |
| martirement, $n$. [OF.] Mar- |  |
| martirizate, $r$ r $f$. [From ILL. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

2. Affliction; distrens; torment; torture.

Chaucer. 3. Killing ; butchery, obs mar'tyrife (mär'tôr-iz), v. t. \& i., ; -IzED (-izd); -iz'INQ LL. martyrizare. $]$ make

 mar'tyr-o-log'l-cal ( $-\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{kă} 1$ )
ing, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.
ing, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs. mar'tyr-01 0-gist (-8ro-j mar'tyr-ol'o-gis'tic (-jis'tyk), $a$ mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-j1), n.; pl. -GIEs (-j1Z). [LL. martyrologium. See martyr; -LogY. 7 1. A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs; specif., $R$. C. Ch., an of their lives, arranged by the dates of their anniversaries 2. The branch of ecelesiastical history that treats of the Mar'tyrs, cal'er of martyrs.
Mar'tyrs' cal'er dar (mär'tẽrz). A calendar like the
Gregorian, but dating from the Era of Martyrs, or Era of mar'tyr-y (-i;), n. [L. martyrium.] 1. Martyrdom. Obs 2. A chapel, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a martyr usually on the spot where he suffered.
$\operatorname{mar}^{\prime} \mathbf{v e l}$ (mär ${ }^{\prime}$ vél), $n$.
$\operatorname{mar}^{\prime} \mathbf{v}$ ol (mär'vél), $u$. [ME. mervaile, F. merveille, fr. L mirabilia wonderful things, pl., fr. mirabilis wonderful fr. mirari to wonder or marvel at. See admire, smile ; cf $\underset{\text { m will do marvels such as have not }}{\text { I. }}$
2. That which causes wonder or aston done. Ex xxiv. 10 a wonder. "Nature's sweet marcel undefiled;" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Emerson 3. Wonder ; astonishment. "Use lessens marvel." Scott. 4. The horehound.

## mar'vel-of-Pe-ru', mar'vel-of-the-world', the four-o'clock.

mar'vel,, . $i$. ; -veled (-vēld) or -velled ; -vel-INg or -ve
Ling. [ME. merveilen, OF. merveillier.] 1. To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder; to wonder. 2. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something); as, I marveled what it all meant. mar'vel, v. $t$. 1. To marvel or be perplexed at. Obs. 2. To cause to marvel ; to astonish. Obs.
mar' $^{\prime}$ vel-ous, mar'vel-10us (-ŭs), a. [ME. merveillous OF. merveillos, F. merveilleux. See marvel, n.] 1. Ex citing marvel; causing wonder; astonishing; wonderful.
2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible
The marelous fabie includes whatever is supernatural, and
especielly the machines of the gods
especially the machines of the gods
Syn. Surprising, strange, improbable, incredible. Popte
Marvelons, or Marvelious
Syn. - Surprising, etrange, Mprobable, incred (1e.
Marvelons or Marvelous, Boy, Thomas Chatterton

- so called 4 account of his wonderful literary precocity
- M. Parliament. $=$ Wonderful Parliament precocity mar'ver (nar'vér', n. [Prob. corrupt. fr. MA. or F. marbre marble.] Glass Making. A stone, or cast-iron plate, or mar'ver, $v$. $t$.; MAR ${ }^{\prime}$ VERED (-vêrd) ; MAR'VER-ING. To roll (glass) on a marver.
Ma'ry ( $\operatorname{mā}$ 'rī ; nârrí ; 115), n. [L. Maria, Gr. Mapia, Maplay, of Heb. origin ; cf. F. Marie. See Miriam; cf
Maria.] 1. Fem. prop. name. L. Maria (máría)
 It. \& Pg. Maria (mä-rérai); G. Maria (mä-rëà , Marie ma-re'e. - Dim. May, Moll, Molly, Pol, Polly.

2. Bib. a The mother of Jesus;- often called the Blessed
Virgin Mary or Baint Mary. b The sister of Martha Virgin Mary or Saint Mary. b The sister of Martha. See
Martha. c Mary of Magdala, Mary Magdalene, who was Martha. c Mary of Magdala, Mary Magdalene, who was
healed of evil spirits by Jesus, and who was present at the healed of evil spirits dy Jesus, and who was present at the which was a sinner" of Luke vii. 37 ff .
3. A girl or woman. Slang, Queemsiand.
Mar'y land yellow-throat' (mer'I-lăd).
warbler (Geothlypis trichas). It has the upper American the throat and breast yellow, and, in the adult male, the gray. Allied species inhabit the Bahamas, Mexico, etc.
Ma'ry-mass (mã'ri-más ; 115), n. [Mary +1 Ist Mass.] A festival in honor of the Yirgin Mary; specif.: a Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25th). 'b Formerly, Candlemas (February 2). © Assumption (August 15). Now Ma-spl' (mä-sí) $p l$ a Ma-sai' (mä-si' $), n . p l$, A Hamito-Negro people dwelling
in British and German East Africa, east of Victoria Ny anza. They are of magnificent physique, and in the upper
classes have features of European type. They are divided

into two grociss, one of settled agriculturists, the other of roving marauders and herdsmen, iong a terror to surroundmas peoples. Their language is probably
macle,
mas ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'l), n.
[OF. mascle, F . macle, prob. fr. L. macula spot, mesh of
a net,LL. macula, macla, mascla, a scale a net, LL macula, macla, mascla, a scale
of a coat of mail. See mail armor.] 1. A spot; also, a net mesh. obs
4. Her. A lozenge voided
5. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape,
used in series on armor in the 13 th cen-
tury. mas'cled ( -k ’ld), a. Composed of, or


Mascle, 2. lozenge-shaped divisions
 mas'cotte little sorcerer or magician, masco sorceress ; cf. mascoto witcheraft, sorcery.] A person who is sup-
posed to bring good luck to the liousehold to which he or she belongs; anything that brings good luck
mas'cu-line (măs'k $\frac{1}{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{linn}$ ), $a$. [F. masculin, L. masculinus, fr. masculus male, manly, dim. of mas a male. See mals masculine.] 1. Of the male sex; male. Now Rare.
2. Gram. Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a masculine noun or suffix ; the masculine gender. See gender, 3 . 3. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to,
or used by, males. Rare. "A masculine chureh." Fuller 4. Hsed by, males. Rare. A masculne chureh. Fuller. 4. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characstrong; robust; sometimes, of a woman, nannish; for merly, of a thing, strong or vigorous.
That lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a
masculine energy 6. Astrol. Ruled by a planet excelling in active qualities. Syn. - See male.
masculine cmara. Pros. See under cessura. - m. Tme or
rhyme, Pros., a rime in which only the final syllables corrrhyme, Pros., arime in which only the final syllable
spond, as amend and pretend. See FEmiNINE RIME.
mas'cu-line, $n$. That which is masculine; as : a A male person. b Gram. A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender; also, the
 State or quality of being masculine; masculineness.
mas'cu-ly (mas' $\mathrm{k} \overline{\mathrm{n}}-\mathrm{II}$ ), $a$. [See masche.] Her. Covered ascles, as a field.
 deval. Spanish botanist. I Bot. A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids. They have handsome flowers
with sepals joined at the base into a tube, and produced at the apexes into long narrow appendages, and produced at mash (m㐅sh) . $A S$, mash (măsh), $n$. [AS. māsc-, māx-, in comp.; akin to G. meisch, maisch, meische, maische, mash, wash, and prob.
to AS. miscian to mix. See MIX.] 1. Brewing \& Distilling. Crushed malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort.
2. A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water fed warm to animars.
2. A mass of mixed ingredients made soft and pulpy by beating or crushing; a soft, pulpy mass of anything.
4. A mess; muddie; tronble. Obs. Beau. \& Fl. 4. A mess; muddie; trouble. Obs. Beau. \& Fl.
mash, v. $t$.; mashed (masht); MASH'ing. [Akin to $G$. mash, v. t.; MASHED (măsht); MASH'ing. [AKin to ${ }^{\text {G. }}$
meischen, maischen, to mash, mix, and prob. to E. mix. See 1st mash. $]$ 1. Brewing. To subject (crushed malt, the.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, for There are two mashing processes: the infuston process, carThere are two mashing processes: the infusion process, car-
ried out by keeping the whole mash at about 70 C. (1ss F. F.);
and the decoction process, by removing portions, boiling and the decoction process, by removing portions, boiling them, and returning them to the main part, thus gradually raising the whole to about $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The former is the many. Both are used in America. In both the malt is disintegrated and the starch changed into dextrin and sugar. 2. a To brew (ale, beer, etc.). b To make an infusion of , to steep. Dial. Eng
by beating or pressure ; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to cru
apples in a mill, or potatoes with a pestle.
4. [Perh. a different word; of. the similar slang use of crush.] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard Vulgar or Slang.
mash, v. i. 1. Brewing. To perform the operation of mash, v. i. 1. Brewing. To performe
mashing malt.
See mash, v. $t$, 1 .

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| mas'ca-rade', mas' | masculus |
| a'ca-ra'ta. +masquerade |  |
|  | mas'cu-lar'i-ty mas' cu-late (m |
| clever, bold, intriguing valet three of Molière's comedies |  |
|  |  |
| ., ir. It. mascherone a large |  |
| mask, fr. maschera mas | Bot. |
|  |  |
| chal-eph'dro'sig (mx ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
| ef'Y-drósis), $n$. [NL.; Gr |  |
| $\mu a \sigma \chi \alpha \lambda \eta$ armpit + enhrdrosis. $]$ |  |
| . Excessive sweating | mas ${ }^{\text {cou-line }}$ |
|  | may'cu-lin- |
| a'schero'ni con-struc'tions | Iz |
| skat-ro' ne ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ). [A cherom (175)-1 |  |
| scheromt (1750)- | mascua. 4 mason. |
|  |  |
| of comparees only is allo | m |
| Mas' ehtl (măs'kYl), n. [H |  |
| il. 1 Bib. A term |  |
| ed to thirteen psalms. "The | maseler. |
| title probably indicates a con- |  |
|  |  |
| the original meaning probably | maselyn $\dagger$ |
| ed apay and it cane | masendewe |
| $\mathrm{n}\left(\frac{1}{i}\right.$ |  |
| mas'cle, a. \& $n$. [OF.] Male |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Mas-cou'tin (mab | Mas'er-ite |
| tim), m. An Indian | D. Bit. |
| cally extinct Al | mash (maxsh ; másh). O |
| uthern Mich- | di |
| $n$ and Illinois. They were | m |
| ies of the Foxes and Ki |  |
| re |  |
| scue $v, t$ |  |

2. To admit of being mashed; to yield to pressure so as to be softened or fused.
mash (mash), $n$. Act of mashing a person of the opposite sex ; also, the person mashed. Vulgar or Slang
mash er masirer), $n$. 1. One that mashes.
3. A male person who attempts to make advances to, or to pick up an acquaintance with, women who do not know him, in public places, as the hangerson at theater stage
mash'ie, mash'y (mash'T), n.; pl. mashies ( (izz). [Etym.
uncert.] A golf club like the iron, but with a shorter head, slightly more lofted, used chiefly for short ap proaches. See oors, Illust. A Bantu of a tribe dwelling
Ma-sho'na (mä-sho'nä), n. A south of the Zambezi River in eastern Rhodesia. They are excellent agriculturists, weavers, and metal workers, but are physicaly inferior to the Zulus
crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of a mash mask (mask), n. [F. masque, orig. uncert.; of. LL. masca, maskharah buffoon, fool, pleasantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, fr. sakhira to ridicule, to laugh at. Cf MASQUR, MASQUERADE.
4. A cover, or partia cover, for the face, used
for disguise, protection, etc.; as, a dancer's mask, player's mask.
5. Au artificial figure of a cient Greek and Roman actors on the stage partly as a symbol of the character represented and partly to concentrat
of the voice.
6. A sculptured face or face and neck, or a copy
of a face made by means
 of a mold in plaster, wax, e

Western Eskimo Mask, 1
4. A grotesque false face worn at carnivals, etc
6. That which disguises or conceals; a pretext or subterfuge; as, under the mask of night.
The wash that has the arm of the Indian queen. $G$. W Cable 7. A festive dance or other diversion where all wear masks a masque, a masquerade; hence, a revel; a delusive show. 8. A form of dramatic performance, in vogue esp. in the nd represented mythical or allegorical characters, the acting originally consisting only in dancing and dumbshow; also, a dramatic composition for such a performance.
9. In technical uses: a Arch., etc. A grotesque head or
face, used as an adornment on a keystone or other prominent part, on a fountain, etc. b Zö̈l. The lower lip of the larva of a dragon fly, modified so as to form a prehen sile organ. © Hunting. The head or face of an animal, a a fox or dog. d Fort. (1) A screen, as of earth, brush, or the like, to conceal a battery, a working party, or any milIn a permanent fortification, a redoubt which or not. (2) caponiere. Rare. e A covering over something to prevent soiling or other damage
mask, v. $t$.; MASKRD (maskt); mask'ing. 1. To cover, as the face, by way of concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.
2. To disguise; cover; hide.
Haskzng the business fromen
$l$ and vizarded.
Shat:
m the common eye. Shak:
3. Mil. a To conceal from the enemy's sight, as the posi-
tion of a battery. b To keep in check or on the defensive,
as troops, a fortress, or the like, with part of one's force
while conducting hostile operations elsewhere. o To be
in the way of the fire of (one's own side) ; as, we could not
fire, as we were masked by our first line.
mask, $v, i$. Obs. 1. To appear as a masker.
2. To wear a mask; to be disguised in any
2. To wear a mask; to be digguised in any way. Shak.
masked (maskt), $p$. $a$. Wearing or using a mask or masks; characterized by masks; concealed; hidden.
one not clearly developed
3. Bot. Personate
and other organs visible beneath the integument ; - said of certain insect pupæ. b Having facial markings or structures suggesting a mask, as certain birds.
masked ball, a ball in which the participants wear masks. played by typical figures in masks speaking in local diaplayed by typical figures in masks speaking in local dia-
lects, said to have been invented about 1530 by a Paduan,
A. Beolca (called Ruzzante, or joker). The chief characters of masked comedy were Pantalone, a Venetian merchant;
Dottore, a Bolognese physician; Spaviento, a Neapolitan

braggadocio ; Palllinella, a wag of Apulia ; Giangargulo and Coviello, clowns of Calabria; Gelfomino, a Roman beau Brighella, a Ferrarese pimp; and Arlechino, a blundering
servant of Bergamo. Besides these there were the Amoservant of Bergamo. Besides these there were the Amo
rosos or Innamoratos [Amorous or Enamored, men o women with serious parts, and Smeraldina, Colombina, Spil letta, and other " servettas," or waiting maids, who spok Tuscan or Roman, and wore no masks. - masked crab, European crab (Corystes cassivelaunus) with markings on a small duck (Nomonyx dominicus) of tropical America. m . pig, a Japanese domestic hog (Sus pliciceps). Its face is deeply furrowed.-m. quail, the Massena quail.-m
wheel, Mach. a device consisting of a ratchet wheel having wheel, Mach., a device consisting of a ratchet wheel having
deep and shallow teeth alternately, overlapping a slightly smaller wheel with uniform teeth, or pin teeth, of the same
pitch. It is used in uumbering machines to enable the pitch. It is wised in uumbering, machines to enable the same number to be printed tw
matically to the next number.
mask'er (mas'kẽr), $n$. One who we
appears in disguise at a masquerade.
mask-ette' $($ mass-két'), $n$. [mash + -ette.] A headdress resembling, or analogous to, a mask, such as those used hy the Pueblo Indians in their ceremomals.
mask'flow'er (mask'flou'erer), $u$. Any plant of the scrophof the scarlet and black flowers
mask'old (màs'koid), a. [mask + -oid.] Like a mask. - $n$. such ar A maskike carving, can and Peruvian buildings mas'lin (măz ll̆n), n. [A mxstling, mæsling, mæslen,
akin to D. \& G. messing, MHG. messinc, messe; orig. uncert.]
a A kind of brass. Obs. b A pot or vessel of this material

pot or vessel of this material ; Prehistoric Maskoid from
a maslin kette. Chiefl Dial.
mas'lin, n.
[ME. mestlyon, mestylyon, OF. mestcillon, mestillon, LL. mistilio, mestillio, fr. mestillium, fr. L. mixtum, p. p. of miscere to mix. Se
mix.] A mixture of different sorts of grain, esp. wheat mx. ] A mixture of different sorts of grain, esp, wheat
and rye, or bread made of it ; also, a mix ture ; a potpourri.
 inglin kettle. A large fruit-preservmade of any of vari
enameled cast iron.
ma'son (ma's'n), n. [F. macon, th ma ma'son (ma's'n), n. [F. macon, LL. ma
cio, machio, matio; orig. uncert.] 1.
 Maslin Kettle sione or brick, artificial stone, or the like, or, by exten-
sion, building; also, a workman who molds plaster, cement 2. etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish.
2. [cap.] A member of the Freemasons. See FREEEMAson ma'son, v. t.; MA'sonkd (mā's'nd); MA'son-1NG. [Cf. F maconner. $]$ To construct of masonry; to build stone
work or brickwork about, under, in over, etc Work or brickwork about, under, in, over, ete ; as, to
mason up a well or terrace; to mason in a kettle or boiler Ma'son and Dix'on's line (mā̄ ${ }^{\prime}$ 'n, din's'nz). The southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It ilies in lati-
tude $3 y^{\circ} 43$ 26.3/1, and was run (with the exception of about thirty-six miles) by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon two English astronomers, between 1763 and 1767. This line
became famous in United States history as being in part the boundary between the free and the slave States.
mason bee. Any of numerous solitary bees which con struct nests of hardened mud and sand
ma'soned (más'nd), pret. (e p. p. of mason, $v$. Specif. p. a. Her. Marked with lines of a distinct tincture repre ma-son'Ic ( $m \dot{\alpha}-\mathbf{s} \delta n^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik}$ ), $a$

Of or pertaining to mason or their work. Rare.
2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft ma'son-ry (mā's'n-rr), n. [F. maçonnerie.] 1. Art, 2. The work or perf a mason.
2. The work or performance of a mason ; as, good or bad masonry; skillful masonry
3. The materials used by a mason; anything constructed or the like. Dry masonry is applied to structures without mortar.
4. [cap.] The craft, institution, or mysteries of Free-ma'son-ry, v. t.; MA'son-RIed (-řd) ; MA'son-Ry-ING. To make of or with masonry. Rare.
mason wasp. Any of various solitary wasps that con struct nests of hardened mud for their young, as those o ma-s00'la ( $\mathrm{m} \dot{a}$-soo $1 \dot{a}$ ), $n$., or masoola boat. Also masula, masulah, etc. A kind of boat used for landing on the
coast of Madras, India. The planks are sewed together
 Ma-so'rah cf. Heb. másōreth.] The early Hebrew tradition as to the correct form of the text of the Scrip-
tures; also, in the written editions, the narginal notes, or


The text and notes, embodying the results of this tradition The written Masora consists of the notes, or notes and text, which is the basis of all editions of the Old Testa ment (see TEXT). The punctuation consists in pointing the two systems, the Palestinian, or Tiberian and the Ber lonian (see puvcruarion, $n ., 2$ ). The marginal notes are chiefly on the number of times that particular words and
word forms occur. Simple indicatious of the nuruber o times of occurrence are placed at the side of the text fimes of occurrence are placed at the side or Ma-so'ra par va (pär'vá), or smali Masora; such notes extended to a list with citation of passages are placed on the top and bottom margins, forming a Ma-so'ra mag'na
(măg'nd , or large Masora; sometmes they are at the end, forming a Ma-so'ra $\mathbb{A}-\mathrm{na} \mathrm{l}^{\prime} \mathrm{lis}$ ( finnatis), or final Masora. Tradition carries the begimming of the oral Masora back as far as Ezra's time; it was reduced to writing somewhere between the 5 th and 8 th centuries A.
Maso-rete (maborert), n. [Later form of masoreth. See
Masora.] A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp Masora. A Hebrew scholar learned in the Masora; esp Mas'o-ret'ic (-ret'rk) $\}$ a. [Cf. F. massorétique.] Of or Mas'o-ret/1-cal (-I-kăl) relating to the Masora or the Masoretes.-Masoretic text. See Masora, Text.
nasque (mask), $n$. [See mask.] 1. a a masquerade. $=$ mase, $n$, 7 . a foriu of dramatib drama actediug or mask, $n$.,
mag'aur ${ }^{2} \theta^{\prime}$ (
cheratar-cf. Sp, mascarada, $n$. [F. mascarade, It. mas of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, or other diversions.
2. A costume for wear at much an assembly ; a disguise. 2. A costume for wear at such an assembly; a disguise.
3. Acting or living under false pretenses; false, unreal or pretentious show ; disguise.
companied the political eloquence of Rome.
De 4. A changeable silk dreas fabric. Obs.
 1. To assemble in masks; to take part in a masquerade. show of being what one is not.
A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods,
masqueratiay up and down in a lion's akin.
L'Estrange. mas'quer-ade', v. $t$. To conceal with masks; to disguise Rare. "To masquerade vice." Killingbeck. Mass (mås), $n$. [ME. masse, messe, AS. mæsse, L. missa, fr. mittere, missum, to send, dismiss. The original sense was prob. dismissal ; ef. the words, "Ite, missa est" [sc. ecclesia], the congregation is dismissed, used at the close dish, missal.] 1. Eiccl. The service or liturgy, mess a dish, MISSAL. $]$ 1. Eccl. The service or liturgy of the celebration of the Holy Communion; - in English since the Reformation used chiefly of the Eucharist as celebrated and viewed by the Roman Catholic Church. Among An glicans the term, which appeared in the Prayer Book of
1549 , but was dropped in the Prayer Book of 1552 , came to be generally disused; it has recently been revived by some. 2. Music. The setting of certain portions of the Mass conGloria (including the Gratias Agimus, Qui Tolis, Quoniam Cum Sancto Spiritu, Credo (including Et Incarnatus, Cru-
cifixus, Et Resurrexit), Sanctus (with the Hosanna), Benecifxus, Et Resurrexit), Sanctus (with the Hosanna), Benedictus (also with Hosanna), and the Agnus Dei (with Dona
Nobis). Between the Credo and Sanctus an Offertorium is sanctified, Eccl., a eucharistic ser ice in which the elenients used have been consecrated at a previous service, as in the Eastern Church on any week
day in Lent excepting Saturday or Annunciation Day. mass, $n$. [ME. masse, F. masse, L. massa, fr. Gr. $\mu \hat{a} \zeta a$ a barley cake; prob. akin to má⿱㇒日ety to knead. Cf. macERATE.] 1. A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering together so as to make one, originally amorphous, body, or an aggregation of particles or thinga which col-
lectively make one body or quantity, usually of considerable size make one body or quantity, usually of conside
2 A deep mass of continual sea. 2ing pills : The homoge
3. A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk
4. Bulk He had spent a huge mass of treasure. Sir J. Davies
6. The principal army of sueh mass and charge Shak 6. The principal part; the main body; as, the mass of men.
6. Physies. That property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of the amount of material which it contains. Mass is one of the three fundamental quantities (length, mass, and time) on which all physical measurements are based. The masses of bodies are inversely proportional to the velocities which a given force wil impart to them in a given time, and are directly proportional to their kinetic or potential energies. The mass of a body has long been re-
garded as invariable in amount and independent of its physical state, environment, or motion. It is now known, however, that at least in the case of electrically charged


## MASS

trons) the mass varies with the velocity. The usual def;
nition, that " mass is the quantity of matter in a body," is therefore faulty. Mass is commonly measured by ard of known mass. The result of this process is often
called the weight of the body, but strictly speaking it is
the pull of gravity on the body, which varies with the the pull of gravity on the bod
locality, and not with the mass
7. Math. See AgGREATE, $n$., 5 .
8. Mining. A metalliferous or other mineral deposit
irregnlar shape; - distinguished from a bed or vein.
9. Min. A cavary squadron formation in line of troops
in column of fours with intervals of eleven yards. U.S. Syn, - See buLk.
the masses, the
the massos, the great body of the people, as contrasted with
the higher classes; the populace. the higher classes; the populace.
mass (mas), v. $t$. ; MAssed (mast) ; mass'ing. [Cf. F. mas-
ser.] To form or
ser. To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collec-
tive body; the bring together into masses; to assemble.
mass, v. $i$. To gather and forma mass; to collect in a body.
Mas'sa-chu'set (naza' $\dot{\alpha}$-chō' ${ }^{\prime}$ Bett), $n$. [Algonquian Massa-adchu-es-et at or above the great (massa) hill (wadchu).] A confederacy of Algonquian tribes formerly settled about Massachusetts Bay. They had been one of the strongest the pestilence of 1617
mas'ga-cre (rax̂'́a-kẽ̃r), n. [F., OF. maçacre, macecle, shambles, slaughter; orig. uncert.] 1. The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances
of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day.
2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person. Obs. 2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person. Obs.
3. Her. A stag's antlers with part of the skull, depicted as a bearing.
as a bearing.
Syn.-Massacre, butchery, carnagr. Massacre denotes
promiscuous and wholesale promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can maife little or no resistance; BuTchery implies the
cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; carMassacre of St. Bartholomew, F. Hist., a massacre of the
Huguenots, instigated under Chares IX. by Catherine
de Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St. de' Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St.
Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24,1572 , The signal for it was rois at midnight of the night of Aug, 23-24. Estimates as to the number of Protestants slaughtered thronghout France
vary from a few thousands to a hundred thousand. The vary from a few thousands to a hundred thousand. The
Duc de Sully placed it at 0,000 . $-\mathbf{M}$. of the Innocents. See mas'sa-cre (más'a-kẽr), v. t.; mAs'sA-cred (-kẽrd) ; mas 1. To kill in conside [Cf. F. massacter. See massacre, $n$.] cannot be made; to kill with indiscriminate violence, without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher ; slaughter.
2. To murder (a person), esp. with violence or cruelty; by some held to be a misuse of the word.
mass action. Chem. Chemical action
mass action. Chem. Chemical action as affected by the
masses of the reacting substances. Berthollet developed the notion of mass action, but in doing so erroneously supposed the composition of substances to be variable, in de-
pendence on the reacting masses; hence the theory was for a time discredited. See $/ n w$ of mass action, under law.
mas-sage $\theta^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{m} \dot{-}-\mathrm{saz} h^{\prime} ; 2 \pi 7\right), \pi$. $[\mathrm{F}$.$] A method of treat-$ mas-sage (ma-sazh; $i n g$ the superficial soft parts of the body for remedial or liygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kuead-
ing, tapping, etc., with the liand or an instrument.
 (-sizz/Ing). Med. To treat by means of massage; to rub
or knead; as, to massofe a patient with ointrnent. or knead, as, to massucfe a patient with ointment.
mas-sag'ist (má-säzh 1 ist), $n$. One who practices maseage; a masseur or masseuse.
Mass bell. The Sanctus bell.
 masse shot. [F. massé, p. p. of masser to make such a
stroke. Cf. Mace a staff.] Billiards. A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.
 set upright.] Among the Semites, an upright stone, or
stone pillar, regarded as the abode or symbol of a deity or stone pillar, regarded as the abode or
commemorating a hero or an event.
commemorating a hero or an event.
masse'cuite' (más'kwēt'), n. [F., baked mass.] Sugar
Mfanuf. A dense mass of sugar crystalsmixed with mother Iaquor, A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother or other saccharine liquid.
Mas-8e'na quall or par'tridge
(má-sénà). [After André Mas-
séna, marshal of France] Any of séna, marshal of France.] Any of
several varieties of a crested quail (Cyrtonyx montezumere) ranging
from southern Arizona to Guatemala. The face is marked with black and white, and the body is
streaked and ocellated with black,

mas-se'ter (mx-e Massena Quail.
mas-se'ter (mă-sét ${ }^{\prime}$ ẽr), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu a \sigma \eta \tau \eta \rho$ a chewer, fr. $\mu \mathbf{a} \sigma \hat{a} \sigma \theta a i$ to chew.] Anat. A large musele which raises

| 8. 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mass. Obs. or R. | cotenatus) |
| mass (mis), v. t. [F. masser.] | mass bass var. of Mast bass. |
| To marsage. | masa center or centre = CEN- |
| 1asв |  |
|  | mass copper. Native conper in |
| -E). [1.] Mass. Esp. Pharm. | large masses, [Ohs. |
| as'sa (más'à), $n$. Master;-a | Manse creed. The Nicene creed. |
| co | Mabs'-day', ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. Eccl. A feast or |
| as'sa (mas | holyday. |
| as'ba-chu'setts Bay Company | тавяe. |
| $\mathrm{ds}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}$-choo'sexts). An Eng | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |
| mpany of Puritans, chart | ma |
| 1599 for the purpose of p | ish trage, |
| ing a colony on Massachusetts | p. of maszer to massage.] Hed. |
| Bay. It founded Boston in 1630 . | To massage |
| as'sa-crer (mas' |  |
| ne who massacres. | M |
|  |  |
| masвacre ; murderous. Obs. |  |
|  | pl. [Heb. masehhoth.] See |
| 3'sab |  |
| 8-am $11-\mathrm{a}$ (mit |  |
| L1A. |  |
| '11-an (-rn), | Maslir |
|  |  |
| Hist. $=$ Euchire a. - M |  |
|  |  |
|  | Marchpate. |

the lower jaw and assists in mastication. It arises from the zygomatic arch and the malar process of the superior maxillary bone, and is inserted into the angle and ramus
 [F. See massage.] a A man who practices massage.


mas'si-cot (mas'i-kott), n. [F. massicot.] A yellow powas a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier, in the preparation of minium, etc
mas'sif (más/íf ; $F$. mb/sēf'), $n$. [F. See 2d mass.] Geol. a A principal mountain mass, more or less distinctly defined by valleys, and culminating in one or more eminences; as, the massif of the Jungirau. b A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and
as a unit without internal change; a fault block.
sisting of, a large mass having a solid bulky form or conpacted , weighty; heavy. having a sois busivy form; com 2. Specif. : a Of the forehead, large and bold. b Having three dimensions; in solid form. Rare.
3. Min. In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form ; as, many minerals 4.
4. Arch. Characterized by solid agglomeration of materials, as bricks or stones piled in a wall, solid pisé or concrete, as distinguished from framed or skeieton construction, as with timber or metal. Hence, massive system, in quent danger of unseen communication of fire are avoided.
5. Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, q. Of immaterial things, in
effect, volume, or the like.

Syn.-See buLky
masivive rock.
masive rock. Geol. a Rock that shows no stratification; an igneous rock. b Rock that shows no tendency to
part into slabs or plates, as conglomerates, most igneous rocks, and many limestones.
mass, meoting. A large or general assembly of people, as mas-soy' (má-soi'; mas'oi), n., massoy bark. [Papuan.] a speciematic bark of an tast milian la a volatile oil, massoy a species of Cinnamomumi. It yields a
mas'sulla (mas'ti-lá), n.; pl. - Let (-lē). [L., dim. of massa nass.] Bot. a mucilaginous mass in Azolla, formed rom the apetal cells of the microsporangium and inclosing a number of microspores. b In certain seed plants,
as some orchids, a cohercnt group of microspores (pollen grains) developed from . single mother cell.
mass velocity. Physics. The product of the density of a mass velocity. Physics. The product of the density of a
medium through which a disturbance is propagated by the
velocity of the disturbance. velocity of the disturbance.
 massiz, F. massif, See 2d mass.] 1. Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy ; weighty; massive;
as, a massy shield; a massy rock; - lit. or fig. as, a massy shield; a massy rock; - lit. or fig.
2. In the form of a mass, or body having three dimensions; solid; - chiefly of sculptured figures. Obs.
mast (mast), $n$. [AS. mest, fem.; akin to G. mast, and E. mast (mást), $n$. [AS. mrest, fem. ; akin to G. mast, and E.
meat. See meat.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs or other animals; sometimes, specif., beechmuts.
mast, $n$. [AS. mrost, masc. $\ddagger$ akin to D., G., Dan., \& Sw. mast, Icel. mastr, L, malus.] 1. A long pole or spar of boat through the decks, if any, in to the air to sustain the yards, booms, s iils, and rigging generally. It is usually set up approximately perpendicular to the keel, but in some vessels, esp. those using lateen sails, may have considerable slant, or rake, forward or aft. Masts may be
in one piece, when they are called pole masta, or of several
pieces bound together, when they are called made or tilltpieces bound together, when they are called made, or bailt-
up, masts. Iron and steel masts are often made hollow, up, masts. Iron and steel masts are often made hollow, vessels masts are usually made in several lengths, one ris
ing above the other, and the upper lengths so arranged as
to be lowered at need. From the deck these lengths are named lowermast, topmast, topgallant mast, and royal mart. but all the divisions are included in the specific name of
2. a Any vertical or nearly vertical pole as an mapit.
2. a Any vertical or nearly vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes or a trolley pole for an electric car. b In the English timber trade, a straight tree trunk,
from branches, exceeding eight inches in diameter. 3. [cap.] Astrun. = Malus. afore the mast. Nauf. = BEFORS THE MAsT. - at the m.,
Naut., on the main deck or quarter-deck by the mainmast,
where nost assemblies of the crew are held for formal where 1 nost assemblies of the crew are held for formal
purposes, such as meetings with the offcers for in vestigaas a common sailor, the crew excepting officers having as a common sailor, the crew excepting officers having
their quarters in the extreme forward part of a ship. mast, v. $t$; MAST'ED; MAST'ING. To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the mast or masts of in position.
mas'ta-ba (más't $\dot{d}$-b $\dot{d}), n$. Also mas'ta-bah. mas'ta-ba (más't $\dot{d}$-bä), $n$. Also mas'ta-bah. [Ar. maç-
 Marcy.
Masione. A house for Roman
Catholic worship;-so called

 Yk), n. An ancient wine pro-
duced Masicus (now Monte
Masico), in Campania, Italy.




tabah a large stone bench.] 1. In Mohammedan countries, a fixed seat, common in dwellings and in public places. dynasties, comprising an oblong structure with sloping sides (someber, sometimes of solid masonry), ber, sometimes of solid masonry),
and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.


## Med. Inflammation of the mam-


mas-tal'gl-a (-tal'j1- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL.; masto- + algia.] Med. Pain in the manmary gland, esp. of a neuralgic kind.
mas'tax (mas ${ }^{\prime}$ tak $) n$. NL ., fr. Gr. $\mu a \sigma r a \xi$ mouth, jaws.
 Zoöl. a The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains incus, against which the mallei, or lateral
as to crush the food. $b$ The lore of a bird.
mast cell. Anat. A type of leucocyte, or nucleated cor puscle, containing numerous coarse, irregular, strongly basophilic granules in the cytoplasm. They occur in va-
rious tissues, normal and pathological, and to some extent in the blood, esp. in leucocythæmia. mast coat. Naut. A piece of canvas nailed around a mast mast'ed (mas'ted; -tId; 151), $a$. Having or furnished with a mast or masts; - chiefly in comb. ; as, a three masted schooner.
mas'ter (måsftẽr, or, esp. in British usage, män'tẽr), $n$.
[ME. maistre, maister, AS. magister megister, ME. maistre, maister, AS. magister, mægister, or OF.
maistre, mestre, F . mautre; both fr. L. magister, orig. a maistre, mestre, F. matre; both fr. L. magister, orig. a
double comparative from the root of magnus great, akin to Gr. méyas. Cf. maestro, magister, magritrate, magntUDe, MAJOR, MISTER, mistress, mickle.] 1. A male per son having another living being so far subject to his wil that he can, in the main, control his or its actions ; specif. a A feudal chief, or one exercising similar authority; a commander, governor, ruler, or the like. Obs. b Naut (1) The commander of a merchant vessel; - colloquially called captain. (2) In the United States and British navies, formerly, a commissioned officer ranking next benavigating officer. In the British navy he is now called navigating oftcer. In the United States navy the title was clianged to lientenant funior grade by act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The nacigutor is, at present, generally the third in command; a lieutenan, junior grade being watch and division officer. c The employer of a servant d The person to whom an apprentice is articled. o The sovereign or ruler in relation to his ministers or diplo-
matic agents. $f$ In a public school, the scholar who is matic agents. In a public school, the scholar who is
served by a fag. Eng. $g$ The owner of a slave or of a served by a fag. Eng. g The owner of a slave or of a brute that is tanght to obey man; the person to whose
will a brute is subject. $h$ The male head of a household a paterfamilias. i A woman's husband, or " man." Dial f The director of a number of persons performing a cere mony or sharing a feast. $\mathbf{k}$ The controller of a familiar spirit or other supernatural heing. 1 A man under whom a child or children are placed for instruction; a tutor or preceptor ; now, usually, a schoolmaster or one making a profession of teaching some art or science, as music. m
The man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or fol The man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or fol lows in religion, art, science, or the like; the leader or
teacher of disciples; often specif. [cap.], with the, our, teacher of
etc., Christ
2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate specif., now Obsoles., an owner or possessor; as, to be 3. Ancester of a hundred thousand drnchms. Addison 3. One who has bettered or mastered another, or is capa
ble of so doing: victor; as, in physical contests the stronger man is likely to be master.
4 A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character, originally authorizing him to teach in the insti-
tution conferring it : - usually with a qualifying totion conferrigg it usually with a qualifying phrase The mastor's degree is now usualy the second degree ranking above bachelor and below doctor. second degree 5. A workman so proficient as to be able to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices; hence, a man following any trade and doing business on his own account. 6. One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the
use or application of anything; as, a master of oratorical use or application of anything; as, a master of oratorical
art. "Great masters of ridicule." Macaulay. No care is taken to improve young men in their own language,
that they may thoroughly undertand and be masters of it. Locke. 7. In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscoun or a baron; as, the Master of Ballantra.
8. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man or youth. Master was originally used only of persons of high social rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now conventionally restricted to boys, except in dialect use
and among servile dependents addressing their superiors As a conventional courtesy title for men, master came to be pronounced mistêr, and only the
and the spelling Misier are now so used.

9. A youth or boy of more or less social position and too
young to be called mister. Freemasons, esp. the presiding offleer, called Worshipful Freemasons, esp. the presiding offleer, called Worshlipful
Master; also, a person holding a similar office in other Master; ; also,
civic bocieties.
civic societies.
11. Law. Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge, as by hearing and reporting upon matters referred to him, by recording proceedings, or in some
other capacity; as, a master in, or of, chancery. In Engother capacity; as, a master in, or of, chancery. In Eng-
land, specif., any of various clerks or recording offcers of land, specif., any of various clerks or recording offcers of
the supreme courts. Cf. MAsTER oF THE RoLLB, below.
master and commander, Nav., in the British navy, the officer master and commander, Nav. in the British nav
called since 1814 commander. Obs. or Hist.
M. of Arts, one who takes the second degree at a university; M. or Arts, one who takes the second degree at a university;
also, the degree or title itself, indicated by the abbreviation
M. A., or A. M.- m. of ceremonies, an officer who determines the forms to be observed,or superintends their observanee,
on a public occasion; specif., European Hist, a court offon a public occasion; specif, European Hist, a court off-
cial of high rank who is in charge of the reception of am-
bassadors, etc. - $\mathbf{M}$. of Sentences, Peter Lombard ( d . $116 \mathrm{~m}_{\text {or }}$ bassadors, etc. M. of Sentences, Peter Lombard (d. 1161 or
1164 , 8 native of Lombardy, - from his book of "Sentences" on points of Christian doctrine, collected from
the church athers. M, ot me Buckhound, an officer in the British royal household, ranking next below the Master commander of cavalry and chief subordinate. b An equerry, specir.
ish royal household, having the management of the royal
stables, etc. In ceremonial cavalcades he rides next to stables, etc. In ceremonial cavalcades he rides next to officer in executive charge under the Lord Steward of the
British royal household. M . of the Pell. -M. of the Revels, or Revel Master, a Lord of Misrule.-M. of robes of state. - M. of the Rolls, in England, a high judicial ofncer of the court of chancery, who has charge of
the rolls or records of the chancery. He is president of the
Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice and ranks next to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice. mas'ter (mas'tẽr, or, esp. in Brit. usage, mäs-), a. Being master, or characteristic of a master ; having chief author-
ity or power ; principal ; controlling ; as, a master builder; a master lode ; often specif., Mach., etc., designating a device or mechanism that controls the operation of different or giving movement, esp. by electricity, to distant clocks. TIT For master key, etc., see the Vocabulary.
mas'ter, v.t.; mas'TERED (-tẽrd); MAs'TER-ING. [Cf. OF. maistrer.] 1. To become the master of; to conquer ; overpower: also, to bring into subjection; to subdue; tame.
Obstinacy and willful neglecte must be mastered. Locke 2. To gain the command of, so as to understand or apply ; to become an adept in; as, to master a science.
3. To act as a master over ; to rule regulat
3. To act as a master over; to rule, regulate, or direct as master ; as, to master a person or a school.
4. To have or get possession of ; to own :
4. To have or get possession of ; to own; possess. Obs.
[Wealth] that the world masters 6. To modify, temper, or season ; now, of dyestuffe, to age. mas'ter-at-arms', $n$. Nav. A petty officer on a man-ofwar charged with the maintenance of order, discipline,
the custody of prisoners, etc. The chief master-at-arms the custody of prisoners, etc.
is the chief of the ship's police.
mas'ter-dom ( $(\mathrm{d} \check{l} \mathrm{~m}$ ) , $n$. $[$ masier + -dom.] Dominion rule; command; also, masterful quality. See -Dom
mas'ter-ful (-fool), a. 1. Inclined to play the master;
domineering ; imperious; arbitrary. domineering; imperious; arbitrary. Dryden.
2. Having the capacities, skill, or power of a master ; in2. Having the capacities, skin, or power
3. Violent; specifis, masterrusing farce. obs.
Syn. - Authoritative commanding, imperious, haughty,
overbearing, arrogant, self-willed, dictatorial, magisterial. - MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING. One is MASTERFUL
who is imperious and self-willed or (esp. in modern usage) who deals with affairs commandingly or compellingly; as,
a proud and masterful spirit; "a girl full of a calm rustic a proud and masterful spirit; a girl fuil of a calm rustic seemed a princess" (Mary Wilkins). Lordy im implies a lofty and superior, Dominemering, an overbearing or insolently tyrannical, air or manner; as, a cordiy contempt, ineering", (Mfs. Humphry Ward), "not determined, only obstinate; not masterful,
Shaw). See dictatorial.

mas'ter-ly, a. 1. Of or pert. to a master or lord; esp., 2. Suitable domineering; arbitrary. Obs. or $h$
2. Suitable to, or characternstic o, a master ; indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power; showing a master's hand; as, a masterly design; a masterly per-
formance a masterly policy. "A wise and masterly inactivity." a masterly policy. A Sir J. Mackintosh
mas'ter-ly, adv. With the skill of a master.
master mariner. 1. A captain of a merchant vessel. obs.
or Archaic
2. An exp
. An experienced and skilled seaman who is certified to master mason 1 a mason thorouphly
his trade; usually, one in business on his own account in
2. A Freemason who has been raised to the third degree. master mechanic. a A foreman mechanic. b A mechanic who is a thorough master of his trade.
mas'ter-plece' (màs'tẽr-pēs'; mäs'; ; cf. master), n. Any thing done or made with extraordinary skill; a capital
formance; a chef-d'cuvre; a supreme achievement.

> The top and masterpiece of art.
master screw. A very accurate screw from which
otherter
mas'ter-ship, $n$. 1. Status, office, function, or dignity of
2 master.
2. The authority or control of a master; mastery ; do minion; superiority.
3. The personality of a master ; - formerly used as a title of respect.
4. The knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery. master sinew. An annuce. Obs. master sinew. An annular ligament about the joint
animals, through which the tendons of muscles play. master stroke. A capital performance; a masterly acmaster siroke. A capital performance ; a masterly ac-
tion or achevement; as, a master sirke of policy.
master tap. Mech. A tap designed to cut dies from which other screws can be threaded.
master touch. 1. The touch or skill of a master. Pope. ful work or treatment. "Some masler touches." Taller. master wheel. Mach. a The wheel that directs the mo-
tion of the other wheels in a machine. $b$ A large action of the other wheels in a machine. o A large acother wheels in a gear-cutting machine.
mas'ter-work' (más'tẽr-wlirk'; mäs'-; cf. master), n. The most important work accomplished by a skilled per-
son, as in architecture, literature, etc. ; also, a work which shows the skill of a master; a masterpiece.
master Workman. 1. A man specially skilled in any art,
handicraft, or trade, or who is an overseer, foreman, or employer. The chief officer of the Knights of Labor. U.S. mas'ter-wort' (-wart'), $n$ a A coarse Enropean apiaceous plant ( Imperatoria ostrudhium), with large ternate
leaves. It was formerly much used as a pot herb. b The black sanicle of Europe. c Cow parsnip. d Angelica.
mas'ter-y (-I), n.: pl. - Ees (Iz). [OF masirie.] 1. The mas'ter- $\mathrm{y}(-\mathrm{I}), n$, ; pl. - $\mathrm{Fs}(\mathrm{II})$. [OF maistrie.] 1. The
status, position, or authority of a master ; mastership sominion; command; supremacy ; superiority. If divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of
the passages of the tops. 2. Superiority or ascendancy in
tory; triumph; preëminence

## Raleigh

tory ; triumph; preëminence.
O, but to have gulled histery Ex xxxii 18 .
Had been a nastery.
. Superior force or power. Ostery.
4. A masterly exercise, work, trick, or other operation;
an act or contest of competition or emulation; a feat. Obs
5. Exercise or display of akill or technique in an art, esp. in painting. Archaic.
He was a richly endowed painter, with exceptional powers,
which were, unhapily for us, directed too vigorously in the ex-
ercise of what is called "mastery."
6. a Act or process of mastering, or state of having mas-
tered; the skill or knowledge in, or intellectual command of, a subject that makes one a master in it.
The learning and mastery of a tongue, being unpleasant in
taself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.
b A branch of an art, science, or the like. Obs.
mast'head' (mast'hed'), n. Naut. 1. The top or head of a mast, esp. of the lower mast; the part of a mast above the hounds. In referring to a fag, broom, or the like, at the
masthead, the highest point of the entire mast is meant.
masthead, the highest point of the entire mast is meant.

mast'head' (mast/hðd'; mast/hðd'), v. i. Naut. a To cause to go to, or stand at, the masthead as a punishment mast'head' light (mast'héd'). Naut. A white light mast head light (masthed'. Naut. A white light carwhen under way.
mast hoop. Naut. One of a nnmber of hoops attached to the fore edge of a gaff sail, which slip on the mast as the
saised or lowered ; also, one of the iron hoops used in making a made mast.
mast'house' (mast'hous'), n. A building in which vessels'
masts are shaped, fitted, etc. ; - called also masting house.

mas'tic (max'tik), $n$. [F., fr. L. mastiche, mastichum, Gr. $\mu u \sigma \tau i x \eta$, perh. fr. $\mu a \sigma \hat{\sigma} \sigma \theta a l$
used in to che $w$, because of its being used in the mastic tree (Pistacia lentiscus), and obtained by incision. The best is in yellowish white, semitransparent inatic, also as an ingredient in yarnishes; it comes almost exclusively from the island of Chios. Also, the similar product of other species of Pistacia.
3. Short for mastic tree
. Any of various pasty cements, esp. those made by boiling tar with lime, powdered brick, or the like. Another . A distilled liquor flavored withe, and linseed oil. 4. A distiled liquor flavored with the resin mastic, used made from the marc of grapes.
5. A yellowish color like that of the resin mastic
 MAs' ${ }^{\prime}$ I-CAT'ING ( $-\mathrm{k} \overline{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{Ing}$ ). [L. masticatus, p. p. of masti1. To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and pre1. To grind or crush with or as if with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, as food; to chew.
2. To reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading, as rubber. mas/ti-ca'tion (-k̄̄/shün), n. [L. masticatio: cf. F. masmas'tioa/tor (mistik̄t̃r) $n$. One that matica a machine for cutting meat into fine pieces, one for masticating rubber, gutta-percha, or the like, or one for cutting leather, etc., into fine piece
mas'ti-ca-to-ry (-k $\dot{a}$-t $\bar{\delta}-\mathrm{r} 1), a$. [Cf. F. masticatoire.]

1. Chewing; adapted to the chewing of food.
2. Of or portaining to, or affecting, the masticating organs. mas't1-ca-to-ry, $n$, ; pl. -Riss (-riz). A substance to be
mastic tree. a A small anacardiaceous tree of southern
Europe (Pistacia lentiscus), yielding mastic resin; hence, Europe (Pistacia lentiscus), y ielding mastic resin; hence, any other tree of this genus. See MASTIC,, P PISTAcIA. b
A sapotaceous tree of Florida and the West Indies (Sideroxylon mastichodendron), having hard close-grained
wood used for shipbuilding. $\mathrm{c}=$ GUMBO LImbo a.
 and whiplike, as the sting rays - rast hi-cu'rous (riva)
 mastin, F. mâtin, LL. (as-
sumed) mansuetinus, fr. L mansuetus tame. Cf. MANsuste. 7 One of a long-established breed of large, power-
ful, smooth-coated dogs originating in England, valued chiefly as watchdogs.
The muzle is moderately The muzze is moderately short, the ears pendent, and
the jowls prominent. The
color is pale buff, fawn, or brindle, with black points.
The Cuban mastiff is a similar dog originating in Spain
and sometimes used in bull fighting. Cf. Tibetan mas-


 containing those which have one or more (rarely as many as four) flagella, or whiplike appendages, which often serve as swimining organs. Its two chief orders are the Flagellata and Choanofiagellata, See these terms.
mas'ti-go-phor'ic (go $\bar{t}-\mathrm{frr}$ rik)
a. Zoöl. Pert. to the Mas-mas'ti-goph'o-rous (-gðfot-rüs) $\}$ tigophora; flagellate.
 ards (genus Eromastix) of southern Asia and North Africa. mast'ing, p. pr. \& vb. n. of Mast. - masting house. Naut. a
oyerhanging the
MAster mas-ti'tis (mas-títys), n. [NL.; masto- + -itis.] Med masiammation of the breast

NL. ; masto- + -itis.] Med.
mast'man (mást'măn), $n$.
man stationed at mast of pl. -men (-mĕn). Nav A sea to tend the running rigging belaying at having sail power, mas'to- (más'tō-), mast-. Combining form: a From Greek $\mu a \sigma \tau 0$, breast, in medical terms often referring to the female breast. b For mastoid, n., in combinations with the general sense of "pertaining to the mastoid bone or process and some other part of the skull."
mas'to-don (măs'tठ-dðn), $n$. [Gr. $\mu a \sigma \tau \sigma^{\prime}$ the breast + jections upon its molar teeth.] 1. Any of numerous species of extinct elephants, chiefly of the genus Mammut, syn. Mastodon, remains of which are widely distributed in deposits ranging from the middle Miocene to the late deposits ranging from the midde Miocene to the late elephants chiefly in the molar teeth, which have high confcal cusps or parallel ridges with little or no cement in the
interspaces. Some have small tusks in the lower jaw beinterspaces. Some have small tusks in the lower jaw be-
sides those in the upper jaw. Remains of the American


[^0]mastodon ( $M$. americanum, syn. M. giganteus), including
geveral nearly complete skeletons, havebeen found ingreat

abundance in the United States. Well-known European species are M. arvernensis and $M$, angustidens.

 [NL. mastodynia; musto- + Gr. Skull of Mastodonsauó $\delta$ úv pain. $]$ Med. Pain in the rus ( $M$ jac
mamma, or female breast. -a form of neuralgia.
 + eidos form; cf. F. nastölde.] Anat. \& Zoöl. a Redesignating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear. It is well developed and of somewhat conical form in adult man, but very inconspicuous in young children. In the lower vertebrates the term has been applied to several bony
element of that region of the skull, esp. to the pterotic. elements of that region of the skull, esp. to the pterotic.
b Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid process; b Pertaining to, or in the region of, the mastoid
mastoidal. $n$. The mastoid process or bone.
mastoid antrum, a large air-containing cavity in the mastoid
process, present at birth. It communicates with the tym process, present at birth. It communicates with the tym
panum. It is often the seat of dangerous inflammation.
m. cell, small cavities in the mastoid parocese, developing
 Craniom. The lowest point of the mastoid process. See mas'told-1'ts (mas'toi
mas'told-1'tls (maxs'toid-i'tirs), $n$. [NL.; mastoid + -itis.]
Medl. Inflanmation in the temporal mastoid process. Mex. Inflanmation in the temporal mastoid process.
mast tree. a A tree producing mast; specif., the cork
oak. D An East Indian annonaceous shade tree (Polyalthia longifolia).
mas'tur bate (
 Ino (-bāt'Ing). To practice, or abuse with, masturbation.
mas'tur-ba'tion (-bā'shưn), $n$. [L, masturbatus p p . mas'tur-ba'tion (-bā'shem), n. [L. masturbatus, p. p. of
masturbari to practice onanism: ef. F. masturbation.
 tŭ̈r-bā'tẽr), $n$. mas'tur-ba-to-ry (-bei-tō-rī), $a$. mat (ulăt), $n$. [AS. matt, meatt, meatte, fr. L. matta a mat made of rushes.] 1. A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, hemp, or similar material; hence, anything of similar form and use, however made; esp. : a A piece of mate-
rial, whether woven, corrugated or perforated India rubber, twisted wire, or otherwise made, for use at a door to ber, twisted wire, or otherwise made, for use at a door to
wipe the shoes on. b A piece of material, as of leather, plaited straw, knitted work, or other material, used to support vases, toilet articles, dishes, etc., or for ornament. 2. Fabric of rushes, straw, etc., ; matting. Obs.
3. A sack or bag of matting, for packing coffee, sugar 3. A sack or bag of matting, for packing coffee, 4. Naut. A webbing of yarn used to prevent chafing, esp.
of standing rigging. of standing rigging.

## mas'to-dont (mxastodrat), $a$

 of or pert. to the mastodons.man'todon'tine t-drn'trn),
Pertaninine to the matodons -opposed to wiphanime.
mas'todon'toid. a. Pert. to, or
like, a matodon.
[Tive, $n$.



 mas-toi'd $\theta-0-8 q u \theta^{\prime}$ mons, $a$. and squannous portions of the mas-tol do-hu mer-a lis (har-mer-a yuseds, as the horse, a a long
quadruperial muscle of the neek
super nid toid process and hum

## $\mathrm{mas}_{\phi-m y), n}$ told-ot'omy (masstoid-8t'

 Siry. Incision into the celle o


5. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a mut of w
6. Hydraulic Engin. A mattress.
. The close or solid part of a design. mat (măt), v. t.; MAT'TED (ulat'ed, -id; 151); MAT'TIN 1. To cover or lay with or as with a mat or natting.
2. To twist, twine, or felt together ; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle.
mat, $v$. And To'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair, Dryden.
mow thick together ; to become interwoven mat, $v . i$. To grow thick toget
or felted together like a mat.
mat, $n$. [F. nat a dull color, fr. mat, a., dull-colored, without brilliancy. Cf. chechmate.] 1. A border with
a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard, a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard,
etc., either inside the frame of a picture, and commonly etc., either inside the rime of a picture, and commonly
under the glass covering the picture, or serving simply as a frame or margin. Cf. passe partout, 3 .
2. A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding where the gold leaf is not burnished, or in painting where the surface is purposely deprived of gloss
3. Glass Painting. A layer of softened color
3. Glass Painting. A layer of softened color spread evenly on the glass.
4. A matting
4. A matting punch. = mattorr. Cant.
mat, $a$. [F. mat. See mat a dull finish, checkmate.]
Having a dull and lusterless bnt even and uniform surfece Having a dull and lusterless bnt even and uniform surface, as when painting is "dabbed with a special tool to take mat, v. $t$. To render mat, as metal or glass. Hence, specif.: a Glass Printing. To cover (glass) witin a uniformly softened layer of color. b Mezzotint Engraving. To darken (a light) by manipulating the plate with a matter,
Mat'a-be'le (mat' $\dot{a}$-bé ${ }^{\prime} l \mathbf{e}$ ), or Mat'a-be'les ( -lez ),
sing. Matabele. A Zulu, people driven out of the Trans vaal by the Boers in 1838 . They settled in Matabeleland
north of the Limpopo River and long preyed upon surnorth of the Limpopo River and long preyed upon sur-
rounding tribes, their powerful military organization rounding tribes, their powerful military organization
making them formidable even to Europeans. They are making them formidable even to Europeans. They are
now under British control, with some self-government. mat'a-dor (măt'a-dōr;-d6r; 277), $n$. Also mat'a-dore
 $\mathrm{er}, \mathrm{fr}$ natar to kill.] 1. The killer ; the man appointed
to kill the bull in bullfights. to kill the bull in bullfights.
2. Card Playing. a In solo
2. Card Playing. a In solo, quadrille, or ombre, one of the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being the
first, the ace of clubs the third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one. b Skat, The jack of clubs, or any other trump held in sequence with it, whetler by the player or by his adversaries.
3. A certain game of dominoes in which four dominoes
(the $4-3,5-2,6-1$, and double blank), called matadors, may be played at any time in any way.
ma'ta-jue'lo (mä'tà-hwā'lo ; 189), $n$. [Cf. Sp. matajudí a kind of fish.] A large squirrel fish (INolocentrus (Iscensionis) of F'lorida and the West Indies.
$\mathrm{ma} \mathbf{' t a}^{\prime}$ Jue'to blan'co (blän $\boldsymbol{\prime}^{\prime}$ kō)


Indian food fish (Malecanthus plumieri) related to the tile-
fish.- ma'ta-jue 10 re-al' (ràail ${ }^{\prime}$ [Sp., veal royal], the chiro


flat head, and curious fleshy fimbrix on its head and neck. Mat'a-wan' (măt' $\dot{d}$-won''), $n$. [From Matawan, town in
New Jersey.] Geol. A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See geology, Chart. match (maxch), n. [ME. macche, F. mèche; orig. uncert.; cf. L. myxa lamp nozzle, Gr. $\mu v i \xi ; x$ mucus, nostril, lamp noz-
zle. 1 1. A lamp or candle wick; also, a small torch zle. 1. A lamp or candle wick; also, a small torch. $O b s$.
2. A wick or cord chemically prepared to burn at a rate, as for firing a charge of powder. See quick match, SLow match.
3. 0 s. or Hist. a A splint of wood or a small piece of ignitible by the use of the tinder box. b Cloth, paper, wood, or the like, impregnated with sulphur for use in fumigation.
4. A shor
4. A short, slender piece of wacd, or other material,
tipped with a mixture by means of wiich fire is produced tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced;


specif. : a The chemical match, whose tip contained sugar and potassium chlorate, invented in 1805, previous to which time a match only communicated fire. Obs. or Hist. b The iriction match, or lucifer match (invented in 182 ), which mixed with other combustibles and with oxidizing material as potassium chlorate, saltpeter, or red lead. Eulphur matches contain a large amount of sulphur ; parior matches contain little or no sulphur and so give off less offiensive
fumes ; bird's-eye matcher (so called from the appearance fumes; bird's-eye matches (so called from the appearance end, because of a bpecial coating covering the sides of the liead; safety matches can be readily struck only on a sur-
face on which is red phosphorus mixed with antimony face on which is red phosphorus mixed with antimony
trisulphide, as the heads contain no phosphorus. Matches trisulphide, as the heads contain no phosph
made from waxed thread are called vestas.
5. A matchlock musket. Obs.
 2. To smoke with sulphur matches, as cider, liquors, or the like, or a vessel or cask, to prevent souring.
match, n. [ME. macche, AS. gemecca; akin to gemaca, and to OS. gimako, OHG. gimah, fitting, suitable, convenient, Icel. makr suitable, maki mate, Sw. make, Dan. mage; all from the root of $\mathbf{E}$. make, $\mathbf{v}$. See MAKE mate, 2. An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; slso, a rival or competitor ; antagonist. $O b s$. 3. A person or thing equal or similar to
to mate or cope with another; an equal.
Government $\ldots$ makes an innocent man though of the low. est rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow subjects. 4. An exact counterpart; that which is exactly like another ; as, the new cloth is the match of the old.
5. A pair suitably associated as corresponding or harmonizing, or the like; as, the carpet and curtains are a match. 6. A bringing or coming together of two parties for a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like ; usually: A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superior-
ity. "Many a warlike match." ity. "Many a warlike match.
de; he lost the
7. Suitable combination or pairing. Obs.
8. A matrimonial union; a marriage riage. "Shate for matrimony; one to be gained in marof the West." . . Was looked upon as the richeat match 10. The action of marrying, or alliance by marriage. Obs.
11. Equality of conditions in contest or 11. Equality of conditions in contest or competition. 12. An agreement, compact, etc." Thy hand upon that match."
13. Founding. A match plate.
match, v. t. 1. To marry ; to join or give in marriage, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties ; also, formerly, to join in any close connection.
W senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have matched his daughter with a king. Addison. 2. To encounter as an antagonist ; now, always, to encounter successfully; to be a mate or match for; to be able to compete with; to rival successfully ; to equal.
3. To fue pleasure of that madness. 3. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal. No history or antiquity can match his policies. South.
4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; to seek out or put together in pairs or sets of equal, corresponding, or suitable parts or members; as, to match a vase ; to match
horses. "Matching of patterns and colors."
Swift. 5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another).
6. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to match boards.
match, v. i. 1. To compete ; to fight. Obs
2. To be united in marriage; to mate.

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep. Dryden. 3. To be of eqnal or similar size, figure, color, or the like; to suit; correspond; as, these vases match.
match'a-ble (mxch'á-b'l), a. Capable of being matched ; comparable on equal conditions; adapted to being joined together; correspondent. - match'a-ble-ness, n. -match'a-bly, adv.

$3 i / h n$, pl, masked persons. 1 A
kind of sword dancer wearing
n fantastic costume a fantastic costume and mask;
niso, the dance performed by nlso, the dance performed by
him or the tune for it. Obs. or
[imptr
[apry
 tribes of northern Argentina
forming a distinet linguistic
stock. They are hunters and
herdsmen of rather low intellec-

 useiess, vain + גoyos discourse.]


 té $\chi \nu \eta$ art, science.] Any un-
profitable science. Obs.


 $\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
match'-board', v. t. Carp. To construct or cover with match boards. match boarding Carp. Match boards collectively, or matched (macht), pret. \& p. p. of match. - matched board. Stock \& \& Produce Exchannge, an ordert to buy and to sell the sameamount of a single stock or produce, as in a wash sale. siatch game. A game arranged as
match hools. A pair of hooks or a double hook in which match/tnengages the other;-orten in $p l$
match/ing, $p . p r . \& v b . n$. of match. Specif. : vb. n. Woolen
Trade. Any of the different parts into which then Trade. Any of the different parts into which the fleeces
are divided or sorted : esp., a superior quality of wool from are divided or sorted ; esp., a superior quality of wool from the best part of the fieece. - matching machine, a planing of boards.-m. plane. $=$ MATCH PLAAE.
match'loss, a. 1. Having no equal; unequaled. "A

 ries, Orinda being her pseudonym.

- match 1 ess-ly, adv. - match 1
-match'less-ly, adv.- match'less-ness, $n$.
match'lock' (mach $10 k^{\prime}$ ), $n$. An old form of gunlock con-
taining a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming ; taining a match, usually of cord, for firing the priming ; match'mak'er ( $-\mathrm{ma} \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{er}$ ), One who arranges
esp., one who schemes to bring about marriages.
 of phosphorus fumes.
matoh'mak' $\operatorname{lng}$ ( $-\mathrm{ma} \mathrm{i} /$ Ing $), n$. A
match'mal/ing, $n$. Act of arranging a match ; match'marying, $n$. Act of arranging a match; esp., or contriving marriages; as, a matchmaking woman.
matoh plane. A plane to shape either or both of the edges of match boards. Golf. Play in
match play.
which thescore is reckoned by which the score is reckoned by
counting the holes won or lost
by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY. by each side. Cf. MEDAL PLAY.
match wheel. Mach. A cog.
whel of suitable pitch to work
with another wheel; specif. with another wheel; specif.
either of a pair of cogwheels of

equal size.
match ${ }^{\prime}$ Match Plane.
 2. Wood suitable for matches, esp. when cut into sticks; mence, splinters.
mate (māt), $n$. [See chBcKMATR.] Chess. A checkmate,
mate, v. $t$.; MAT'RD (māt/Ad;-Id; 151)
 ing. [F. mater to fatigue, ove
checkmate.] 1. To checkmate.

2. To overcome or make powerless, as by prowess, ter
shame, etc. ; confound; baffle ; abash; exlaust. Obs. mate (nāt), $n$. [Prob. of LG. or D. origin ; cf. OD. maet companion, mate, D. maat, MHG. gemazze messmate,
OHG. gimazzo, akin to E. meat.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; companion ; comrade.
3. A suitable companion; a match; an equal.

For you; there sitting where you durst not soar. Milton.
huband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse ; 3. A husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animala associated for breeding. below the captain. If there are more than one they are
called, respectively, first mate, second mate, etc. b Nav. called, respectively, first mate, second mate, etc. b Nav. A subordinate assistant to a warrant officer; as, a
swain's mate. In the United States navy they are petty offlcers. © Nav. In the United States navy, a subordinate but taking precedence of all other enlisted men. He is usu ally assigned to duty in command of a tug, on a receiving ahip as a watch offcer, or to other of a tug, on a
6. Railroads. A guiding and retaining device
6. Railroads. A guiding and retaining device placed opposite the point rail in some switches.
3. A workman assisting a more skilled tradesman; a helper. mate of a dock (maile the hall), Nav., an officer, usually a
midshipman, detailed to see to the state and condition of the deck (of the hull outside of the ship).
mate, v. t. 1. To oppose as equal ; to match. OUs. or $R$. Dare mate sounder man than Surrey can be. Shak 2. To join as mates; to match; marry ; of animals, to pair for breeding.
3. To couple or associate as mate, or equal ; to treat as comparable (with); as, to mate one's words with deeds.
mate, v. $i$. 1. To be or become a mate or mates, mate, v. i. 1. To be or become a mate or mates, es sexual companionship; as, some birds mate for life.
2. Mach. To gear properly together, as two cogwheels. and sinking brush mats to pre- match ${ }^{\prime}$-inned ${ }^{(-1 \text { Hnd }}{ }^{\prime}$ ), $a$. Lined and the coouring of the bed and
vank of a river by the current.
match box. 1. Abox for holding matches.

ma'té, ma'te (mä'tä; mat'à), n. [Sp. mate.] 1. An aro matic beverage prepared in South A merica,esp. in Paraguay from the leaves of the Paraguay tea (1ex paraguayens.
It resembles coffee and tea in its stimulant properties. 2. The plant, Paraguay tea.

## 3. Short for MATE GOURD.

mat'ed (māt/xd; -1d ; 151), p.a. 1. Chess. Checkmated 2. Amazed; bewildered.; Obs. or Dial. Eng.
mate/las'so' (nat'láad ${ }^{\prime} /$ ), a. [F., p. p. of matelasser to cushion, to cover as with a mattress, fr. matelas mattress See MATTRESS.] Ormamented by means of an imitation or
suggestion of quilting, the surface being marked by de suggestion of quiting, the surface being marked by de
pressed lines which form squares or lozenges in relief; as matelassé silks. - $n$. A quilted ornamented dress fabric of silk or silk and wool
 fr. matelot a sailor; properly, a dish such as sailors prepare. 1. A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine, and serve 2. An old dance of sailors, in double time, and somewhat ma/ter-fa-m
ma'tor-fa-mil'1-as (mä'tẽr-f $\dot{\alpha}$-mil'11-ăs), $n$. [L.; mater mother + familias, gen. of familia family. $]$ The mistress of a house; the mother of a family ; a matron.
or thinal ( $\mathrm{m} \dot{\alpha}$-tē $\mathrm{r} \check{r}-\breve{a} \mathrm{l}$ ), $n$. 1. The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, stock, or the like, of which anything doing of something; as, dress material; writing materials. 2. Substances or specimens for study and investigation 3. museum material; herbarium material.
3. Data of any sort, such as notes, documents, sketches as, materials for a biography; hence, facts, perceptions as, materials for a biography; hence, facts, perceptions,
ideas, etc., viewed as data for a further operation; as, material for thought; the raw material of experience. 4. Matter viewed as the relatively formless basis of reality. Into such a caput mortuum material, substance always has 6. Material things. Obs
ma-to'ri-al (mai-tē'ri-ăl), a. [L. materialis, fr. materia stuff, matter : cf. F. matériel. See Mattre; cf. matérigl.] corporeal ; physical ; as, material substance or bodies.
2. Philos. Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing ; pertaining to fact, or to the real signif er than to form, logical man 3. Of or polid or weighty character ; substantial, of conse quence ; not to be dispensed with; important; specif, a case, the effect of an instrument, or the like ; constitut ing a matter that is entitied to consideration; such as must be considered in deciding a case on its merits.
I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most materal to our present purpose.
4. Pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man; relating to bodily wants, interests, or comforts; sensual or sensuous; bodily; as, material interests or enjoyments.
5. Having matter, or substance; having or giving knowl-
edge of moment. Obs. "Material Horace." B. Jonson. edge of moment. Obs. "Material Horace." B. Jonson.
6. Relating to, involving, or derived from, matter as the chief constituent of the physical universe; as, materia forces; the material hypothesis
Syn.- Corporeal, bodily; weighty, essential
quence valid because the premise from which it is drawn is a matter of fact. - m. distinction, Logic, the distinction between individuals of one species.- m. fallacy, Logic, a
fallacy in which the conclusion does not follow from the falacy in which the conclusion does not follow from the
premises, as in the fallacy of petitio principii. Whately.

- m. form, Metaph., a form having no existence apart from pre. ferm, Metaph., a form having no existence apart from
matter. -m. goods, Economics, goods consisting of material matter. - m. goods, Economics, goods consisting of material
things or rights in or to them, m. Iogic, a logic valid within
a given universe or field of application which has certain a giedenermined properties:- contrasted with formal logi predetermined properties;-contrasted with ormal iogic,
conceived to be perfectly general in its application. - m.
object. See obJEGT, $n$., 4.-m. principle, Aristotelian matobject. See obJEGT, n., 4.-m. Drinciple, Aristotelian mat-
ter. m. unity. See UNIT. ma-te'ri-al-ism ( $-1 z^{\prime} m$ ), n. 1. Philos. Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. The typical
form of materialism is atomism, or the doctrine which derives
ali phenomena from the movenents of ail phenomena from the movenent of material atoms in space
Materialism is not necessarily incompatible with a kind of spiritualism, sinde some materialists have considered the soul to be a
fine material substance. Usually, however, materialists explain the mhenomena of mind as produced by a vastly complex motion
of atoms composing the brain. In modern times pratically no of atoms composing the brain. In modern times practically no
philogophers accept this crude theory. Cf. ATOM SM, HY LOZOISM, miND sturf, monism.

2. The tendency to
3. The tendency to give undue importance to material in-
terests ; devotion to the material nature and terests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.
4. Material substances in the aggregate; matter. Obs.


## ma-te'ri-al-ist (mad-tē'rI-ăl-Ist), n. 1. An adherent of me-

teriaism.
2. One who holds to the existence of matter, as distin-
guished from the idealist, who denies it.
guished from the idealist, who denies it.
3. One who is absorbed in
Berkeley.
3. One who is absorbed in material interests; one who has no heed for the things of the spirit.
 ma-terri-al-is'ti-cal (-ty-kă1) $\}$ terialism or materialists;
of the nature of materialism. of the nature of materiaisism. but to me his very spiritualism seemed more materialistic
 which constitutes the material of a thing; substance. Obs.
2. Quality or state of being material, or that which is 2. Quality or state of being material, or
material; material existence ; corporeity.
3. Importance in some given respect; substantiality; as,
 Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.
ma-téri-al-ize (má-té'rī-ăl-ī), v. t.; -izED (-izd); -iz'ING (-iz'Ing). 1. To invest with material characteristics ; to make perceptible to the senses; hence, to pres
mind through the medium of material objects.
mind through the medium of material objects.
Having with wonderful art and beauty materialized, if I may
so call it, a acheme of abstracted notions. 2. To it, a seheme of abstracted notions. or principles which are appropriate to matter.
3. To cause to assume a character appropriate to material things ; to occupy with material interests; as, to materialize thought.
4. Spiritualism. To make visible in or as in a material
form ; - said of spirite.
form;-said of spirits.
A female spirit ferm temporarily materialized, and not distin.
Euishable from a human being ma-te'ri-al-ize, v. i. To appear as a material form; to take substantial shape ; to become a realized fact.
ma-te'ri-al-ly, adv. 1. Philos. In respect to the matter, as disting. from the form, in respect to the material cause.
2. With or with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance.

1 do not mean that anything is separable from a body by fire
Boyle.
hat was not materially preêxistent in it.
3. In a manner involving the essentials or merits; to tho point; as, to speak materially. Obs.
4. In an important manner or degree ; substantially ; essentially; as, it materially concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.
ma-te'ri-al-man (-măn), $n$.; pl. -men ( $-\mathrm{m} \not{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ). One who supplies materials, esp. those used in a construction or building.
 position of remedies;-a general term for all substances used as curative agents in medicine.
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances employed for the
cure of diseases ; one of the two branches of pharmacology.
 Material part of a thing; material supplies; esp., that in
a complex system which constitutes the materials, or instruments employed, in distinction from the personnel, or persons employed, as the baggage, munitions, provisions, etc., of an arny, or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.
ma-ter'nal (mádetir'tăl), a. [L. maternus, fr. mater mother: ef. F. maternel. See mother.] 1. Of or per-
taining to a mother; becoming to a mother; motherly; taining to a mother; becoming to a mat
2. Being a mother, or considered as a mother; as, a ma-
3. Derived or received from, or connected through one's mother; as, a maternal inheritance; maternal relatives. 4. Of or pert. to maternity ; as, maternal hospitals. Rare. 5. Supplying motherly care ; as, the maternal schools in France, for children from two to six years old.
Syn. - See motherly.
ma-ter'nd-ty (-nY-t1), n.; pl. -TIBs (-t1z). [Cf. F. mater-
nité, LL. maternutas.] 1. State or quality of being nité, LL. maternitas.] 1. State or quality of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; the qualities naturally belonging to motherhood; motherliness. 2. Med. Short for maternity hospltal, a lying-in hospital,
 mother's milk.
mat'grasg' (myt'gras'), n. a $=$ matwerd a. b A low,
tufted European grass ( $N$ ardus stricta) of little agricultural value, though affording pasturage for sheep. c Marram, or beach grass. $\mathbf{d}=$ black arass $d$.
 mahd math. See mow to cut' (grass).] A mowing, or that which is gathered by mowing. Obs. or Dial., except in


## MATHELER

## Matted

Math＇e－mat＇lc（măth＇è－măt／Yk），a．［F．mathématique，or longing to learning or the sciences，esp．to mathematics，
fr．pá日nua that which is learned，learning，pl．цaөruata things learned，learning，science，esp．mathematical science fr．$\mu a \theta \in i v, ~ \mu a \nu \theta a ́ v e t v, ~ l e a r n.] ~ M a t h e m a t i c a l . ~ N o w ~ R a r e . ~$
math＇e－mat＇1－cal（－i－kăl），a．［See mathey＾tic．］Of or pertaining to mathematics；according to mathematics； hence，theoretically precise；accurate；as，mathematica geography；malhemadical instrument
mathomatical anglo，Math．，amount of sweep，turning，or rotation（in a plane，round a point）that brings a line（or to a given final one，as the angle AOB．In this sense au angle may be of any size，since $O A$ may rotate any number an angle may be positive or negative，according as the turn－ tation is complete，once round from the position $O A$ to the same position again，so that the two sides of the angle
coincide，the angle is called a round angle．Anole measures or constitutes the soparateness of two lines passing through the same point，just as distance measures or con－ stitutes the separateness of two points lying on the same metric geometry．－m．expectation，the product of the value
of a property by the probability（which see）of getting it－
 chain argument of this type ：If a certain property belongs to any member of a system of numbers，it belongs to the
next；but it does belong to a certain member；lience it be－
longs to the next，and to the next，without end．Thus if longs to the next，and to the next，without end．Thus if
the sum of the first $n$ integers has the form $n(n+1)$ ，
then the sum of the $n+1$ innters then the sum of the $(n+1)$ integers has the same form，
since $\frac{1}{2} n(n+1)+n+1=\frac{1}{2}(n+1)\{(n+1)+1\}$ ；but this does hold for $n=2$ ，since $1+2=\frac{1}{2}, 2(2+1)$ ；therefore it holds for $n=3$ ，therefore for $n=4$ ，and so on without end． This form of inference，the basig of all reasoning about
numbers，has been called Fermatian，from its originator， Pierra de Fermat（1601－65），and also recurrence of Plearre de Fermat question of its true nature has been much dis－
 m. logic．＝ALgebraic logic．See logic，symbolic logic．－
m ．necegaty．See nkcessity， LUM，－m．premium．See PREMIUM，ponduirm．She PRN．See wrovik． maticien ］ math＇e－mat＇jcs（－mat＇iks），n．［ME．matematik，mathe－
matique，OF．maihematique，F．mathematique（s），L．mathe－ matica，sing．，Gr．$\mu a \theta \eta \mu a \tau \kappa \kappa \eta$（sc．eп $\pi \tau \sigma \eta \mu \eta$ ）science．Se mathematic，$a$ ．；－1cs．］That science，or class of sciences， Which treats of the exact relations existing between quan－
tities or magnitudes and operations，and of the methods tities or magnitudes and operations，and of the methods sought are deducible from others known or supposed；the science of serial，spatial，quantitative，and magnitudinal relations；the science of order．Mathematics is usually classified as follows：（1）Pure mathematics，the class of all
propositions of the form＂$A$ implies $B$, where $A$ and $B$ are themselves propositions，involving the same variables， but no constants except logical constants（B．Russell） form，and extent，regardless of any material or other con－ tent；the doctrine of the necessary implications of forms，
extents，and orders；－called also pore mathematice．（ 3 ） $\mathbf{A p}$－ extents，and orders；－called also pure mathematice．（3）Ap－
plied mathomatics，that in which the forms，extents，and or－ ders of abstract，mathematics are viewed as supplied with
content from observation，and in which problems are treated and conclusions drawn that are connected with hu－ man life or experience．Higher mathematica，as distinguished
from elementary mathematics，includes all beyond ordinary arithmetic and algebra，geometry，and trigonometry． math＇e－mat＇s－co－（math／e－mat $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－kot－）．A combining form indicating a combination of a mathematical subject or method with some other；as，mathematico－logical．
 mathematical form or subject to mathematice
$-v . i$ ．To study or make use of mathematics
ma－the＇sis（mä－thésis；formerly sometimes math $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$－sis）

 Descartes here，as before，is the first and chief offender．His
grandconception of science as Mathesis Universalis has never
ceased to fascinate－and to mislead．
James Ward． ma－tifco（mà－térkō），n．［sp］a A Peruvian piperaceous plant（Piper angustifolium）；also，its leaves，which are styptic and aphrodisiac．b The sterculiaceous plant Wal styptic and aphrodisiac．b Theria americana．West Indies．
ther
mat＇In（maxt＇in），$n$ ．［F．matines，fem．pl．fr．L．matutinus of the morning，fr．Matuta the goddess of the morning．
See matutinal．］1．pl．Ecol．a A service or office for morning，properly said at midnight，but sometimes at day－ break，and constituting with lauds the first of the canoni－ cal hours．In the Roman Catholic Church，among the secular clergy，the offlce is usually said by anticipation on
the afternoon or evening before．$b$ The public Sunday the afternoon or evening before．b The public Sunday

|  | Lit．，mighty battle maid；hero |
| :---: | :---: |
| ， | ine：－fem．prop nume ${ }_{\text {F }} \mathbf{F}$ ． |
| oman gossip． |  |
| ath／3mat＇iced，$p$ ，a．Calcu |  |
|  |  |
| ath＇o－mat＇l－cize（mxth＇e－ |  |
|  |  |
| TIZE．See－I2E． |  |
| athomatist，n． |  |
| matics． 1 An astrologer．Obs． | Ma－thu＇sa－la（－sí－lá）．Bib．Var． |
| th＇o－meg（math c－meg）， |  |
|  | $\mathrm{ma}_{602}$ ti ma te），$n$ ．［Chin．mas， |
| Cree match－mek bad fish．］The | ${ }^{\text {tobe }}$ charis A Chinerosa）havine edicle |
| Great laken catfish（Ameiurus | charis tuberosa）having edible |
|  |  |
| athen． |  |
| ． | ， |
| math＇er（mXtt＇er），math＇orn | m |
| ern），$n$ ．＝maythe．Obs |  |
|  | herring with undeveloped roe． |
| （ |  |
| He．］ |  |
|  | Ma－til da，$n$ ．Fem．prop name． |
|  |  |
| Matilde，Matelda；both of Ger－ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

service preceding the first Mass．Obs．C In the churches of the Anglican Communion，the order for，or service of， Morning Prayer，－otten spelt maltins in English usage， as in the English Prayer Book．
2．pl．Something done or to be done in the morning．Rare． 3．［Cf．F．matin．］Morning．Obs．\＆$R$ ．
4．A morniug song or call．Patic．
4．A morning song or call．Poetic
mat＇in（mat＇In），$a$ ．Of or pertaining
mat＇In（mat＇in），a．Of or pertaining to matins or morning ； used in the morning，esp．the early morning；matutinal．
mat＇in－al（matrínal），a．Relating to matins or morning mat＇in－al
mat＇1－n $6 e^{\prime}$（mat＇Y－nā＇，or，esp．in British usage，mat＇Y－ nā／），$n$ ．［F．，fr，matin morning．See mAtin．］A recep－
tion，or a musical or dramatic entertainment，held in the tion，or a musical or dramatic entertainment，held in the mat＇ing
A pairing or matching；act of becoming mates． mat＇rass（mat＇ràs），$n$ ；［F＇matras；perh．so called from its long narrow neck ；ef．OF．materus large arrow．］ a Old Chem．A round－bottomed glass flask having a
long neck；a bolthead；a receiver．b Chem．（usually spelt mattram in the trade）．A small hard glass tube closed spelt mattrana in the trade．A small
at one end，used in blowpipe analysis．
ma＇tri－arch（mā＇trǐ－ärk），$n$ ．［mater mother＋．arch．］A woman who is the head and ruler of her family；esp．，a
mother who rules her family or descendants by virtue of mother who rules her family or descendants by virtue of her position．See matriarchy．
ma＇trl－ar＇chal（－är＇kăl），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to a matri－
arch or matriarchy． arch or matriarchy ${ }^{\mathbf{c}}$－ma＇tri－ar＇chal－ism（－iz＇m），$n$ ． ma＇tri－ar＇chate（－kat），$n$ ．A matriarchal state or go
 ma＇tr－arch＇y（mātri－ar＇ki），$n$ ．；pl．－ArCHIEs（－kiz）．Astate
or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned or stage of social evolution in which descent is reckoned
only in the female line，all children belonging to the mother＇s clan．Such a aystem increases the mother＇s
social and political importance，making her the head of the family and the guardian of religious rites and tradi－ tions．Hence，with many writers matriarchy means not
only descent reckoned through the female line（called nterine descont，or cognation），but also rulership by woman．
Others，however，discriminate the rights and customs characteristic of uterine descent，as mother－right（adapta－ tion of G．Mattarracht）from the political or domestic premacy of woman，known as gynecacracy，or gynocracy， rutership by women，＂or motrocracy，＂rulership by ＂mother－right＂）is found among many primitive peoples； whether it ever existed in the
CL．CLAN， $2 ;$ Bee PATRIARCHY
Mat＇rl－ca＇ri－a（mat＇rī－kā＇ry－d ；115），n．［NL．See matrix． So named in allusion to the alleged medicinal value of some species．］Bot．A genus of asteraceous herbs having broadly involucrate heads with white rays and yellow disk flowers，the achenes ribbed on the inner face．The species are natives chiefly of the Old World，several being natural－ ized as weeds in parts of the United States．M．cham．
is the camomile．M．inodora is the corn mayweed．
 to matricide．
mat＇ri－odede（－sid ；277），n．［L．matricidium；mater mother

+ caedere to kill，slay．See mother ；＝cIDe．］1．The mur－ der of a mother by her son or daughter
2．［L．matricida：cf．F．matricide．］One who murders
 Triculate．］A roll or register，as of students in a college ma－tric＇u－lant（－lănt），$n$ ．［See matriculate．］An appli－ cant or candidate for matriculation．
ma－tric＇u－lar（－lar），$a .1$ Pert．to the matrix，or womb． 2．Of or pertaining to，or being，a matricula
3．Math．Relating to，or expressed through，a matrix．

ma－trićdelat $/$ ING（ - lat／Ing）．［L．matricula a public roll
or register，dim．of matrix a mother，in respect to propa－ or register，dim．of matrix a mother，in respect to propa－
gation，also，a public register．See matrix．］ 1 ．To en－ roll；to enter in a register；specif．，to enter or admit to lege or university by en or
In discovering and matriculating the arms of commissaries
from North America．
from North America．
2．To adopt；to naturalize，as an alieu；－now said only of admission to citizenship，as in Germany．
ma－tric＇u－late， $\boldsymbol{v}$ ．i．To go through the process of admis－ sion to membership，as by examination and enrollment，in ma－tric＇u－late（mad－tr
who is matriculated．
ma－tric＇u－la＇tion（ $-1 \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{sh} \breve{u} n$ ），$n$ ．Act of matriculating，or
state of being matriculated．
ma－tric＇u－la－to－ry（－lá－tod－ri），a．Pert．to matriculation．
mat＇ri－mo＇ni－al（mat＇rí－món彳亍̆al），a．［L．matrimonialis ： cf．F．matrimonial．See matrimony．］Of or pertaining to marriage ；derived from marriage；connubial ；nuptial； hymeneal；as，matrimonial rigbts or duties．
Syn．－Matrimonial，conjugal，

marital all refer to marriage．Matrimonial is the mosi general term for whatever pertains to the marriage rela
tion；as matrimorial alliances．Conjugal and connubial ion；as，matrimonial alliances．Conjugal and connubia dianl connotes the married persons，connubial，the mar－ riage state；as，＂conjugal fidelity＂（Macaulay）；＂connu－
bial contracts＂（Johnson）．Nurtial has primary refer nce to the marriage rites or ceremony，as＂the nuptial orch＂（Millon）；an antenupfial contract．Marrial sug gests specifically that which pertains to a husband（as，
marital authority）；it is also used with general applica；
cation to the marriage state；as，＂marital discomfort＂ Thackeray）．See MARRIAGE．
mat＇rl－mo－ny（mat＇rǐ－mō－nI），n．；pl．－Nies（－nYu）．［ME．
matrimoine，OF．matrimoine，matremoigne，fr． monium，fr．mater mother．See мotHEr．］1．The union of man and woman as lusband and wife；the rite or act of marrying，or the married state；marriare；wedlock，
2．Card Playing．a A game played by several persons with a layout．b Any king and queen in the game of mat rimony．$c$ King and queen of trumps in one variety of Pope Joan．
3．A married person，Obs．
Syn．－See Marriage．
matrimony vine．An Asiatic solanaceous shrub（Lycium uigare），with long sarmentose stems，small violet－purple ma＇trix（mä＇triks），n．；pl．MATRICRs（mat＇ríseêz ；as Lat properly mád－tri＇sézz）．［L．，fr．mater mother．See мотнER； Ex．xxxiv．Matricr． 19 ．
2．Hence，that which gives form，origin，or foundation to 2．Hence，that which gives form，origin，or foundation to
something inclosed or embedded in it；as：a a hob for something inclosed or embedded in it as：a a hob for that makes a die for atriking coins and medals．b Type Founding．（1）A metal plate，usually of copper，suitably formed to mold the face of a type．（2）In a linotype machine，a brass plate laving on its front edge an intaglio of the letter it is to produce in relief． $\boldsymbol{c} A$ mold for casting；specir，a plaster or papier－mache im oundan of type used or overlaid damascened work or th ike．A material used to bind together the materials in an agglomerated mass，as a cement used in briquetting cal dust or in making concrete．
3．a Anat．\＆Biol．The intercellular substanee of a tissue ．Anal．The part of the cutis beneath a nail．
4．The earthy or stony substance in which an ore or other 6．The hollow in a slab to recei
8．Math．The square to receive a monumental brass ude or of operation）which developed yields a determi－ nant，or the rectangular array from which square array may be formed．The matrix and the determinant are very closely allied，and the terms are often used interchange development into a determinant．For phrases involving matrix，see the corresponding phrases under DETERMINANI matrix jewelry．Jewelry cut from some stone，as opal or turquoise，and its surrounding matrix，Such mixture
are called opal．matrix，turquoise matrix，etc．
ma＇tron（ $\mathrm{mä}^{\prime}$＇trŭn），$n$ ．［F．matrone，L．matrona，fr．mater nother．See MotHER．］1．A wife or a widow，esp．one Your wives，your daughters，
Your matrons，and your maide．
Grave from her cradle，insomuch that she was a matron be－
Shak．
2．A housekeeper；esp．，a woman who manages the do mestic economy of a public institution；as，the matron of a school or hospital．
matron of honor or honoar．See maid of honor b．${ }^{\text {mat }}$ ．A body of matrons；matrons collectively．
2．Matronly care or supervision ；also，matronly state． ma＇tron－al（－al），a．［L．matronalis：cf．OF．matronal． or to a married woman ；grave ；motherly
ma＇tron－ize（－iz），v．i．；－IZED（－izd）；－iz／ing（－iz／Yng） 1．To make a matron of；to make matronlike．
part of a matron toward；to superintend chaperone ；as，to matronize an assembly，
ma＇tron－like ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mā̈＇trŭn－lik＇$\left.^{\prime}\right), a$ ．Like a matron；sedate ； grave；matronly．
ma＇tron－ly（－li），a．Like，or befitting，a matron；grave sedate．－ma＇tron－11－ness（－1Y－něs），$n$
timbur（matsoo），$n$ ．［Jap．］An ornamental and valuable timber pine（Pinus mossoniona）of the Malay Archipelago matte（mat），$n$ ．［F．matte．］ 1 ．
tained in smelting sulphide．］1．Metal．A product ob tained in smelting sulphide ores of certain metals，as cop more or less sulphur，and requires to be further purified． 2．Mat，or dull finish．
nat＇ted（mat＇ $\mathrm{Cd} ;-\mathrm{Id} ; 151$ ），$p . a$ ．［See mat a covering．］
1．Ẽvered with a mat or mats ；as a matted 1．E¿vered with a mat or mats＂；as，a matted floor．
2．Tangled closely together；having its parts adhering
closely together；as，matted hair． closely together；as，matted hair


mat＇ted（măt＇̌d；－Yd；151），p．a．［See mat a dull finish．］ Having a dull surface；unburnished；as，matted gilding． mat＇ter（－er），$n$ ．One that mats；specif．，a mattoir．
mat＇ter（mat＇er）
n． ．
matter mater），$n$ ．［ME．matere， F ．matiere，fr．L Madeira，material．］1．That of which any physical ob ject is composed；material ；substance；constituent elements；as，the matter of the globe；also，material pre
pared or solected for any purpose；a particular kind or portion of material ；as，coloring matier；a ball of matter the cortex of the brain is formed of gray matter： 2．Specif．，substance excreted from living animal bodies ； that which is thrown out or discharged by suppuration，a
from a tumor，boil，or abscess ；puis ；purulent substance． from a tumor，boil，or abscess；pus；purulent substance． ceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and，with enorgy，to form the basis of objectiv phenomena．The nature of matter is unknown，and th physicist can only describe certain of its properties and speculate on its structure．Occupancy of space implies
extension and impenetrability．The study of bodies under extension and impenetrability．The study of bodies unde universal attribute of matter．Various phenomena indi－ oate that all known forms of matter are composed of par－
ticles，termed atoms，too small for direct observation，but long assumed to be the ultimate parts beyond whese wer ter cannot be subdivided，but the phenomena of radioac－
tivity and the properties of gases at very low pressures tivity and the properties of gases at very low pressures
complel the assumption of still smaller particles（corpuacles， or olectrons）of which the atoms are composed．The fac mass is therefore a function of their velocity，has led to the view that matter is ultimately electricalin constitution． Matter exists in three states or $p$
gas．See Liquid ；also，gas，solid．
4．Material or substance regarded as the passive recipient given a new form．
5．Specif．，Philos．，the indeterminate subject of reality the wholly or virtually passive element in the universe the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which when ena，or real objects．The metaphysical conception of mat－ elements of existence，though in itself wholly indeterm nate，takes its rise in the Platonic and Aristotelian notion
of $\overline{\mathrm{v}} \lambda \eta$ ，the passive or potential substance or substratum upon which form（ $\epsilon i$ iSoc，íéa）acts to produce realities． This substratum，or subject of change and development is conceived to possess no attributes except the capacity ing asa combination of matter and form，that is，as reality a power of resistance or implasticity，by reason of which it yields only in part to the operation of formal causes
and so gives rise to the imperfections of reality．The
notion of matter as substance or substratum notion of matter as substance or substratum was devel－
oped in Scholastic philosophy from the Aristotelian con－
ception．By Descartes this was identified with extended ception．By Descartes this was identified with extended
substance，and by later philosophers，as Locke，has often
been confounded with the physical conception．Accord－ ing to the Lockian view，matter is the cause of sensa－ nied the existence of any such matter，but，like modern phenomenalists，he did not question the concrete reality ble physical objects possessing the attributesof extension，
rigidity，inertia，etc．In Kantian idealism the distinction of matter and form appears in another guise，mater being Kantian language，the＂manifold＂），while form is the pure form of the understanding and the a priori sensible forms， time and space．Cl．FOMm，DEA，NOUMENO，sUbBANCE． 6．That which is or is to be treated or dealt with；con－
cern；affair；business；hence，indefinitely，a thing or cern；affair；business；hence，indefinitely，a thin To help the matter，the alehemists call in many vanities ont
of astrology． Some young female seems to have carried matters so far，that 7．That with regard to or about which anything takes place or is done；the thing aimed at or treated of ；sub－ legal action，or the like ；theme；；subject－matter．＂If Son of God，Savior of mela ：Thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song．

Milton．
8．Ground ；reason ；cause ；the cause or occasion，esp．of And this is the matiter why interpreters upon that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story．
9．Affair worthy of account ；thing of consequence；im－ portance；significance；moment；－chiefly in the phrases what matter no matter，and the like．

A prophet some，and some a poet，cry；；Dryden．
No matter which，so neither of them lie．
10．Means ；provision for something．Obs．
11．Amount；quantity；portion；space；often indefi－
nite．＂No smail matter of British forces．＂ nite．＂No small matter of British forces．＂，ofen Milton． 12．Print．Anything to be set in type；manuscript；copy ； also，type set up，－called live mattor before printing，dead for use，usually after a printing．
ior use，usually after a printing．
13．Post Offce．Mail matter；mail ；as，first－class，second－ class，or third－class matter．See mail，n．， 3.
for the matter of that，so far as that goes；as for that．－In
the $m$ of in respect to $;$ with regard to．－m．In controversy， the m ．of．in respect to ；with regard to．-m ．In controveray，
m ．In issue．See FAcr，$h .6$ ． m ．of a proposition．Logic．
a The subject and predicate；－called the material motler． b The fact designated；－called the formal matter．－m．of a sylogiam Logic．a The propositions（the proximate ises；－opposed to the conclusion，as the form．－m．ot
course，a natural，logical result or accompaniment；that

|  | Mat＇than（m㐅t＇thann），Mat＇tha－ |
| :---: | :---: |
| t＇ted－ly，$a$ | ni＇as（－th $\dot{\alpha}$－nI＇as），Mat＇that |
| $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ te－ne | （mat＇t |
|  |  |
| Din．Ohs | Mat＇thew，Master．A towngull |
|  | in Ben Jonson＇s＂Every Man in |
| reciting，mati | his Humor．＂ |
| $t^{\prime}$ tar，$n$ ．A m | Matthew Walker knot，single， |
| al， |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

which was to be expected with confidence．－matter of fact
an actual occurrence；a matter that is or appertains to fact See FAcT．－m．of record，anything recorded．－on，or upon，
the m．，or the whole m．，considering the whole；taking all things into wiew Obs．－to，or from，the m．，to，or from or watter of debate
mattar（nat＇er），v．i．；MAT＇TERED（－êrd）；
1．To be of importance；to import；signify．
It matters not how they were called．
T＇ter－ing．

2．To form or discharge pus；to maturate sore mattereth．＂Sir P．Sidney． mat＇ter，v．t．1．To be important to or in respect to． 2．To regard as important；to concern one＇s self about to care for；to mind；also，to value ；like．Obs．
mat＇ter－of－fact＇，a．Adhering to facts；conforming to absolute reality ；not fanciful or imaginative；common place：dry． 2．Full of substance or matter ；important
Mat－teuc＇ci－a（mă－tūk＇shY－$\dot{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．，after C．Matteuce Italian physicist．］Bot．A small genus of polypodiaceou ferns，the ostrich ferns，having dimorphous tronds with free veins，the fertile bearing numerous sori concealed Mat－tha＇an，Mat－the＇an（batbern）a Of per to，or resembling，Matthew the Evangelist．
Mat＇thew（m㐅th＇$\overline{\mathrm{u}}$ ），n．$\quad$［F．Mathieu，L．Matthaeus，Gr Martaios ；prob．of the same Heb．origin as Matthias．Se Matthis．］1．Lit pift of Jehoval 1 －masc prop
 teo（mät－tā $\bar{o}$ ）；Sp．Mateo（mä－tā $\overline{0}$ ）；G．Matthäus（nä－tā＇－

2．Bib．a Son of Alpheus，and a collector of customs at Capernaum，who at the summons of Christ becane one of the twelve apostles．b The Gospel of Matthew．See New Testamber．
Mat＇thew＇s Bi／ble（math $\bar{\prime} \bar{z}$ ）．An edition of the Bible
probably made by John Rogers and William Tyndale，but probabled macause published（1537）under the pseudonym Thomas Matthew．It was probably made with some changes from the Bibies of Tyndale and Coverdale． successively formed．＂ ．．．all later revisions have been
Mat－thifo－la（mat－thi＇t－l $\dot{a} ; \mathrm{ma}$－thi＇－），$n$ ．［NL．，after P．A． Mattioli（1500－77），Italian physician．］Bot．A genus of brassicaceous herbs and shrubs of the Old World，distin－ guished by the long terete silique containing numerous winged seeds，and by the thickened loves of the stigma．
Many of the species are cultivated under the name of Many of the species are cultivated under
stock or gillifower．See stock，Glllyplowrr
stock or gilliflower．See stock，GILLYPLowrr．
mat＇ting（mat＇Ing），$n$ ．［From mar，v．$t$ \＆i．］1．Act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat the process of becoming matted．
a matlike cles，and the like；a kind of covering floors，packing arti－ 3．An ornamental border．See fth MAT， 1 ．
mat＇ting，$n$ ．［See mat a dull finish．］A dull，lusterlebs surface in gilding，metal work，glassmaking，etc． mat＇tock（nıat＇ŭuk），n．［AS．
mattuc．$]$ An implement for digging and grubbing．Th head has two long stee］one like an adz and
 blades，one like an adz and 1 the other like a narrow ax 1 Cutter Mattock； 2 Pick
or the point of a pickax． mat＇tock，$v . t$ ．To dig or grub with a mattock．
mat＇told（maxt＇oid），n．［It．matto mad（cf．L．mattus，matus， drunk）－oid．］A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity or degeneracy．
nat－tolr＇（mă－twär＇，$n$ ．［F．matoir．］Engraving． for making a rough surface on etching ground，or or making a rough surface on etching ground，or very similar to stippled lines．
mat＇tress（nuat＇ress），n．［OF．materas，F．matelas \＆ Cf ． Pg ．malmadraque， Pr ．aimatrac，matratium， Sp ．
 matrah a place where anything is thrown，what Mattois is thrown under something，fr，taraha to throw．］1．A
tufted bed；a bed stuffed with hair，moss，or other suit tufted bed；a bed stuffed with hair，moss，or other sui able material，and tufted or otherwise fastened．

## 2．A mat．Obs． 3．Hydraul．Eng

etc．to priter agin．A mass of interwoven brush，poles， ma－tur＇a－ble（má－tūr ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}$－b＇1），a．Capable of maturation； spec＇u
mat＇u－rant（măt $̀ \grave{u}-$ rănt），$n$ ．［L．maturans，p．pr．See motes suppuration．
mat＇u－rate（－rāt），v．$t . ;$ MAT＇0－RAT＇BD（－rat／ed）；mat＇0 make ripe，fr．maturus ripe，mature．See maturs，v．\＆ $\mathcal{C}$ a．］
mat 1．To promote the perfect suppuration of（an abscess）．
2．To bring to ripeness or maturity ；to ripen．Obs or $R$ ．
3．Alchemy，etc．To purify（a metal）or to concentrate 3．Alchemy，etc．To purify（a metal）
the metal of（an ore or the like）．Obs．
mat＇u－rate，v．i．To ripen ；mature；specif．，to suppurate cf．F．maturation．］1．Process of suppursting hastening the formation of pus or matter
2．Process of bringing，or of coming，to full development， ripeness，or maturity
3．a Alchemy．Conversion of a base metal into gold．Obs．
b．Development of one form of matter from another．Obs．
4．Begg，by which its nucleus is prepared for union with

the sperm nucleus．In most animals in which the process has been studied，it is accomplished by two successive stage，which are peculiar in that they diminish the bulk of the egg only imperceptibly，the cells（polar bodies） Which are budded off being very minute；also in that the egg nucleus resolves itself preparatory to these divisions
is but half the usual number，a provision against doubling the number of chromosomes in the subsequent process of by mitotic division）each receive，in spite of the ir minute size，as much of the chromatin as remains in the egg，
hence the matured egg contains but one fourth of its orig inal amount，the remaining three fourths which pass into the polar bodies being lost，as the polar bodies do not de－ velop．See reducing division．O In a broader sense，the sperm or spermatozoon，in which there is also a reduction
of the chromosomes to one half the original number．
differently interpreted by botanists in plants，they are evident alternation of generations resulting from the longer interval between reduction and fertilization．
ma－tur＇a－tive（ma－tur ${ }^{\prime} \alpha$－tiv ；mat ${ }^{\prime}$ F．maturatif．］Conducing to ripeness or maturity；heuce conducing to suppuration．－A．A marant
ma－turé（ma－tur＇），a．；MA－TUR＇ER（－turiér）；MA－TVR＇EsT （tur＇est）．（L．maturus；prob．akin to E．matin． and development；fitted by growth and developinent for any function，action，or state，appropriate to its kind full－grown ；ripe．＂Now is love mature in ear．＂Tennyson 2．Completely worked out；fully digested or prepared ready for action；made ready for destined application or use ；perfected；as，a mature plan．
3．Of or pertaining to a condition of full development ；as， 4．Come to mature years．
4．Come to，or in a state of，completed suppuration．
6．Having run to the limit of its time；due，as a note．
6．Phys．Geog．a Designating the topography of a 6．Phys．Geog．a Designating the topography of a 日ur－
face well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatiy over flats；－applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite Lo base level，but have not yet made them very wide．b 7．Prom to rock structure ；－said of streams．
Syn．Prompt．Obs．
their fig．senses．Mature and ripe agree in implying full－ ness of growth；mature emphasizes the completion of a avelopment，RIPE suggeats rather readiness for use or
full fruition；as＂a true knight，not yet mature ${ }^{\text {＂}}(S \hbar \alpha k)$ ； cf．mature deliberation；＂ripe for exploits and mighty
enterprises＂（Shak．）；＂autumnal wisdom ．．pipe and placid＂（W．Pater）；ef．＂steady moods of thoughtfulness malured to inspiration＂（Wordsucorth）：＂benignity and
home－bred sense ripening in perfect innocence＂$($ id．）．Mes Low emphasizes the softness，sweetness，or richness at－ tendant upon complete ripeness or maturity；as，＂the old flavor of a frostbitten apple＂，（Harthorne）；＂the calm
and mellow touch of his religious philosophy upon fever－ ish things of human life＂（J．A．Symonds），cck．＂Carlyle is softened down from his old self，mellowed like old wine＂
（ ．Fitz Gerald）．See Whole ；f．CRUDE，PREMATVRe． mature river，a river corresponding in staze of development to a mature topography，having its system of tributaries
well developed，and its erosive work at a maximum．
 Ing）．See maturate，mature，a．］ 1 ．To maturate．Obs． or full ding or hasten to matur． or full development in
to mature one＇s plans．
3．To hasten through a due course．Obs．
ma－ture＇，v．i．1．To advance toward maturity；to be－ 2．
2．Hence，to become due，as a note．
mat＇u－res＇cent（mãt＇ūeres＇ĕnt），a．［L．maturescens，p．pr． of maturescere to become ripe，v．incho．from maturus．
See mature，a．］Approaching maturity．Rare．－mat＇－ See mature，$a$.$] Approaching$
u－res＇cence（－ëns），$n$ ．Rare．
u－res＇cence（－ëns），n．Rare．
ma－tur＇Ing（mádur＇Ing），$p$ ．$a$ ．Approaching maturity ma－tur＇Ing（má－tūr＇Ing），p．a．Approaching maturity； as，maturing fruits；maturing notes of hand．
ma－tu＇ri－ty（mátur $\mathbf{r l}-\mathrm{tI}), n$.
［L．maturitas
turité．］1．Deliberateness；due care or consideration．obs． 2．State or quality of being mature ；ripeness ；full de－ velopment；as，the maturity of corn ；maturity of judg－ ment ；the maturity of a plan．
3．A becoming due；termination of the period a note， or other obligation，has to run．
maturity of chances，the false notion（the basis of much bet－ form of event（as the turning of heads or of an ace）has risen above the theoretical average，in the near future it
 Ma－tu＇ta（má－tū＇tá），n．，or Ma＇ter Ma－tu＇ta（mā＇tõr）．
［L．］Rom．Relig．An ancient Italian dawn，and hence of birth，orig．associated with Janus．In later times she was identified with the Greek Leucothea， the legend being that Ino（which see）and Melicertes were borne to the mouth of the Tiber and rescued by Carmentis with the prophecy that the pair should be worshiped by
the Greeks as Leucothea and Palæmon，by the Italians as Matuta and Portunus．From this legend arose the wor－ ship of Matuta and Portunus as sea deitie
 tutinalis，matutinus：cf．F．matutinal．See matin．］Of or pertaining to the morning；early．－ma－tu＇ti－nal－1y，adv． mat＇weed（mx̂t＇wed ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．a Any of several maritime grasses，as A mmophila arenaria，Nardus stricta，Spartina stricta，Lygeum spartum，the last often disting．as hooded matz＇oth（màt＇sōth），n．pl．［Heb．matstsoth，pl．of matstsath unleavened．］Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover．

mand (m6d), $n$. A gray plaid used by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a rug or shawl of such plaid.
maudilin (mod'lin), a. [From Maudlin
maudiln (mod'lin), a. [From Maudlin, i. e., Magda-
len, Maudeleyne, of, Maudelene, Madeleine, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping. 1. Tearful ; weeping; lachrymose. Archaic.
2. Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental
a8, maudlin eloquence; a maudlin poetess.
3. Drunk enough to be emotionally silly ; fuddled.
Maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt. Byron.
man'ger, mau'gre (mónêr), prep. [OF. maugré, malgrê,
F. malgrế, prop., ill will. See malice; AGREs.] 1. In F. malgre, prop., ill will. See malice; ag.
spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
2. In interjectional phrases, a curse on. Obs. ": Mauger 2. In interjectional phrases, a curse on. Obs. "Mauger them!" man'gre, mar'gre, adv. [See mavger, prep.] $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser. } \\ \text { Notwith- }\end{gathered}$
standing; also, Rare, unwillingly.
Mau'l (mou'ē), n. Polynesian Myth. A hero to whom is
escribed the establishment of order and the beginnings of ascribed the establishment of order and the beginnings of
culture. The Maoris relate that he snared the sung conculture. The Maoris relate that he snared the sun, con-
trolled the winds, and fisbed up the land from the sea, trolled the winds, and fisbed up the land from the sea,
whence New Zealand is called "Te-Ika-a-Maui," the Fish of Maul.
maul, mall (mol), $n$. [See mall a mallet.] 1.
club, statif, or mallet; a mace. Archaic or Hist. 2. Any of various heavy hammers or beetles, esp. one for
driving wedges. Mauls, formerly made usually of wood, are now oftens. made of metal, as cast steel, and sometimes have conical or wedge-shaped peens for special uses.
3. In form madl. A heavy blow. Obs. \& $R$. 3. In form mall. A heavy blow. Obs. © R.
4. Rugby Foolball. Formerly, act of mauling.
4. Rugby Foolball. Formerly, act of mauling.
maul, mall, v. t.; mavled, malled (mold); mauling, mall'ing. [Cf. OF. maillier. See mal a mallet; ef. malleate.] 1. To beat with a maul, or the like. obs.
2. To beat and bruise or mangle; hence, to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about.
3. To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. U. S. Pope. 4. To injure greatly, as by rough or inconeiderate treatIt moruls not ons.
It muruls not only the person misrepresented, but him also to
whom he is miarcpresented. maul'ing (mol'Ing), $n$. A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the fist. Now Chiefly Collog. cudgel, or the fist. Now Chiefly Collog.
maul oak (môl. An evergreen oak of California (Qu.
chryso(epis) with oblong leaves; the cañon live oak.
 stock; G. maler a painter + sloch stick.] $A$ stick used by
painters as a rest for the hand while working. painters as a rest for the hand while working.
mau' $\mathbf{m a n}^{\prime} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$ test $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathbf{m}^{\prime}-\mathrm{n} \bar{a}^{\prime}\right)$. Anal. Chem.
 oulphuricacid into siog. of the oil, and noting the heating effect. The maximum rise in temperature thus attaing is the Mammend number or Maumené value (for olive oil, about
44 ; cottonseed oil, about 79 ; linseed oil, about 125). mau'met (mô'mett ;-mĭt), $n$. [Contr. fr. Mahomet false god or idol;-arising from a belief that Mohammedans worshiped images of Mohammed. Obs. 2. A puppet; a doll; an image; also, an odd figure; a 3. A - often a term of abuse. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 3. A kind of pigeon. Obs.
4. A scarecrow. Dial. Eng.
mau'met-ry (-rí), $n$. 1. Idolatry; idols; an idol. Obs.
2. $p l$. The appurtenances of idolatry. Obs. 2. pl. The appurtenances of idolatry. Obs.
maund (mônd), n. Also man. [Hind. \& Per. man.] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding
weight of Persia, Turkey, etc.; a batman. Cf. batman. wnightia the maund has varied from less than 19 to more
than 163 lbs. av. (8.6-73.9 kg.). At Bombay it is about 28 than 163 lbs. av. (8.6-73.9 kg.). At Bombay it is about 28
lbs. at Madras about 25 lbs. The government maund is
100 lhs. troy ( 82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.). See wE1GHT. mann'der (m6n'dẽr ; män'-), v. i.; -DERED (-dêrd); -DERing. [Orig. uncert. ; cf. mAUND to beg
growl. Obs.
a. To move languidly ; to wander idly
grow. To move languidly; to wander idly.
3. To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to talk incoherently; to mutter; mumble.
He was ever maundering by the
$\begin{aligned} & \text { He was ever maundering by the way how that he met a party } \\ & \text { of bearlet devils. }\end{aligned}$
maun'der, v. t. To utter grumblingly ; to mutter.

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| MaUGHT. |  |
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| drachthilt. Cf, Matil |  |
| op. name. | ma |
| aud |  |
|  | maul, v.i. To ha |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ dle ( $\mathrm{mo}^{\prime}$ | mau |
| audin $]$ To render mau | max'la-vi |
| talk as one |  |
| maud'lin, or mande' line f | Ma |
| IIn), $n$. [See maudin |  |
| cap.] = Matdalen. |  |
| Dial. Eng. a Costmary. Obs | maula princ |
| yarro |  |
| Achil |  |
| audl | maul'gr, 11. On |
| Maudlin sentiment or ac | m |
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| ad'l | mani ${ }^{\text {cre}}$ |
| ud ${ }^{\text {din- }}$ | manl kin. Obs or dial. |
| ud ${ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{l}$ | tali |
| maud'lin-wort | + |
|  | zaul'ri (moul'ry). Var. of |
| Dial. Eng. lmage. | maum (môm). Obs, or dial. Eng. |
| auf. |  |
| maufesour. $\dagger$ malfeasor. |  |
| $\mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ gar, mau'gre, $n$. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |
| ugre mal gre. Cf. MaLi |  |
| . Spite; 111 will. Ob | maun. |
| er, |  |
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| augh, $n$. [CF. lcel. magr.] A | mann (mon; mon), v. -or aux- |
| other-in-law; son-in-law. | ,hary. [Of Scand. origin ; ef. |
| aught (mokt ; mäkt) | Icel. munu (pres. ind. let pers. |
| Icel. mãtr. See miaht, | pl mum |
| Might : atrength ; ability. Ob | Must. Scot. |
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| Man'gié (motzhe') | anch |
| Mau'gra-bee (mô'gra-b ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ), | ache |
| $\mathbf{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{gra-bln}$ (-brn), ${ }^{\text {n }}$. [Ar. |  |
| , North Afr |  |
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| African Moor. [cious. | mannd, $v$, t. ti i. [Cf. F. mentrer |
| man-gra'cloun. + malora- |  |
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mann'dy (mon'dy), $n$. [See Maundy Thursday.] 1. The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. See Madondy Thursday
2. Theams distributed in connection with this ceremony or on Maundy Thursday. In England the foot washing is on behalf of the sovereign.
3. [cap.] The Last Supner
3. [cap.] The Last Supper ; also, the Eucharist. Obs.
maundr coing or moner. Silver coins of the nominal
value of $1 d ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$., 3 d ., aud $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, struck annually for the
maundy alms. Thisday. [ME. mounde a command, OF. mande, mandalum, fr. mandare to command. So called this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment,".John to xiii. 5, 34.] Eccl. The Thursday in Passion week, i. e., next before Good Friday Mau-ran'dli-a (mô-răn'dǐ-á), n. [NL., after Dr. Maurandy, Spanish botanist.] Bot. A small genus of scrophu-
lariaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United lariaceous plants of Mexico and the southwestern United
States. They are slender herbs, climbing by the twisting States. They are slender herbs, climbing by the twisting
petioles; the flowers are frequently large and showy, petioles; the flowers are frequently large and showy,
purple or rosecolored, with a somewhat irregular bellshaped corolla gibbous at the base. They are often cul-

Mau're-ta'ni-an (mô'rèt-tàn1-an), Mau'ri-ta'ni-an (m6/-
ri-), a. Of or pert. to ancient Maretania (including what is now Morocco and a part of Algiers) or its inhabitants. 18 now Morocco and a part of Algiers) or its inhabitants. Mauretania was orig. a kingdom of Hamitic tribes, ancestors of
the berbers, but under Claudius it became a Roman province. Mau'rist (mô'rist), $n$. [From Maurus, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, an offshoot of the Benedictines, originating in France early in the 17 th century. The Maurists were dis-Mau-n't1-a (m $\hat{o}-r(s h \prime T-\dot{a})$.
Prince of Orange.] Bot. A small genus of lof Nassau, American palms, with pinnately lobed flabelliform leaves, almost spineless trunks, and smooth seeds. M. flexuosa is the ita palm ; $M$. vinifera is the Brazilian wine palm.
Mau-ri'ti-us $(-\breve{u} s), n$. An island in the Indian Ocean.
Maurltiua flax.
Maurltian flax. $\overline{=}$ Mauritius Hemp. - M. hemp, the fiber of
the giant lity of
sembles sisal hatralia (Furcag gigateat, It re-
sembles sisal hemp. - M. weed, an Old World lichen (RocMau'ser pis'tol (mou'zẽr). [After Paul Mauser (b. 1838), to extract the cartridge case and reload. The magazine, tridges, being filled from a clip.
Mauser rifle. Mil. A repeating rifle of 311 -inch caliber in use by Germany and, with modifications, by several
other powers. It is a bolt gun with locking lugs to supother powers. It is a bolt gun with locking lugs to sup-
port the recoil. The magazine is a fixed box under the no cut-oif, the magazine being merely an arrangement for quick loading. It was the principal spanish arm in the War of 1898 with the United States.
 man'so-lo'um ( - üm), n.; pi. E. -Lentas
 king of Caria, alluding to the sepulchral tomb erected to him by Artemisia. See below.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. - Man'so-1e'um of $\mathrm{Hal}^{1 /-c a r}$ nas'une, the monumental tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, at the ancient city of Halicarnassus in A sia Minor, erected by his widow, Artemisia, and completed about 350 B. C. It
was one of the "Seven W Onders of the World." It was
recovered by Sir Charles Newton, who brought some of recovered by Sir Charles Newton, who brought some of
the sculptures to the British Museum. the sculptures to the British Museum.
mauve (mov), $n$. [F., mallow, L. malv
mauve (move, $n$. [F., mallow, L. malva;-from the simi-
larity of the color to that of the petals of larity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow,
Malva sylvestris. See MaLlow.] a A delicate purple Malva syivesiris. see mallow.] a a delicate purple,
violet, or lilac color. $b=$ maveine. mauve'ine (mōv In ; -en : 184), $n$. Also mauvein, mauvIne. 1. An artificial dyestuff first obtained in 1856 by potassium dichromate. The free base is a violet-black crystalline substance whose salts dye purple and liaae.
Mauveine in its different forms has borne various names Mauveine in its different forms has borne various names,
as aniline purple, aniline violet, mavaniline or mavee as aniline purple, aniline violet, mavvaniline or mavve
aniline. monure. Perkin's violet, rosolane, violine, etc.


Chemically it belongs to the paradiazines. It was the
2. Any of several dyestuffs closely related to the above.
mauv'ine (mōv/In; -ēn), a. Mauve-colored
mav'er-ick (mǎverr-ik), n. [Said to be from Samuel Mav erick, a cattle owner in lexas who did not brand his cattle, his ranch heing on an island.] Catlle Raising. An un branded animal, esp. a motherless calf, formerly custom arily claimed by the one first branding it. Western U.S maver-ick, v.. . To take as a maverick. Western $U$. S. cattleman, who, without owning any stock, gradually ac cumulates a herd by finding mavericks. Western U. S.
Ma-vor'tian (mad-vô'shan), $n$.
[See MARs.] 1. A war 2. An inhabitant of the planet Mars. ma-vour'nin, ma-vour'neen (má-voor'nēn), n. [Ir. mo
mhuirnin my darling; mo my + muirnin darling.] My mhuirnin my darling; mo my + muirnin darling. ${ }^{\text {my }}$, Marling; - an Irish term of endearment for a girl or woman. "Erin mavournin." Campbell D. maag, oHg [ME. mawe, AS. maga stomach, mage Dan. mave.] 1. A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the craw; - now used only of animals, except humorously or in contempt. 2. Hence : a The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. Millon. b Appetite ; inclination. Obs. 3. The belly; the liver; the womb. Obs.
4. The throat, gullet, or jaws.
maw, n., or maw seod. [Cf. G. magsame, ofG. mago,
akin to G. molon; cf. Gr. $\mu \eta \boldsymbol{n} \omega \nu$.] Tlie seed of the opiun poppy, commonly cr. $\mu \eta \kappa \omega \nu$.] The seed of the opium maw'bound' (mồ' bound ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Veter. A disease of cattle ing in with this disease ; constipated
mawk (môk), n. [ME. mawhe, madek; cf. Icel. madkr, Dan. maddik, E. mad an earthworm. See mad, n.] A mag mawk'lsh (mok Ish), a. [Orig., maggoty. See mawx.] 1. Sickly; squeamish. Obs.
2. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull. Pope. 3. Marked by sickly sentimentality ; weakly sentimental ; without strength or vigor.

- mawk'ish-1y, adv. - mawirish-ness, $n$ Keats. max-il'la (mak-sil'a), $n . ; p l$. -Lx ( $(\bar{\theta})$. [L., dim. of mala (for maxia) jaw, jawbone.] 1. Anal. \& Zool. In olde usage, a jawbone, either upper or lower; now usually re which usually forms most of the lateral border of the uppe jaw and bears most of the upper teeth (in mammals, al Where, in incors, which are borne by the premaxilla) Where, as in man, the maxilla proper and premaxilla are
united, the term maxilla is often applied to the resulting 2. Zoöl. In most arthropods, one of the paired appendage immediately behind the mandibles, which usually serve a accessory jaws, but may be variously modiled, as in Lepi doptera, where they form the proboscis. There are two pairs in crustaceans and many myriapods; in insecte the are called the labium. The pedipalpi of arachnids are
 Bot. A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids
having fragrant flowers distinguished by the concave lip having fragrant fowers distinguished by the concave lip max'll-la-ry (mak's1-1t-ri), a. [L. maxillaris, fr. maxillo jawbone, jaw.] Anat. \& Zool. Of or pertaining to a max illa; - qualified by inferior when referring to the lower jaw
and often by superior, or more frequently without qualification, when referring to the upper jaw.
marillary artery, Anat., either of the two arteries of the
face. The internal maxillary artery is one of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid. It supplies the deep less closely to this in course and branches is called the in


 pean song throsh The the Euro
 mal. Eng. var. of MAVIS.
maro. vis skate. A large European skate (Raja oxphymeha).
mavte, n. [OF mavitie, mau-
veite, waucastié] = MAUVAS-

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tarnal maxillary veln, and unites with the temporal to form the temporo-maxillary vein. The external maxillary artery is the facial artery. - maxillary nerve, Anat, either of two largest division of the fifth cranial nerve. It arises by a large sensory root from the Gasserian ganglion, which leaves the skull by the foramen ovale and is joined by the jaw and its teeth, parts of the face, tongue, etc. The motor perior maxiluary is the second division of the fifth cranial
nerve. It also arises from the Gasserian nerve. It also arises from the Gasserian ganglion, and is
sensory only, supplying the upper jaw and its teeth, parts of the nose, etc. It leaves the skull by the foramen rotundum max'll-la-ry (mak'sI-lă-ri), n.; pl. -EIEs (-rIz) Anat rior maxillary is the largest bone of the face, and consist of the maxilla proper and premaxilla fused together. With its fellow of the opposite side it forms the lower part of
the face and the hard palate and the foor and outer walls
of the nasal cavity antrum of Highmore. The inferior maxillary is the mandible. $b$ A maxillary nerve or blood vessel.
max-il'h1-ped (măk-811'1-pæd), $n$. $[$ maxilla + L. pes, pedis, foot. 1 Zooll. One of the mouth appendages of Crus tacea, situated next behind the maxillæp. Crabs lobsters,
etc., have three pairs, but many of the lower Crustace have but one pair functioning as mouth parts, the last two
pairs being represented by true legs. - max-ilili-ped'a-ry
(-pax-11'lo-(maxk-silıo-). A combining form indicating con nection with, or relation to, the maxilla or maxille
max-11/lo-pal'a-tal (-pal' $\dot{-}$-tă1), a. Anat. Pertaining to the maxilla and palatine bones. - $n$. An inwardly projecting and extremely variable in size and shape.
maz'lm (mǎk ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{YYm}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ), $n$. [L. maxima (sc. sententia, or a i. e, of the ), the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, greatest, superl. of magnus great: cf. F. maxime. See MAGRITUDE; of. MAXMMUM.] 1. An axiom. Obs
2. A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in in sen. bodying a moral or practical pracept
3. Music. The longest note in medieval use, equal to two longs (three in "perfect" time) or four breves; a large. longs (three in perfect" time) or four breves; a large.
Syn. Aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb. Soe Ariou
max'j-mal (mak'gi-mal), a. [maximum +al.] Highest max't-mal (mak'il-mal), $a$. [ $m a x$.
greatest. - max'l-mal-iy, adv.


 A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs, typifying the family Cochlospermaces, natives of tropical America and Africa The West Indian M. gossypium yields kuteera gum. The genus is of ten known b
max'im-ist, $n$. One who makes or
max'Im-1to (mxk'gim-it), $n$. [After Hudson Maxim,its in ventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, which,
on account of its insensibility to heat and shock, is specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.
 Act of bringiag to a maximum
 crease to the highest degree ; to mannify greatest.] To in maxi-mize, v. $i$. To interpret a doctrine
like, in the broadest or most inclusive sense.
max'l-miz'er ( - miz'êr), $n$. One who maximizes; specif. one who gives the greatest scope to the doctrine of papal infallibility.
 (-mumz). [L., neut. fr. maximus the greatest. See maxgiven case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decre
highest point or degree ;-opposed to minimum.
Good legislationiagthe art of conducting a nation to the maxi-
mum of happineas, and the minimum of misery. P. Colquhoun
2. An upper iimit allowed by law or other authority ; a
maximum price or rate. tains. Sec limIT. b Astron. Of a variable star, the time max't-mum, a. 1. Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; as, a maximum consumption of fuel; maximum pressure; also, greatest or highest al2. Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum; as, a maximum thermometer.
lish physicist.] Elec. The [After James C. Maxwell, Eng C. G. S. line of force. It was adopted of magnetic fiux unit, Paris, 1900


Max'woll's de'mon (marks'welz). Physics. A hypothetica beingof intelligence imagined by J. C. Maxwell to illustrate the limitations of the second law of thermodynamics. The
demon is supposed to be able to watch the separate mole demon is supposed to be able to watch the separate mole-
cules of a gas in their motions and, by opening and closing a door in a partition between two bodies of gas, to pering the passage in one direction of those of high velociry
mit the exclude others, thus bringing about a difference of temperature thers, thus bringing about
Maxwell's law. Physics. The principle that the specific index of refraction. It is a consequence of the electromag netic theory of light, but in practice has many exceptions. Maywell's needle. Mech. A contrivance consisting of a hollow tube into which four equal short pieces of tube It is used esp. as the weight in a simple kind of oscillator Archaic or Scot. \& Dial, Eng.
may, $v$.; pres., sing., Ist \& $3 d$ pers. may, $2 d$ max'zs (māest), MAYst (māst), pl. MAY; pret. might (mit). Infin itive and participles lacking in present use. [AS. pres mog I am able, pret. meahe, ming, an in to m. mogen gan, Run, OM, mugan, magan, Icel. mega, Goth. ma gan, Russ. moch. Cf. Dismay, main strength, meast, $n$.]

1. [v. i.] To have power; to be able ; sometimes specif. to have power to prevent. Obs.
2. As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without 10 , qualifying the sense of another verb by adding that of : a
Ability; competency; - now oftener expressed by can. How may a man, now of tener expressed with idle speech
Be won to spoil the cattle of his healt For what he Ithe king l may do is of two kinds; what he may
do as just. and what he may do as possible b Liberty ; opportunity; permission; possibility ; as, hen may go ; you may be right. It is sometimes used to svoi bluntness in a question or remark. "How old may Phil lis be, you ask." Except in indirect discourse, the preterit indica,
tive might is now rarely used in this sense "he might,"
etc., being now expressed by some such phrase as "it was etc., being now ex pressed by some such phrase as, "it was
possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. Might be, possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. Might be
might do, etc., were formerly used for may have been
done, etc. The subiunctive migh "t done, etc. The subjunctive might, "would be able to,"
would perhaps," is used esp. in the principal clauses of conditional sentences and in conditional statements; as with a little coaxing he might come. It is of ten used col at least apologize
o Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction and the like, the subjunctive might denoting wish withou expectation of fulfillment "May you live happily." Dry den. d Contingency $i$ - used, esp. in clauses of purpose,
result, concession indirect question, in indefinite relative result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relativ clauses, and the hike, to form a periphmastic subjunctive

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may." Wequere the sense, purpose, or policy of a statute reand discretionary force. Syn.-MAY, cAN. So far as can and may come into com parison, cAN expresses ability, whether physical or men if he possibly can; I shall call tomomorrew, if I may; I can" (Emerson); "I am gone into the felds....Re flection, you may come to-morrow" (Shelley). The use of and may emphasize the idea of possibility, this possibility
is usually dependent, in the case of can, upon objective conditions, in the case of may, upon such subjective con tingencies as render a supposition (often nothing more) ad, (Prov. 6. 28, " "Win her consent to you : if any man may,
you may as soon as any "(Shak.) ; it may rain ; he may you may as soon as any"
die. See will, ovaht, cAN
may be, and it may be, are used as equivalent to possibly
perhaps, by chance, peradventure. with, can well berr May (mā), $n$. [F. mai, L. Maius; perh. akin to Maia, a
[Foddess, daughter of Atlas and mother goddess, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Ju
piter.] 1. The fifth month of the year, containing thirty one days. "The flowery May."
3. The early part or springtime of life; prime; heyday.
His 3. [l.c. The Boi. a The hawthorn or its blossoms. b Any spring-blooming spiræa.
4. The inerrymaking of May Day.
5. Short for May examinations, races, etc. Univ. Cant. ma'ya (mä'yä), n. [Skr. măy $\bar{a}$.] Hinduism. Illusion or deception; the physical and sensuous universe conceived as a tissue of deceit, or as mere appearance having no
true reality ; - sometimes personified as a female goddesa or identified with Durga.
Space and time are, as the Gindus declared, the veil of Maya
or fllusion, wherewith the hidden unit of things that , wherewith the hididen unit of things in covered, Bo

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| :---: | :---: |
| jed to some |  |
| rian towers of the |  |
| $x-1 m^{\prime} 1$-ous, $a$. [From L. |  |
| reat Obs. | ma ya ma ya |
| am-lis tic (maticiorm | genus иима. |
| tyk), $a$. Relating to $t$ | Maya arch. |
|  |  |
| ax-tm'l-ty, $n$. The utmost | [ |
| ntity. Oss. |  |
| -1-mua (mak's | yapis) with light rediish wood |
| $\mathrm{x}^{\prime 2}$-mus in mi'ni-mia | used for |
| max 1 -mus in mioni-mis | di |
| 隹 |  |
|  | M |
| Max'wolle equa'tion (maks | ma |
| Iz). Hath. The |  |
| curl $E=\frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial H}{\partial}$, used in the |  |
| ry |  |
|  | may'b |
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| 8y | May butter |
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Ma'ya (mä'yä), n. 1. An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. They inhabit Yucatan, where
at the time of its discovery they had a powerful and wellorganized government. The last of the independent Mayas Were overcome by Mexico only in 1901. 2. The language of the Mayas, still spoken by about

ana.] Bot. A small g. NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] Bot. A small genus of delicate mosslike bog plant regular perianth of three petals and three sepals. M. miregular perianth of the southern United States, the other
 gle genus Mayaca. - ma'ya-ca'ceous

Ma'yan (mä'yăn), a. 1. Designating, or pertaining linguistic stock occupying the Mexican States of Veracrux, Chiapas, Tabasco, campeche, and Yucatan, withether Walt a par of Guatemala and a part of Salvador. The Mayan peoples are dark,
Bhort. and brachycephaic, and at the time of the discovery had attained a higher
grade of culture than any other A merican people They cultivated a varjety of crops,
were expert in the manufacture and dyeing
of coton fabrics, ued cacao as a medium of cotton fabrice, used cacao as a mediug
of exchange, and were worker of pold, silver, and copper. Their architecture com
prised elaborately carved templea and pa prees, and they possessed a superior calen-
dar, and a developed system of hieroglyphic
writing with recordis said to go beck to writing, with
about 000 A .
2. Of or pertaining to the Mayas.
 Mayan arch, or Maya arch. A form of
corbel arch employing regular small Detail from a Ms-
Fan Codex, corbels. May apple. 1. a An American berberidaceous herb
(argophyllum peltatum), which bears when young a single large-fobed peltate leaf, and latert two similar leaves with a single large white flower at their base. The rootstock 2. The swamp apple. may'be (mān ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\mathrm{e}}$ ), adiv. [For it may be.] Perhaps; posei-
bly; peradventure. Maybe the amorous count solicits her.
In a liberal and, mayber somewhat reckless way Tylor.
be, a. Possible; probable, but not sure. Rare. may o, a, Possible ; probable, but not sure add those mapbe years thou hast to live. Dryden may'bo, $n$. Possibility; uncertainty. Rare
May'bird (mātord', $n$. The bobolink o Treech. May'blrd' (mā/burd'), n. a The bobolink. b The knot.
Local, Eastern U. S. © The whimbrel. Local, Eng. d The wood thrush. Jantaica
May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less com-
monly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole. In Germany and Russia May Day has often been attended
 of May Day, once thought to have magical properties.
May duke. [May +3 d duke. Orf. $E$. D] A well-known May'fair' ( $\mathrm{ma}^{\prime}$ 'far $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. A fashionable district in London east of Hyde Park; - so called from an annual fair (abolished 1708) formerly held there in May.
May'flsh' (-fYsh'), $n$. A common American killifish (Fun-
dulus majalis)
May'tlow'or (-flou'er), n. 1. In England, any of several
plants whose flowers appear in May; - chiefly in dial. plants whose flowers appear in May; - chiefly in dial. usage. Specif.: a The hawthorn. b The marsh marigold. C The cuckoo-flower. d The greater stichwort. e The calla lily.
2. The trailing
2. The trailing arbutus. See 4 rbutus. U. S. S.
3. The West Indian fabaceous tree Amerimnon brownei, 3. The West Indian fabaceou.

Which blooms in early spring. Fathers came to the New World in 1620.
May fly. Any of the Ephemerida.
may'hap' (m $\overline{a^{\prime}} / \mathrm{hap} ;$; mā̀'hap), may'hap'pen (hap'n).
adv. [For it may hap.] Perhaps; peradventure. Ar-
chaic or Dial.
May haw. A hawthom (Cratzous astivalis) of the south-
used for jellies and preserves.
may'hem (máhlım), $n$. [The same as naim. See marm.]
Law. The maiming of a person by depriving him of the
use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary. See maim.
May'lng (mārng), $n$. [oftenl. $c$.] The celebrating of May Day "He mether once a-Maying." Russia Milton. May laws. a See Kulturkampr. b In Russia, severe oppressive laws against the Jews, which have given occasion
for great persecution ; so called because they received the areant of the czar in May, 1882, and becau
to the Prussian May laws (see Kuturnampr).


## MAYOCK

1334
maze (māz), v. t.; mazed (mäzd); waz'INe (māz $\operatorname{lng}$ ). [ME. masen. See maze, n.] 1. To stupefy; daze; also, 2. To perplex greatly; to bewilder; amaze. Archaic or $R$. 3. To form a maze of; to make intricate. Obs.
maze, $v . i$. To be bewildered; to wander as in a maze. ma'zer (mā'zẽr), n. [ME. maser, akin to OD. maser excrescence on a maple, OHG. masar, G. maser spot, lcel. mosury
maple : cf. OF. mazre, masre, masdre, madre, of G.orig. Cf maple : cf. OF. mazre, masse, masdre, madre, of G.orig. Cf.
measkes.] 1. A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood, mgastes.] 1. A large drinking bowl orig. of a hard wood, 2. The head; also, a helmet. Obs.
 ma-zout' (mä-zõt ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [Russ. mazul, prob. fr. mazat' to smear, lubricate, as it is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.] A brownish black liquid remaining after the
distillation of benzine and kerosene from Russian petrodistillation of benzine and kerosene f
 community placed under the protection of the Teutonic knights early
ma-zar' (ma-zoor'), Ma-zur/i-an (-zoor 1 -an), $n$. A Pole o a Protestant community of southeastern Prussia, descend
 zōr'ká), n. [Pol. mazurka a womà of the province Mazovia.] a A Polish dance in moderate triple time, in its original form properly for four or eight couples of dancers, often of varied steps and figures. b Music for this dance, or in its rhythm, usually in 3-4 or 3-8 measure, with a strong accent on the second beat. Older examples often have a drone bass. The modern mazurka was
 Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding intricate ; confusing ; perplexing ; embarrassing ; as, mazy error. "To range amid the mazy thicket." Spenser maz'zard (max'ard), $n$. [Orig. uncert.] Any of a race
of cultivated cherry descended from Prunus aviun. The of cultivated cherry descended from Prunus avium. The
fruit is sweet, but small, and the trees are therefore used fruit is sweet, but small, and the
chiefly as stocks for finer varieties.
me (mē), pers. pron. [AS. mē, dat. \& acc. ; akin to mec, acc. only, D. mij, G. mich, Icel. \& Goth. mik, L. me, Gr. $\mu \epsilon$, i $\mu \epsilon$, Skr. $m \bar{a}, m a \bar{a}$. Cf. 2d mine.] The objective case of
$I$ (which see). $M e$ is used :-1. As a dative of indirect object : a In connection with a direct object; as, he gave me money. of As the "ethical" dative, designating the usage : as, "Thested or concerned ; esp, in Elizabethan "He steps me to her trencher." Shak. c In "woe is me!" " me were lief," and similar expressions. Obs. or Archaic. Me rather had my heart might feel your love Shak.
d With the impersonal verbs thinks and seems, now written d With the impersonal verbs thinks and seems, now written
methinks, meseems, it appears to me. © Reflexively; as, methinks, meseems, it appears to me. O Rehexis Shak. 2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; thus, he struck a Sometimes reflexively; as, 1 cross me for a sinner of $m e$ is used for the possessive $m y$ in certain phrases; as, "for the life of me." b Sometimes substantively, as for the ego. Cf. I.
3. Equivint top the inmost Dre behind its veil Hawthorne 3. Equivalent to $I$, esp. after as, than, and as a predicate substantive ; thus, "it is me." [Cf. F. c'est moi.] This use
of $m e$ violates the grammatical rule of construction which calls for a predicate nominative after is and it is now
chiefly colloquial or dialect, but is justified by some good writers as being historically idiouatic.
me'a-ble (médi-b'l), a. [L. meabilis.] Capable of being
mead (mēd), $n$. [ME. mede, AS. meodo ; akin to D. mede, G. met, meth, oHG. metu, milu, Icel. mjöठr, Dan. mï̈l Sw. mjod, Russ. med, Lith. midus, W. nedd, Gr. $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \theta v$ wine, Skr. madhu honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet.] 1. A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc. ; metheglin. Also, one made from manna.
2. A beverage flavored with sirup of sarsaparilla, and often charged with carbonic acid gas.
mead,


## MEADOW SPEAR GRASS

mead'ow ( $\mathrm{m}^{2} \mathrm{~d}^{\prime} \bar{o}$ ), $n$. [AS. m馬dwe, an inflectional form, mow to cut (grass); cf. 2 d mead.] 1. Grass land, esp. a
meld on which grass is grown for hay or level land producing grass which is mown for hay. 2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage neat rivers and in marshy places by the sea; as, the sali mead3. A feeding ground for flsh; as, a cod meadow.
mead'ow, v. $t$. To make a meadow of.
meadow barioy. A Eu(Hordeum pratense) growing in meadows,
where it is a useful pasture grass when
lowed to flower.
mead'owed ( m 厄d ${ }^{\prime}$ ōd), meadow fescue. A tall
European fescue European fescue grass
(Festuct elatior) with broad flat leaves. It is
widely cultivated in both Europed and
America forpermaneut America for permanelt
pasture and hay, It
is sometimes divided pasture and hayetimes divid
into two species, elatior and species, $F$ pratensis,
the former then being called tall febcue, the meadow foxtail. valuable pasture gra
resembling timothy
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { meadow grass. a Any pasture grass of the } & \text { Meadow } \\ \text { genus PoA, esp. Pratensis, so called in Eng. } & \text { Foxtail. }\end{array}$ or Just getrer in the United States. b Any grass of the
genus Pomicularif ; manna grass. genus mave lark. Any of several varieties of an American
 meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus
Microtus and allied genera, as the common American spe-
cies M. pennsylvanicus. See vole. meadow mussel. An American mussel (Modiola plicatula) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in sait marshes.
meadow parsnip. a The cow parsnip. Dial. Eng. © Any
yellow-flowered plant of the enous Thaspium. U. S. yellow-flowered plant of the genus Thaspium. U. S. Ayrus
meadow pea. A wid pea of Europe and Asia (Lathyrus mead
meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United - so called from their growth in fields or meadows. meadow rue. Any plant of the genus Thalictrum; -so caladow saffron. Any melanthace those of rue.
meadow sairro. Any melanthaceous plant of the genus resembling saffron, but with purple flowers. It is also
called autumn crocus, and is frequently cultivated. called autumn crocui, and is frequently cultivated.
meadow sage. A blue-flowered European salvia (Salvia meadow saxifrage. A European saxifrage (Saxifraga gratuluta) with reniform lobed leaves and large white bell
shaped flowers, sometimes double in cultivation. D A Euro pean apiaceous herb (Silrus flavescens) resembling the meadow spear grass. The long manna grass (Panicu-

mead'ow-sweet' (med' ${ }^{\prime}$-swèt'), $n$. a Any plant of the genus Spiræa, esp. S. salicifolia, a common low shrub of white flowers in dense terminal panicles. b Any plant of the closely related genus Filipendula.
mead'ow-y (-1), a. of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow.
mea'ger, mea'gre (iué'gẽr), a. [ME. megre, F. maigre, L. macer; akin to D. \& G. mager, Icel. magr, and prob.
to Gr. $\mu$ akpós long. Cf. Emaciate, maigre.] 1. Destitute to Gr. $\mu$ akpós long. Cf. emaciate, ma
of, or having little, flesh ; thin ; lean.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Meager were his looks: } \\
& \text { Sharp misery had worn him the bones. }
\end{aligned}
$$

8. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren ; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren;
hence, of a literary composition or the like: scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.
His education had been but meager
Motley. 3. Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.
9. = malgre.

Syn, - Lean, lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated, - mea'ger-ly, mea'gre-ly, adv. - mea'ger-ness,
mea'gre-ness, $n$.
 white flesh.

meak'Ing I/ron (mēk/Yng). [Prob. fr. meak a hook.] vessel's seams. D Sometimes, erroneously, a making iron.
meal (mā), n. [ME. mele, As. melu, melo; akin to D. meel, G. mehl, OHG. melo, Icel. mjol, Sw. mjöl, Dan. meel, also to D. malen to grind, G. mahlen, OHG., OS., \&
Goth. malan, Icel. mala, W. malu, L. molere, Gr. $\mu \nu \bar{\eta} \eta$ Goth. malan, Icel. mala, W. malu, L. molere, Gr. $\mu$ id $\eta$
mill, E. mill. Cf. mila, moLd soil, mole an animal, imMOLATR, MOLAR (teeth).] 1 . Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) from beans, peas, etc. ; sometimes, any flour, esp. if coarse. 2. A powder made by grinding, etc.; as, alum meal; linseed meal, also, a powdery substance resembling meal. 3. Mold; earth. Obs.

Cold meal is my covering o'er. Old Ballad meal, v.t.; mbaled (mēld); mkai'iva. 1. To sprinkle with or as with meal.
2. To pulverize
2. To pulverize ; as, mealed powder.
meal, v. i. To yield, or to becone, meal.
meal, $n$. ME. mel, mele, AS. mexl measure, mark, sign,
appointed time, a meal, akin to D maal time, meal, appointed time, a meal, akin to D. maal time, meal, G. mal mēl time, and E. measure. See mEasure; cf. precemral.] 1. A measure. Obs. appetite ; the quantity usually so taken at one time; repast also, act or time of eating a meal; as, during the meal. 3. Act or time of milking ; yield at a milking. Dial. Eng.
meal, v. $i$ de $t$. To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed. meal, v. i. \& $t$. To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed.

- meal. [AS. $-m \bar{æ} l u m$, orig. dat. pl. of $m \overline{\mathscr{X}} l$ measure. See mbal repast.] A suffix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in forwing adverbs, and signifying the measure
or portion taken at one time; as in piecemeal, and in obs. or portion taken at one time; as in piecemeal, and in obs
words, as cupmeal, littlemeal, footmeal, heapmeal, etc. meal beetle. The adult of the meal worm.
meal'les (mèlrza, n. pl.; sing. meale. [Cape D. milje,
fr. Pg. milho waize, L. miliun millet. Oxf. E.D. Cf. milfr. Pg. Milho waize, L. miliun millet. Oxf. E. D. Cf. mil
 scalo insects of the genus Daciylopius, esp.
D. adonidum (s lzo called pear blight) and D. citri, covered with a white powderlike substance. They are pests of various fruit trees
and in greerihouses. - m. redpoll. See REDand in greerhouses. - m. redpoll. See REDcolicroot, Aletris farinosa.- m. tree, the Eu: roperan wayfaring tree. Dial. Eng.
meal'y -mouthed
(m $\overline{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{mou}$
 sible; affectedly or timidiy delicate of speech; unwilling to tell the truthin plain
language. "Mealy-mouthed philanthropies." Tennyson.

2. Having a zone of white behind a black muzzle; - said of cattle and horses.
mean (mēn), v. $\&$. ; pret. \& $p . p$. MRANT
$($ ment $) ; p . p r . \&$ v. $n$. MEAN'ING. [ME.

(mant) ; p. pr. \& vb. $n$. MEAN'ING. ME. Mealy Buge on
menen, AS. mexnan to recite, tell, inter plant. N\& wish ; akin to OS. ménian to have in mind,
mean, D. meenen, G. meinen, OHG. meinan, Icel. meina, Sw. mena, Dan. mene, and perh. to E. mind. See MiND.] 1. To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to
intend; purpose; design; as, houses are meant for use; intend; purpose; design; as, houses are meant
Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good. 20
3. To have in mind as the object, application, signification or the like, of any expression or symbol; to intend to con vey as the significance of; hence, to signify; import; de-
note; as, to say what one means; the words do not really note; as, to say what one means; the words do
4. To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like) ; as, his criticism is not meant for me ; this parcel is meant for her.
5. To bear in mind; remember. Obs.
6. To say ; tell ; mention. Obs.
to mean bualneas, to be in earnest. Colloq.
mean, $v, i$. 1. To have a purpose or intention. Rare, ex cept in the phrase to mean well, or ill.
7. To hold the opinion (that); to think ;
8. To have thought or reason ; to think.

A mind that should not mean is a contradiction in terms.
4. To remember. Obs.
5. To talk
5. To talk; speak; tell. obs.
mean (mēn), a.; MEAN'ER (-ër); MRAN'EST. [ME. mene, AS. gemळ̄ene common, general; akin to D. gemeen, G. ge mein, Goth. gamidins, and L. communis.

1. Held or done in common. Obs. or Dial.
2. Destitute of distinction or eminence ; common; low humble. "Of mean parentage." Sir P. Sidney. 3. Destitute of power or acumen; ordinary ; inferior as, a man of mean intelligence.
3. Of little value or account; of poor or inferior quality worthy of little or no regard; shabby ; contemptible;
de日picable. "A citizen of no mean city." Acts xxi. 39 . detpicable. "A citizen of no mean city," Acts xxi. 39 ,
ng F In this sense mean is now rare except with no, when the 5. Wanting
destitute of dignity of mind ; low-minded; ignoble ; base of honor; spiritless; as, a mean motive
Can you imagine I so mean could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love $\quad$ Dryden. 6. Penurious; stingy; close-fisted; as, mean hospitality 7. a Characterizing petty selfishness or malice; con Cé:loq. U.S. B Ashamed; uncomfortable; "small ; as, to feel mean. Colloq., U.S. generate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial; spiritless, grovel ing, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despi mean, a. ME. mene, OF meiien. F moyen,
anus that is in the middle, fr. medius; akin to E. mid See mid ; cf. median.] 1. Occupying a middle position occurring between the limits or extremes; intermediate specif. : a Intermediate in space; as, earth mean between heaven and hell. Obs. b Intermediate in order, rank, or status; as, the mean term of a syllogism. c Intermedi ate in time; as, in the mean time ; meanwhile; also, for merly, mean space, season, etc. d Intermediate or degree ; as, to pursue a mean course in politics.
4. Occupying a position about midway between ext near the average or norm; as, of a mean stature 3. Of a moderate degree of excellence ; middling ; mediocre; ordinary.
According to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. Milton. 4. Math. Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation such that, value; as, meandistance; mean motion; mean solar day 5. Serving as a means; intermediary. Obs.
5. Serving as a mean.
mean anomaly. See anomaly. - m. calorie. See calorie.-
m . clef, Muste, the C clef, as used for the mean, or middle voices. - m. curvature (of a surface at a point), the sum of the curvatures of its principal normal sections through the
point. -m. distance (of a planet from the sun), Astron point. -m. aistance of a planet from the sun), Astron.,
the average of the distances throughout one revolution
of the planet, equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit. of the planet, equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit.
m. error. a The average error of a number of observa-
tions, found by taking the mean value of the positive and


the geometric mean. - mean spheroid, Phys. Geog., the imaginary spheroid which comindes most nearly with to which trigonometrical surveys are referred. It is com monly assumed to be a spheroid of revolution, but it may
have three unequal axes. - m.-square error, the error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the er rors; - called also, esp. by European writers, hean error -m. aun, a fictitious sun supposed to move uniformly in the equator so as to be on the meridian each day at mean noon. -mo time, time as measured by the apparent west actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis; the hour angle (west) of the mean sun.-m. time clock. See Astronomical clock a.-m. tone, Musie
the standard interval on which was based the system of tuning in vogue before the adoption of equal tempera ment. See TEMPERAMENT. A m. Way. a A course chosen as a means to an end. Obs. b A middle course; via media. 0 Meantime. Obs. d In the mean way, in
mean (mēn), $n$. 1. Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary, as a step, stage, connection, etc. Hence, widh out any mean, without intermediate steps; directly. Obs.

So do I Wibh the crown, being so far off;
2. The middle point, or that which is at or near the mid 2. The mit poen, degree, etc.; as, the golden mean ; hence: medium; absence of extremes or excess; moderation ; measure.
There is a mean in all thinge. 3. Music. a A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediat between the soprano and bass; a middle part. Obs. Shak b The alto of a set of viols. Obs. c The second string 4. Malh. A quantity having an intermediate value 4. Nalh. A quantity having an intermediate value beit expresses the mean value. Usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the one simple average called arthmetica mean) formed by adding the quantities together in any order and dividing by their number a geometrical mean
is the square root of the product of the quantities, or, in is the square root of the product of the quantities
general, the $n$th root of the product of $a$ factors. 5. Meantime ; meanwhile. Obs. 6. A hediator; intercessor; go-between; also, media tion;-sometimes in pl. form with sing. sense. Obs. 7. That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or co agent; instrument; - now usually in the pl. form, means with sing. sense and construction.
Their virtuous conversation was a
sion of thrtuous conversation was a mean to work the conver-
the heathen to Christ.
By this means he had them more at vantage. Hooker.
Bacon. 8. Favorable condition ; opportunity ; pl., terms. Obs. 9. pl. Resources; property, revenue, or the like, con mentality at command; disposable force or substance. Your means are very slender, and your waste ingreat Shak.
by all meana, certainly ; without fail ; as, go, by all means. -by any meann, in any way; possibly; at all. - by no means, or by no manner of meana, not at all ; cer--by no moans, or by no manner
tainly not; not in any degree.
The wine on this side... is $b$
The wine on this side $\%$ is by no means so good. Addison

- means of graco, means of securing knowledge of God, or (mod, as the preaching of the gospel, etc. Phrygia proverbial for its windingander, orig., a river in méandre.] 1. A turn or winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding path or course; a labyrinth or maze;-usually in $p l$. 2. A tortuous or intricate movement or journeying. 3. A fret; fretwork.
me-an'der, v. i.; ME-AN'DRRED (-dẽrd); ME-AN'DER-INe. 1. To wind or turn in a co

Five miles meandering with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran. Coleridge. 2. To wander aimlessly or listlessly
me-an'der, v. $t$. To wind, turn, or twist; to make flexuous; also, to entangle, as in a labyrinth. Rare.
meander belt. Phys. Geog. That part of a valley flat, or meander belt. Phys. Geog. That part of a valley fat, or bottom, across which a str
time to time, esp. in flood.
meander line. Surv. A surveyed line, usually irregular, not a boundary line, esp. one following approximately the
outline of a plot of land with inaccessible boundaries. me-an'drous (mè-an'drŭs), $a$. Winding; fexuous. mean'ing (mennéng), $n$. 1. That which is meant or intended; intent ; purpose; aim ; object ; as, a mischievous meaning was apparent.
2. That which is, or is intended to be, signified or denoted by act or language; signification; sense ; import; as, the by act or language; signification; sense; im.
meaning of a phrase; you miss my meaning.
meaning of a phrase; you miss my meaning.
3. Hence, sense; significance; as, a look full of meaning. 4. Remembrance; also, mention; - in to hate, or make, meaning. Obs.
5. Knowledge; understanding. Obs.
Syn.- MEANINQ, sENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURport, import. Meaning, the general term is that which
a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or ina thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is designed or inplain meaning" (Shal.); "What's your dark meaning, mouse, of this light word?" (id.) "Who, Wow to sense, now nonsense leaning, means not, but blunders round a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with
the smallest symptom of meaning (Goldsmith). SENSE, as the smallest symptom of meaning" (Goldsmith). SENBE, as
here compared (see sENSE, REAson), suggests esp. a particu-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cf Moan 1 Obs or | a. [L. Maeandrius.] |
| 践t: complain ; bemoan. b To | meandering. ${ }_{\text {mear }}$ dri-cal-ly |
| ty. e To complain of; resen | adv. Meandering |
| d To present re a complaint. | mo-an'dri-form |
| mean, $n$. A lamentio compla | ing a winding fo |
| mean, adv. 1. Meanly Obs. | Zöl. |
| 2. In a petty or contemptible | me-an'drite (me |
| T, | One of the Mæan |
| a, 12). Collog. or Mlit., U. S , | me-an'dry, a. Mea |
|  | meane + Miss. |
| Comparatively less. c Inter- |  |
| mean, \%, $t$ [Cf. OF. moiener | m |
|  |  |
| o mediate. Obs. | mea |
| $d v$. of mean- |  |


 Greeks and Romans understood" (Sluift); "She © speaks things a . that carry but half sense " (Shak.). of a word, symbol, or character; siosificance is meaning
(often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, If find it very ' $\dot{\text { and }}$ interesting to krow the signification of names, and had written to ask him foundation of peace;' either meaning is beautiful", (the Arnold): "The name of Weir had from old a special significance for Stevenson's imagination" (Colvin); "The
Rubicon . . Was a very insignificant stream to look at, its significance lay entirely in certain invisible conditions; aeaning. Import sometimes denotes little more than here used in. its secondary meaning, as, but in its origistories lay concealed' a mystic sense" (Cowper). More frequently import implies great or momentous signifcance; as, "There was infinite import in the question alike ior her and him (Stevenson. Purport in meaning esp. in the sense of drift or general tenor; as, Though general purport of the vision, yat . . . all the rest had and upshot of war?" (Carlyle). See signipicant.
meanting (mēn'Yng), p. a. Intending; purposing ; also,
mean'ly adv.
specif, adv. [From mean low.] In a mean manner ; While the heaven-born child
In an inferior or wrapt in the rude manger lies. Milton. reanly equipped. in arent manner, bady; as, troops with the aecription of meanness ; shabbily; ignobly; onenerously; as, to think meanly of one. ignobly; unWould you meanly thus rely

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Onold you meanly thus rely } \\
& \text { On power you know I mutat }
\end{aligned}
$$

mean/ly, adv. [From meAn middle.] Moderately; Prior. ably ; fairly well ; also, only moderately; slightly. Not meanly proud of two such boy
A mater Obs.
Ascham.
Shat.
mean'ness, $n$. 1. Condition or quality of being mean ; inferiority; lowliness; baseness; sordidness; stin
2. A mean act ; as, to be guilty of a meanness.
mean'ness, $n$. Quality or state of being mean, or between
two extremes, as of temperature. mean'-spir'it-ed, $a$. Of a mean spirit ; base; groveling. - mean'-spir'it-ed-ness, $n$.
mean'time ${ }^{\prime}$ (mēn'tim $)$, adv. In the intervening time;
during the interval ; at the same time. during the interval ; at the same time.
for the time being; also, for the interim. - in meantime, During the intervening, fime the at the same time. bit at
the same time nevertheless. mean'tone' (mēn'tōn'), a. Pertaining to or designating the mean tone; mesotonic ; as, the meantone system. mea'sles (méra'lz), n.; pl. in form, but used as singular
in senses 1, 2, \& 3. [ME. masel, pl. maseles, mesel (prob. due to influence of mesel leper, leprous) ; akin to D. mazelen, G. masern, pl., and E. mazer, and orig. meaning, zelen, G. masern, pl., and E. mazer, and orig. meaning, disorder, commencing with catarrial symptoms, as coryza, conjunctivitis, and cough, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly
raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubeola. b With qualiner, any of various
eruptive diseases; as, German measles, or rubella.
Veter. A disease of cattle and of swine.
3. A disease of trees. Obs.
4. [See measles a disease of swine.] pl. The larve, or worm in the cysticercus, or bladder-worm, stage, when contained in the flesh of certain animals. Beef measles are chiefly caused by the larve of Tenia saginata; pork nea-
sles chiefly by those of $T$. solium, which is more to man. The larve in measiy meat are killed by cooking, salting, or long-continued cold storage.
mea'sly ( $\mathrm{m} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{zif}$ ), a. 1. Infected with measles
2. [See measles a disease of swine.] Containing larval p.
meas'ur-a-ble (mezh ${ }^{\prime} 1$
meas/ur-a-ble (mězh'tur- $\dot{a}$-b'l), a. [F. mesurable, L. mensurabilis. See neasure; cf. mensurable.] 1. Moderate;
temperate; not excessive. Obs. or $R$. 2. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration 3. Metrical ; rhythmical. Obs.
meas'ur-a-bil'ty (-brl/-tí), meas'ur-a-ble-ness, $n$. meas'ur-a-bly, adv.
et do it measurably, as it becometh Christians. Latımer.
meas'ure (mezh'tr; 250), $n$. [ME. mesure, F. mesure, L . mensura, fr. metiri, mensus, to measure ; akin to metrum poetical measure, Gr. $\mu$ étpov, E. meier. Cf. immense, ensuration.] 1. Act or procebs of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, aished trom a act of measuring something
guished from weighing) ; measurement. vessel of known capacity, or the like, for measuring dimensions or volume.
3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; as, to toke one
a coat; to give full, good, or short measure.
4. A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume; as, the weights and meastres of the Romans; specif., a particular unit. In the English Bible several different ancient units are translated by this word.

5. Hence, any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion; gauge; as, man is the measure of all things; a rule or
also, Obs., an estimate; opinion.
also, Still make themselves the measure of mankind. Pope 6. A system of measurement, usually comprising several simply related units; as, long measure; board measure. 7. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: a Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds; due portion or proportion; adequate or fitting amount or degree ; often, not undue portion ; due restraint or limita-
tion; moderation; - esp. in the phrases in measure measure; without, or beyond, measure; etc.
measure; winhout, or beyond, measure, etc.
Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth withou
mecsure. b Determined extent, not to be exceeded; prescribed limit allotted share ; as, to give measures or bounds; to know no measure; as, the measure of one's days.
measure of indulgence is due quantity (of something) ; as, a measure at fault; specif., a degree of punishment ; as, to

> measure at fault ; sp guffer hard measure.
9. Regulated division of movement: a Dancing. A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the and stately dance, like the minuet. b Music. (1) The group or grouping of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or reste between two adjacent bars. The meter or
kind of measure used throughout a piece is indicated by the kind of measure used throughout a piece is indicated by the
time signature. See time, 13 a. (2) = tempo. Rare. c Pros. (1) The ordering of verse rhythm by combining its unacces into groupsthe (2) Rhythm, as so ordered; meter. (3) A metrical unit, as a foot or dipody, used to determine the length of a colon, period, or line.
10. A tune; melody. Poetic.
10. A tune; melody. Poetic.
11. Arith. A number contained in a given number a num ber of times without a remainder; as in the phrases, the 12. A step or definite greatest common measure, etc.
12. A step or definite part of a progressive course or pol icy; a means to an end; an act designed for the accom-
plishment of an object; specif., a legislative enactment as, political measures; an ineffcient measure.
13. Print. The width of a column or page.
14. pl. Geol. Beds or strata; as, coal measures.
15. Fencing. The limit of distance at which one opponent can reach the other by lunging.
mbasure-and-a-halr door, Arch., a door with molding on one
side only. measure of a linear assemblage, Math., the total length of a denumerable infinity of intervals not overlap ping, but containing all the points of an assemblage.

## TABLE OF MEASILRES.

Nort. The British bushel is the imperial bushel of 2218.2 of 2150.4 cu . in. The wine gallon, or U. S. gallon, contain 231 cu. in.; the British, or imperial, gallon is almost exactly $1 / 5$ larger. In the first column of equivalents, where
two values are given, one in roman and the other in talic type, that in the roman type is the value for the United
States; that in the italic, for Great Britain. Where only roman type is used it indicates that the equivalent has the same value in both countries.

| name. | place, equivalents, | equivalests. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U. S.: Britesh. | Metric. |
| aam | Duteh, | $30-42$ wine gal. | 1. |
| ${ }_{\text {acman }}^{\text {abdat }}$ | Egypt ${ }^{\text {Anceece }}$ | $1,74,8 \mathrm{in}$. | . |
| acana | Anc. Greece | 10 ft . |  |
| acetabulum | Anc.Rome: $1 / 4$ hemina | . 06 dry qt. | 071. |
| achane | Anc. Persia and Boeotia | 66 bu.: 64 | 301. |
| ac | Gt. Britain. U.S., etc.* | 43,5 | eB |
| acre fo | Irrication en | 43,500 |  |
| acre inch | Irrigration engin. | 3.630 cu . ft. | 102.7 cu.m. |
| actus | Anc. Rome: 12 decempeda | 38.8 yd. | $3 \% .5 \mathrm{~m}$. |
| actue major | Anc. Rome | 0.31 acre | 12.6ares |
| actus eimplex | Anc. Rome | . $2 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{yd}$. | $42 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| adoulie | Bombay : $1 / 16$ parah | 3/4 pk. | - 1 |
| ady | Malabar | 10.46 in. | . |
| ${ }_{\text {anm }}^{\text {alen }}$ | AAM, |  |  |
| alen | Denmark: 2 fod | 24.7 | 62.76 cm . |
| alen | Sweden : 2 fot | 23.4 | 39,4 4 cm |
| alen | Norway : 2 fot | 24.7 |  |
| almu | Turkey, Lisbo | 232 | 2301. |
|  | Portugal, Brazil * | 384 bu.: . 372 |  |
| alquerier alquier 1 |  |  | . 22. |
| amphora | Anc. Greece | 10.26 gal : 12 | 38.81 |
| amphora | Anc. Rome | ctgal. | 25.91. |
| amunam. | Ceylon: 8 parahs | 5.8 bu. : 5.6 | 203 |
| anchor | Var. of Anter, |  |  |
| anda | r. of endaze. |  |  |
| anker | Duteh, etc. : $1 / 4$ aam | 9-10.s wine gal. | $34-401$. |
| anome | Ceylon | 5.64 bu. : 5.59 | 203.21. |
| antal | Hungary : for wine | 14.3 ral ; 11.9 | c. 541. |
| mpatan | Philippines: $1 / 4$ chupa | 0.17 dry pt. | $94 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{cm}$. |
|  | Var. of arsheen. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ardeb, ardab are | Egypt, etc. : varying* Metric systen** | 4 qt to 8 bu. $119.6 \mathrm{\varepsilon q} . \mathrm{yd} .$ | $\begin{gathered} 4-280 \mathrm{l} . \\ 100 \mathrm{sq.} \mathrm{~m} . \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | 0.84 acre |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Franc } \\ & \text { old } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| arroba | Spain, Portugal, etc.* | 4.26 gal. : $3.55{ }^{3}$ | 16.14 |
| arsheen, ar- | Turkey, Ruscia, etc.* |  |  |
| artaba | Persia | 1.85 bu. : 1.79 | 65.21. |


| Na | place, equivalents, етс. | equivalents. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U. S.: | Metri |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Sc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | S |  |  |
| azumbre |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| backu |  |  |  |
|  | Philippines: $\mathbf{1 / 1 0}$ quinon |  |  |
| bamboo bandle bara barll barile, -ril ${ }^{4}$ barleycorn barr gallon barre berrel bulk |  |  | 0.6 met |
|  | Irelan |  |  |
|  | Mexico, Arg. Rep. <br> Greece, Italy, etc. <br> English : old* <br> Britain : for milk <br> Sce Vocab. <br> Freight capacity : 1/8 <br> ton |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| baryd bath; bemar ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Arab: 4 farsakh <br> Hebrew : $1 / 10$ kor |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Anc. Greece: about <br> 21/2 pous <br> Turkey : old <br> India |  |  |
| berri blghs |  |  | 1.744 km |
| board foot | For lumb |  |  |
| boccale |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| bochka bodge boisseall bolsseau boll boo botella botatylka bovate | Russia : 40 vedros <br> England: obs. Belgium <br> France: varying* Scotch : $1 / 16$ chalder* Japan: = BU. Salvador : liquid Russia: wine <br> Early Eng. ; 1/a carucate.* |  |  |
|  |  | peck (? 1.65 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| braça braza braza bu, boo bu, boo bunder | cate.* Portugal, Brazil |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 48 |  |
|  |  | 0.0 .12 in . |  |
|  |  | 3.9338 aq. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { buahel } \\ & \text { butt } \end{aligned}$ | U. S. (Winchester)* See Vocab. |  |  |
|  | Hebrew : 4 logs : dry $\{$ |  |  |
| caballeria caballeria cabán, caván |  |  |  |
|  | Cuba* <br> Porto Rico** <br> Philippines : 25 gantas | 1,4.4. |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| cable's length <br> cabot <br> cade <br> caffliso <br> caffiso <br> cafiz <br> cahiz, cafiz | Naut. 100-120 fathoms* <br> Channel Islazds <br> For herrings : otes.* <br> Sicily : for oil <br> Malta : for oil <br> Tunis: lif whibag* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { gas }}{\text { Sain }}$ - dry : 12 tane- | c. 4 bue $: 18.3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| canada canada cenna | Lisbon: $1 / 12$ almude Rio Janeiro : liquid Italy |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.97 \mathrm{qt} ; 2.47 \\ & \mathrm{t} \cdot 3 \text { in. } 9 \mathrm{yt} . \mathrm{cos} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| cántara Cape foot ${ }^{8}$ carga carucate | Sp |  |  |
|  |  | $23.9-36.2 \mathrm{gal} \mathrm{Br} \text {. }$ |  |
|  | Spain: d |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | = KASSABAH. <br> Var. of caban, above. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| cevan camney, -ny celemin | Madrab |  |  |
| celemin <br> celemin centaro | Spain <br> Porto Rico |  |  |
|  | Central A merica | 4.26 gal. : 3.55 | 免 |
| centaro centiare, -ar |  | - |  |
| centiare, -ar centiliter centimeter centimeter |  | flu |  |
|  | Metric system Metric system | 55 Bq . in. |  |
| centimeter (sq.) | Metric system |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| centis |  |  |  |
|  | Gt. Britail |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | 4.046 ar |
| chaldron, der | Enylan | 88.64 cu |  |
|  | China | 11 ft |  |
|  | Russia | 0.26 pt . | 0.12 |
| chetverik | Russia : $1 / \mathrm{s}$ chet | 2.18 pk . |  |
|  | Russia: 8 chety | 5 bu. | ${ }_{2}^{2.098}$ |
|  | China | 162/: | ${ }_{6}^{65.744} \mathrm{~h}$ |
|  | Chi | 121 | $11.24 \mathrm{sq}, \mathrm{m}$ |
|  | Jap | 119.3 y | 109 |
| cho | A | 2.45 acres | . 16 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| chopine | Prilio | 1.06 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Philip }}$ | dry q t. | ${ }_{7} 37$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Sing }}^{\text {Sing }}$ |  |  |
|  | Pers |  |  |
| conglus | Gt. Britain <br> Scot. : = LIPPIE <br> Var. of ков. <br> For wood, etc.* <br> Var. of kos. <br> India <br> Variants of motyle. | . 85 gal : .71 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { comb } \\ & \text { cop } \\ & \text { cor } \\ & \text { cord } \\ & \text { coss } \\ & \text { cotta, cottan } \\ & \text { cotul, cotyla, } \\ & \text { cotyle } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris.
6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. and used eap. in the treaty ports. 8 In the usage of the Surveyor-general's office, foot means the Cape foot except where the * Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

| m |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| boundary, to hound. Archaic | meisa a framefor carrying on the | mearsle, $a$. Measly ;-raid of | mea' |
| Me-a'rah (me-á'rà). Bib. | ure for dry things, Icel. meiss a | mea'slo (mé'z'l), v.t. To cause | dewe, OF. mais |
| eare. + mare ; mere, water | wooden box, basket; or perh. | measles in. Rare. [(in sense 4). | house of God.] |
| pas. Abhr. Measur | the E. word is fr. Scand. A | mea/ Ble, $n$., sing of measces | poorhouse. Obs. |
| ease. | unit employed in counting fish, | mea'sled (méz'ld).a. Infected | mes |
|  | usually five hundreds (the | or spotted with measles, as pork. |  |
| mitigate ; apper | - |  | P |
| cot. \& Dial. Eng | ). | mi | ' |
| aise a receptacle for herr |  |  | [Cf. F. mesur ship's cargo. |

 $\|$ Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + oomblned with. - equals.


[^1]



 measure, $n$.] 1. To limit; regulate. Obs
2. To compute or ascertain the extent, degree, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a rule or standard; to take

Great are tby works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power? what thought can measure thee? Milton. 3. To allot or distribute by measure ; to set off or apart by measure; --often with out or off.
measured to you agnin.
4. To determine or lay off in measuring ; as, to measure out a given distance; to measure a hundred yards.
6. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To meakure kingdoms with his fecble steps. Shak.
6. To mark the bounds or limits of
7. To serve as the measure of ; as, the thermometer measures changes of temperature
8. To adjust to a standard; to bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to measure one's skill with a rival. 9. To adjust by a rule or standard ; to estimate with reference to a standard or measure.

Measure your desires by your fortunes. Jer. Taylor.

## 

 meas ure-1y,ate moderately
maisurang point.
nance. A rod of
measuring point of Chiefly
nance. $A$ rod or wood $w$
metal points at the interior measuremends.
moat. すberctial. Eng. ver. of
Tha. Eng. v8r. of
To supply with,
food to feed;
fot. s Dial. Eng.

10. To express in measures, or meter. Obs.
to measure one's length. to stretch out to one's length, as by to m . gwords , lit., to compare the length of swords, as for to m. swords, lit., to compare the length
meas'ure (mezh'ur), v.i. 1. To take or make a measurement or measurements; to measure something.
2. To result, or turn out, on being measured, esp. in respect of length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or the like, according to a standard; as, the cloth measured three fourths of a yard; the two pieces measure equally. Also, 3. To give or allot measure
meas'ured (-urd), p.a. 1. Regulated or determined by
a standard; hence, equal; uniform; graduated; limited; a standard; hence, equal; uniform; graduated; limited; moderated; as, he walked with measured steps; calculated; deliberated; as, he spoke in no measured terms.
2. Metrical; rhythmical.
measured mustc. - mear adp. meas'ured-ness, $n$.

- meas'ure-less, $a$. Without measure ; unlimited ; immeasur-able.- meas'ure-less-Iy, adv. - Ineas'ure-Iess-ness, $n$.
Syn.-Boundless, limitiess, endless, unbounded, unlimited, vast, immense, infinite, immeasurable. meas'ure-ment (nezzh'tır-mĕnt), $n$. 1. Act or result of
measuring something; mensuration ; specif., Malh. the measuring something; mensuration; specif., Math., the
 - NESS,
meat'
meas
mat


An instrument designed to be


correlation with numbers of entities that are other than numbers or aggregates.
quantasurement. . consists in the comparison of any concrete suantected as a unit. Measurement is the equation of any whole, by comparison, to
a numerical aggregate of determinate parts.
B. Bosanquet. 2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascer tained by measuring; as, its measurement is five acres.

3. A system of measures.
measurement cargo or goods. Naut. Cargo, or goods,
so light and bulky that they are charged for carriage, or limited in amount, by their bulk and not by their weight whose orcupation or duty is to measure commarditis on market.
4. An implement that measures, as a gauge.
5. A measuring worm.
meas'ur-ing, $p$ pr. \& $\& v b . n$. of measure.
ly equal to another that the result must be determined by measuring; hence, a question in doubt; a close thing. m. faucet, a faucet which permits only a given quantity of
liquid to pass each time it is opened, or one by means of which the liquid which passes can be measured. - m. glasa graduated medicine or dispensing glass.-m. machine,
Mach., an apparatus for measuring comparatively large
 pieces of work held between two jaws one of which is ad
justable. Measuring machines are commonly made to read to the ten-thousandth of an inch. $-m$. wheel, a kind of
odometer or perambulator. $m$. worm, the larva of any odometer, or perambulator. - $m$. worm, the larva of any
geometrid moth. See Grometridm. meat (mēt), $n$. [ME. mete, AS. mete; akin to OS. mat, mats mats, and perh. to D. met hashed meat, G. mettwurst sa general ; anyst fruit, mate a companione either by man o beast ; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything as, the meat of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.
seed, . . to you it shall be for meat. 2. An article of food; a "dish." Obs
6. The flesh of animals used as food; as, a hreakfast of bread and fruit without meat; specif., flesh (= Flesh, $n$. 2), as distinguished from fish or fowl
7. Hunting. Animals as a source of flesh food ; quarry. 6. A meal; specif, dinner; the chief meal. Obs., except in the phrases at, bejore, or ajter meal, ete.
meat'ed (mēt'ed - - id; 151) , $a$. 1. Fed; fattened obs 2. Having (such) meat; - used chiefly in composition. me-at'o-tome (net-at'o-tōm; mè- $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ 'tō-), n. [meatus -tome.] Surg. An instrument for cutting into the urethra

 natumal passage or canal. $b$ The opening of such a passage.
 Gr, akovatioós], Anat, the auditory meatus. - meatuses of the nose, irregular longitudinal channels or passages nasal cavity. The superior, middele, and inferior meatuses
 meat'y (mētri), $a . ;$ meat $^{\prime}$ I-ER (-1-er) ; MEATI-ESt. Abound ing in, or resenibling, meat; hence, pithy.
Mec'ca (měk' $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. An Arabian city, birthplace of Mohammed and holy city of the Moslems (cr. CaABA); hence a place esteemed as the goal of a pilgrimage.- Mecea bal Mećcan (-ăn), $a$. Of or pertaining to Mecca. - $n$. An in habitant of Mecca
me-chan'lc (mè-kan Tk), a. [L. mechanicus, Gr. $\mu \eta \chi_{\text {aviкós, }}$ fr. unरavi a machine: cf. F. mecanique. See machina.
8. Pertaining to manual labor ; involving manual skill; as, the mechanic arts.
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. Shat 3. Hence, rude; common; vulgar; base. Obs

Demake a god, a hero, or a king
Deacend to a mechanic dialect.
Rnsomon 4. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; like a machine or machinery; following, or constructed on, the principles of mechanics; mechanical 5. Having an aptitude for mechanics ; inventive. Obs. me-chan'ic, n. [Cf. F. mécanique mechanics. See Mrchanic, a.] 1. Art or application of handicraft or of the laws of force and motion; also, any mechanical art. Obs. 2. [Cf. OF. mecanique.] One who practices any mechanic art; one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting ma
terials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure terials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure,
machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools or in machine, or other object, requiring the
3. A low, vulgar, or base-born fellow. Obs
me-chan'l-cal (-1-k $\widetilde{\alpha} 1$ ), a. [See mechanic, a.] 1. Of, pert to, or concerned with, manual labor ; engaged in manua labor; of the artisan class; hence, Obs., vulgar; common anism ; made or formed by a machine or with toels; as mechanical precision; mechanical products.


3. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or omotion; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; as, me.
mechanical verses; mechanical service.
4. Automatic (more or less); as, a mechanical telegraph or telephone. Cf. hechanical stoker.
clanics, or the laws of motion; pertaining to the cu, tive relations of force and matter, as distinguished from mental, vital, chemical, etc.; as, mechanical principles; mechanical theory; mechanical deposits.
We are accustomed to think of
We are accustomed to think of mecilianical $l$ determination as a
resultant of any de facto combrination of forces.
B. Bosanquet. 6. Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc. ; approximate empirical. Cf. ©
"resistance" to the "power," in a machine (equal to the inverse ratio of their virtual velocities). - m. astronomy,
the application of mechanical and mathematical princi ples to account for and predict the motions of the heav-
only bodies ; gravitational astronomy; formerly called physical astronomy. - m. constraction. See ogoMETRICAL
construction. m. curve, Mait., a transcendental cury Obs. - m . equilyalent of heat, the relation between the values mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water one degree. It was equivalent, and represented by the symbol J. According pressed in joules per calorie between $0^{\circ}$ and $10 \omega^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (mean) to 426 kilogram meters on the centigrade scale, or 777 foot pounds on the Fahrenheit scale; that is, the heat required
to raise the temperanter of a pound of water one degree
Fahrenheit would, if it could be transiormed without loss, raise the same amount of water to a height of 777 feet.
$m$. hyatereant, Mech., a phenomenon, resembling magnetic m. hyterosit, Sfec $c$, a phenomenon, resembling magnetic resulting in less energy being given out by the body in re-
covery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a covery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a
silight temporary set. - m. Inypiration. Theol. Sei Inspira
 appliances. - m. misture. Physics \& chem. See mixTURE. - mp philoopphy; a system of metaphysics. which employs
only the principles of mechanics to explain known phe nomena.-m. power, Mech., any of the various simple ma-
chines, formerly supposed to be the elements from which more complex machines are built up. See sim PLE MACHNE -my. quadrature, Astron. approximative quadrature eifected enough to be treated as rectilinear; integration by a simi
lar method. -m , solution, Muth., a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical. as by means of the ruler and cormpasses, or other instruments.
m. tuoter. Mach., an apparatus for feeding fuel to and stok m. ntoker, Mach, anapparatus for feeding fuel to and stok as a supporting framework in plants, as scelerenchyma, collenchyma, various portions of the vascular system, etc
See pARRNCHYMA, PRosRNCHYMA.
me-chan'f-cal (mê-kan $\boldsymbol{T}$-kall), n. Obs. 1. A
 See mechanic, $a$.] One skilled in the theory or construc tion of machines; a machinist.
 Pertanining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry.
me-chan'Ics (mè̀-kăn'Iks), $n$. [Cf. F. mécanique. See mechanic, $a$.] That science, or branch of applied mathe-
matics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. That part of mechanics which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called statics, that which relates to such action in producing motion is called dychanics includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether formerly was often, used distinctively of solid bodies only The mechanics of liquid bodies is called also hydrostatics called also pneumatics. The mechanics of fluids in motion called also pneumatics. The mechanics of fuids in motion
with special reference to the methods of obtaining from
them useful results constitutes hydraulics. mech'a-nism (mék' $\left.\dot{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{niz}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. [Cf. F. mécanisme, L . relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, relation of the parts of a machine ; the parts of a machine, of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the mechanism of a watch; the mechanism of a sewing machine. 2. Mechanical operation or action.

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that
all must be performed either by mechansm or accident. Bentley. It only remams to mention that when we take in the unit of time, and thereby are able to represent motion as a length, and
When we further erect the abstractions force and mass as correl-
ative points of view from which motion is regarded as ative points of view from which motion is regarded as affecting
bodies, we have all the organa of what may be called pure mech-
anisa, or abstract anisas, we habstract constructive science may complex and elaborate
Bystem, found ed ultinately on the combination of three abstrac-
sion tions, space, time, and number

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| kal-iz'm), $n$. $\mathrm{a}=$ mechanical | Var. of Merhita |
| philosophy. b Mechanicalac- |  |
| tion or procedure. | Mech'na-de'bal |
| me-chan'1-cal-18t, $n$. See-ist | -bt-1). D. Bib. |
| me-chan'1-cal' 1 -ty ( $\mathrm{kral}^{\prime}$ | me-cho a-can |
| Mechanicalness. Rar | Sp. ma-ch ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {a }}$ - |
| mechan'i-cal-ize, $n$ t. See -12 | from the State |
| han'i-cal-ly, adv. of m | Mexico.] |
| chanical. See-ly. | jalap. of uncertain or |
| me-chan' 1 -cal-ness,n. See-Ness. | meck'el-oc'to-my (me |
| mechanleo, $n$. A mechanic. Obs. | t\%-mr), $n$ - ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| mo-chan'tc's lion (m | -ECTOMY J Surg. Excisi |
| Mas). See lien | the Meckelian ganglion. |
| mech'm-no-mor'phic (mek' $\dot{\alpha}$-nt- | Mect'el's car'ti-lage |
|  | On, etc. (m |
| + | elian cartilage, |
| machine or mec | Meck'len-barg De |
|  | In'de-pond'erice |
|  | birg). A declar |
| mech's-nur'gy (metr $\alpha$-nar'ji), | pendence of England alleged to |
| n. [Gr. $\mu \eta \chi^{\text {avin machine }}$ + the | have been made at Charlotte by |
| ot of epyov work.] The sci- | citizens of Mecklenburg Coun- |
| cee of moving machines, Rare. | ty, North Carolina. May, 1776. |
| -cha'tion, n. [L. moechat |  |
| Gr.moechati commit sdultery | mo-come-tar (me-kom'e-ter), $n$. |
| Adultery ; whoredom. Obs. | [Gr. Mños length + -meter.] |
|  | An instrument for measuring |
|  | lengthe. - me-com't-tiry (-try |
|  | rement of |
|  |  |
| che'rath-ito (m | k 0 -nāt), n. Chem. A salt or enter |

3. Kinematics. A kinematic chain with one link fixed rel atively to the earth or some such standard, constituting the ideal machine, but considered only with regard to rela mech's-nist
one skilled in mechanics, Now Rare.
4. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.
 as, mechanistic materialism.
as, mechanistic materialism.
mecha-nize (-niz), v. $t$; - Nized (-nizd); -Niz/ng (-niz/-
Ing). [Of. F. mécaniser.] To make mechanical.-mech'Ing). Cf. F. mecaniser. To make mechanical-mech
 $\mu \eta \chi a \nu \eta$ machine + -graph.] One of
of anything muitiplied mechanically.
 of mechanice. Rare.
5. Written, copied, or recorded by machinery ; produced by mechanography; as, a mechanographic record. cally copying a writing or work of art. - mech'a-nog' ra-phist (-f1st), $n$
mech a-nol
moch/a-nol'o-gy (n才Ifo-jr), n. [Gr. $\mu \eta \chi \alpha \nu \eta$ machine +
 Xavy machine + therapy. ${ }^{\text {mechanical means, esp. by forced movements produced by }}$ special machines; - sometimes called the movement cure Mech'lin (měk' 1 Yn), $n$. 1. A city of Belgium
6. Short for Mechifn lace, a kind of costly pillow lace made at, or originating in, Mechlin, in Belgium; formerly, any
Flemish pillow lace. Mechin lace proper, which is very Flemish pillow lace. Mechlin lace proper, which is very
delicate and transparent, is made with a réseau ground, either of circular or hexagonal meshes, and the pattern,
which is formed with the ground, is outlined with a flat thread or cord. Called also Maliues. J. F. Meckel, a German anatomist. - Meckeltan bar, carti the mandibular arch; esp, the ventral portion of this axis, which in elasmobranchs forms the skeleton of the lower
jaw throughout life, but in most vertebrates becomes sup jaw throughout ife, but in most vertebrates becomes supplemented or replaced by membrane bones. Its proximal
M. ganglion, Anat, the sphenopalatine ganglion. A blind
Meckel's diver-tofu-lum (mek'erla). Anat. A tube occasionally present, connected with the lower part of the ileum. It is the remaing of the vitelline duct.
me-co'nl-al (met ${ }^{-1}$ 'ny-al), a. Med. Pertaining to, or due

 $\mu \eta \kappa \omega \nu$ poppy : cf. F. méconique.] Org. Chem. Pert. to or
designating a white crystalline acid, C (OH) (CO designating a white crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{OH})\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, found in opium. It is a derivative of $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$-pyrone.
me-co'nl-old (met-kō'nl-oid), a. [meconium + -oid.] Med. Like, pertaining to, of the nature of, or obtained from, me conium; as, a meconioid discharge.


 $\mu \eta \eta^{\prime} \omega \nu$ poppy.] Med. a Opium. Obs. b The first mat-
ter discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. It is dark green aud is mainly bile, mucus, and epithelium. length $+\pi r \epsilon \rho o v$ wing.] Zörl
Zöl.
A small group of carnivorous insects, usually having membranous wings with many veins, and a beak with biting mouth parts
at the end. It is included in the at the end. It is included in the order. It consista of one family,
Panorpide, of which the best-
 known members are the scorpion
flies (genus $P$ norpa, so called
med'al (me ${ }^{\prime} d^{\prime} a l$ ), v. $t$.; -aled (-ăld) or -alled ; -al-ing or a medina. To honor or reward with a medal; to confer med'aled, mod'alled (med'ăld), a. Having received a medal as a reward; baving been awarded a medal ; provided or decorated with a medal

## med'al-ot (méd'al-ct), $n$. A small medal.

med'al-ist, mod'al-list, $n$. [Cf. F. médailliste, It. medaglista.] a One skilled or curious in, or a collector
of, medals. c One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit. me-dal/lic (mè-daırik), a. Of or pert. to a medal or medals; like, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a medal; also, represented on me-dalli-cal-1y (-I-kar med adv.
me-dallion (-yŭn), n. [F. medaillon, it. medablione, augm. of medaglia. See mrdal.] 1. A large medal, as a coinlike one struck for a memorial purpose ; erroneoully, lions of Syracuse.
2. Something resembling a large medal, as a circular or oval (or, sometimes, square) tablet or panel bearing a figure or figures represented in relief, a portrait, or an ornament of such a form, as a sculptured decorative architectural menaber or fealure, as on a on the title page or cor or in arpet me-dal'Llon v. t.; -LIONED (-yŭnd);-LION-ING. To adorn with medallions; to make like a medallion.
medal play. Golf. Play in which the score is reckoned the course. Cf. match play.
 [ME. medlen to mix, OF. medler, mesler, F. mêler, LL. misculare, a dim. fr. L. miscere to mix. See mix ; cf. men-
LEY, mellay.] Obs. 1. To mix, as merchandise for cheating purposes; to mingle ; combine ; interaperse. Chaucer. Wis pur meddled with gall. Wycliffe (Matt. xxvii. 34). 2. To interest, concern, or busy (one's self); to have to do med'dle, v.i. 1. To mix ; mingle; combine ; associate. Obs.
Did never meddle mith my thoughts. Shak. 2. To have sexual intercourse.
3. To fight or contend. Obs.
4. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do;-in a 4. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do;-in a
good sense. Obs. "Study to be quiet, and to meddle 5. To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere; to interpose or participate interferingly, or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs ; - often followed by with or in.
The civil law shers. . . have meduled 1 n a matter that belongs
not to them Syn. - Meddle, TAMpER. To meddle (with or in is to
concern one's self officiously or impertinently with another's affairs; to TAMPER (with) is esp. to make unwar-
ranted alterations in something, or to try neddlesome ranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments witho as appled oo persons amper sug-
gests the exertion of improper infuences; as, "Every
fool will be meddling" ( $P$;ov. $\mathbf{x x}$. "Heattempts to meddle in all your concerns" (Smolleit); "a bewildered fear of this explosive engine in his arms, whose works... had
been tampered with" (Stevnson), the will had been tam-
pered with; "Some meddling rogue has lampered with been ampleved with (Stevenson); the will had been tam-
pered with; "Some meddlimg rogue has lampered with
him" (Tennyson). See INTERPOSE, INTRUDE, OFFICIOUS. to meddle and (or) make, to concern or busy one's self; to
interfere;-- with with or in. Archaic or Dial. interfere; -with wim or ma . Archaic or Dial.
feres, or busies himself with things in which he has feres, or busies himself with things in which he has no med'dle-some (med' 1 -s $\breve{u} \mathrm{~m}$ ), $a$. Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others, officiously intrusive. Mede (mēd), $n$. One of the people of ancient Media kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the Gth and 7th centuries a.c.
The Medes were nearly related to the Persians. Their re The Medes were nearly
 An enchantress, daughter of Eetes, a king of Colclis An enchantress, daughter of Eetes, a king of Colchis.
She helped her lover, Jason, the Argonaut, to win the golden fleece, accompanied lim back to Thessaly, preventing her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them,
by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother youth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic prepayouth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic prepa-
ration, and revenged Jaon's wronge by persuading the
daughters of Pelias to kill their father in order to perform daughters of Pelias to kill their father in order to perform
the magic restoration, which she then withheld. Jason finally deserted her for Creiusa, princess of Corinth, and Mobe, killed herge, sent her children by Jason, and, setting fire to the palace, fed in a serpent-drawn chariot to Athens. Me-de'o-la (mé-dētolà), n. [NL., dim. fr. L. Medea, Gr.




 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signa, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.

MEDICINE ANIMAL

Mýdeca. See Mrdra.] Bot. A genus of convallariaceous
plants, consisting of M. virginica, the Indian cucumber.
 middle.] 1. Gram. One of the sonant mutes (voiced stops $), \boldsymbol{\beta}, \delta, \boldsymbol{\gamma}(b, d, g)$, in Greek, or of their equivalenta
in other languages, so named as intermediate between the tenues, $\pi, \tau, \kappa(p, t, k)$, and the aspiratæ (aspirates) $\phi, \theta, \chi$
( $p h$ or $, t h, c h$ ). Called also middle mute, or medial, and sometimes soft mute.
2. Anat. The middle coat of the wall of a blood or lymph vessel, chiefly circularly arranged muscle fibers with more
or less elastic tissue in the larger vessels (esp. arteries). or less elastic tissue in the larger vessels (esp.
3. Zooll. The median vein of an insect's wing.
 meddi-al (-ăl), a. [L. medialis, fr. medius middle: cf. F.
medial. See mid.] 1. Being, situated, or occurring, in the middle; intermediate in position; middle ; median. - distinguished from initial, as $g$ in geh, or final, at the and of a word or syllable, as $g$ in Tag, or taglich.
3. Of or pertaining to a mean or average ; mean ; average;
ordinary; as, medial alligation.
medial cadence. Music. a In plain-song melodies, a cadence ending on the mediant of a node. H A cadence in which
the leading chord is inverted. - m. line, Math., the geomettic mean of two line segments. - m. moradno. See morains.

a letter used medially, as distinguished from one used finally or initially, as in Arabic. $b$ See media.
2. Zoöl. The median
moddi-an (me $\left.{ }^{\prime} d \mathrm{dr}-a \mathrm{n}\right), a$. [L. medianus, fr. nedius middle : cf. F. médian. See medial; cf. mran intermediate.]

1. Being in the middle; occupying an intermediate pesi tion; medial; middle; running through the middle ; asi- a
median groove, vein, line, incision, or zone.
2. Zoöl. Situated in the middle; specif., lying in a plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left lalves; medial; mesial; - said of unpaired organs and parts; as, median fins.
3. Statistics. Designating a point so chosen in a series that half of the individuals in the series are on one side of it, and half on the other; as in: median age, the age which
divides the people into a younger and an elder half, so dirides the peope into a younger and an low it as below it median
that there are just as many above
polnt of population, the intersection of the lines dividing polnt of popnlation, the intersection of the lines dividing and average, suppose flve persons have wages respectively
of $\$ 3, \$ 4, \$ 5$, $\$ 7$, and $\$ 11$. The average wage is $\$ 6$; the $m e-1$ diun wage is $\$ 5$. The median is almost always lower than
the average, and in estimating general or typical social the average, and in estimating general
conditions is apt to be a safer guide.
medinn basilic velin, a continuation of the median vein of
the forearm, which passes obliquely to ward the inner side of the arm in the bend of the elbow to form (with thre ulnar veins) the basilic vein. It is often selected for venesection. m. cephalle vein, Anal., a short branch of the
median vein which, in the bend of the elbow, passes
obliquely toward the outer side of the arm, where it joins median vein which, in the bend of the elbow, passes
obliquely to ward the outer side of the arm, where it joins
the radial vein to form the cephalic vein. - m. coverta,
Zoöh, the middle coverts of a bird's wing. Zool., specif., in teleost fishes, the supraethmoid. See one vertex of a triangle to the middle of the opposite side. m. nerve, Anat., a nerve which arises by two roots from the of the arm. - m. piane. a Anat. \& Zool. The mesial plane. Geom., the centroid of a triangle, where its three medians
concur.- m. stress. See sTress, $n, 4$. $\mathbf{m}$. vein. a Anat. A
superfial vein which passes up the middie of the front gurface of the forearm. Near the bend of the elbow it divides into the median basilic and median cephalic veins. $b$ wing. - m. wall, Bot. the wall or plane bisecting the pro-me'di-an, n. 1. Short for median vein, median nerve,
4. A median line, point, or number

Mo'dl-an (mé ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}-a \mathrm{an}$ ), $n$. Of or pertaining to ancient Media
or the Medes. $n$. A Mede. or the Medes. - $n$. A Mede.
halve: cf. It. mediante, F. médiante.] a Gregorian Music. In the authentic modes, a tone midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, the corresponding tone, of a less settled position. busic. The third note above the keynote. It divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.
me'di-as-ti'nal (me'dr-ă-ti'nal), a. Anat. Of or pertain-
 NUM; -rTis.] Med. Inflammation of the tissue around the organs in the mediastinum.
me'di-as-t'num (-ăs-ti'nŭm), n.; L. pl. - Tina (-ná). [NL.,
fr. L. medius midale; cf. mediastinus helper, a menial gervfr. L. medius middle; cf. mediastinus helper, a menial serv-
ant, LL. mediastinus equiv. to medius: cf. F. mediastin. ant, LL. mediastinus equiv. to medius: cf. F. mediastin.
Anat. 1. The space in the chest between the pleural sacs of the lungs. It contains the heart and all the viscera of the the lungs. It contains the heart and aln the viscera of the
chest except the lungs. For convenience in description,
it is divided into the euperior medlastinum, above the pericardium; the middie mpedistinum, containing the heart,
mediastinum, behind, the pericardiumn.
2. A mass of connective tissue traversed by vessels and ducts at the back of the testis, extending into, and forming an incomplete vertical septum in, the interior of the gland; - more fully called me'di-as-ti'num tea'tis.
me ${ }^{\prime} d 1-\mathrm{ate}$ ( $\mathrm{me}^{\prime} \mathrm{dY}-\mathrm{a} \mathrm{t}$ ), a. [L. mediatus, p. p. of mediare,
 of Le. Nequid nimis.) A
Greek maxim.
medeson. Medicine.
medewe. $\ddagger$ MEADOW.




7. t., to halve, v. i., to be in the middle. See mpDIGM.] 1. Between the extremes; middle; interposed; interven2. Acting by means, or by an interme Now Rare. ment ; not direct or immediate ; acting or suffering through an intervesing agent or condition
3. Gained or effected by a medium or condition

An act of medzate knowledge is complex. Sir W. Hamilton 4. Feudal Law. Having. or belonging to, the relation of
lord and vassal through a meqne lord or tenure - used with reference to a vassal or lord when the former holds of the latter through a mesne lord.
mediate auscultation. See auscultation, 2.- m. derivation,
Math., derivation of a function of a function through the Math., derivation of a function of a function through the
medium of the latter; thus, if $y=f(u)$ and $u=\phi(x)$, then medium of the latter; thus, if $y=f(u)$ and $u=\phi(x)$, then
$\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{d y}{d u} \cdot \frac{d u}{d x}$. $-m$. inference, Logic, an inference drawn from more than one proposition or premise; - distinguished
from immediate inference. See
 Ing). [LL. mediare to mediate. See mediate, a.] 1. To 2. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each esp. to effect a reconciliation or agreement; to act as an intermediary or mediator; as, to mediate between nations. Syn.-See interpose.
me'di-ate, v.t. 1. To divide into two equal parts. Obs. or $R$. 2. To effect or settle by mediation; to bring about as a mediator, instrument, or means; as, to mediate a peace. 3. To act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, to effect, produce, communicate, or impart mediately or indirectly; -often in the passive.
Signs, bo far as they mediate auch communication, indicate
objects. already presented.
me'di-ate-ly, adv. In a mediate manner ; by a secondary me'di-ate-ly, adv. In a mediate manner; by a secondary
or intervening cause or agent; with an intervening person or intervening cause or agent; with an intervening person
or thing; not directly or primarily; by means; - opposed or thing; not directly or primarily ; by means; - opposed
to immediately.
 diation. Soe mediate, v.] 1. Act of mediating; specif. a Division into two equal parts; halving ; bisection. Obs. b Action or relation of anything interposed or serving as an intermediary; action as a necessary condition, means, or instrument ; instrumentality; intervention.
The soul [acte] hy the mediation of these passions. South.
c Agency between parties at variance, with a view to rec oncile them ; entreaty for another; intercession to recInternat. Law, the intercession or agency of one power between two or more other powers on their invitation or consent amicably to arrange differences between them. Some writers distinguish mediation from " good offices," but
the disinction is of little practical value. We may, if we please, regard "good offices " as inchoate mediation, and "mediation""
as good othces brought to the birth. 2. Music. In a plain song or Anglican chant, the part lying between the two reciting notes. In plain song it is sometimes regarded as including the reciting note, and as comprising that part of the first half of the chant which
follows the intonation. 3. Astron. The southing of a heavenly body; meridian me'dl-a-tive (mé $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}-\overline{\mathrm{a}}-\mathrm{ty}$ ), a. Mediating; pertaining to

 mediatisation.] A mediatizing, or state of being mediatized.
$\mathrm{me}^{\prime} \mathrm{di}-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{tize}\left(\mathrm{m} \bar{\theta}^{\prime} \mathrm{dY}-\boldsymbol{a}-\mathrm{tiz}\right), v . l$.; ME'DI-A-TIZED (-tizd); ME'DI-
 A-TIZ/ING (-tiz/Ing). [F. médiatiser, or G. mediatisieren.]
I. Under the Holy Roman, or former German, empire, to cause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of imcause (a prince or state) to hold mediately instead of im-
mediately of the empire ; to reduce to the position of a mediately of the empire; to reduce to the position of a
mediate vassal of the empire; hence, to annex (a state, etc.) to another, the former sovereign being allowed to retain his title and usualiy some governmental rights.
2. The misfortune of being a nedzatized prince. Beaconsfield.
2. To render mediate ; to cause to be mediate in position.

Our bypothesis
medtiatiziug, one.
me'dl-a-tize, v. i. 1. Ger. Hist. To become a mediate vassal of the empire. See mediatize, v.., 1 ,
2. To mediate; to occupy a middle position.
me'di-a'tor (-a'ter), $n$. [L. mediator: cf. F. médiateur.] 1. One who mediates; esp., one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them; an intercessor.
For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men,
the man Clrist Jesus.
2. An intermediary or interagent; a go-between. Obs. 3. Physiol. Chem. An amboceptor.
4. Card Playing. Omber, or a variety of it.
me'di-a-to'ri-al ( $-\dot{a}$-tō'rI- $\mathfrak{a} l$; 201), $\alpha$. Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a mediator or mediation. - me'
di-a-to'rl-al-ism ( $-\mathrm{Yz}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. $\mathrm{me} \mathbf{d}^{\prime}$-a-to'ri-al- $\mathbf{y}$, adv.
 the nature of, mediation; mediating; mediatorial
med'ic (medrik), n. [L. medica, Gr. $\mu \eta \delta \subset \kappa \eta$ (sc. $\pi \delta ́ a)$ a kind of clover introduced from Media, fr. M $\eta \delta \iota x$ śs MeMe'dic (médik), $n$. The language of ancient Media, a form of Iranian closely related to Persian. care, medicari, to heal, fr. medicus physician. See medrcal.] 1. Capable of being medicated, cured, or healed. 2. Capable of curing or liealing; medicinal. Obs.
Med'l-ca'go (-kā'gō), $n$. [NL. See medic.] Bot. A larg genus of Old World cloverlike fabaceous herbs character

ple flowers, and falcate and spirally twisted pods. Some species, as $M$. sativa, the alfalfa or lucern, yield valuable
forage and hay crops. The black medic ( $M$. Lupultua) and the spotted medic (M. arabica) are cosmopolitan weeds. med'1-cal (mẽd'M-kăl), a. [LL. medicalizs, L. medicus be onging to healing, fr. mederi to heal; cf. Avestan madh to, or dealing with, the healing art, or the science of medi cine, esp. in the narrower sense; as, the medical profession; medical services; medical jurisprudence.
2. Requiring medical, as distinguished from surgical, 3. Medicin, said the certain diseases.
3. Medicinal; as, the medical properties of a plant. Rate medical code. See coDe n. 3. $3 .-\mathrm{m}$. corps, one of the con-
stituent parts of the Medical Department of the $U$. S . Army (under Act of Congress approved Apr. 23, 1903), con
stituting the commissioned personnel of the Medical De partment except those in the medical reserve corps. - M comprising the medical corps, medical reserve corps dental surgeons, hospital corps, and nurse corps, under the head of a surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier general.- m.
jurteprudence, the science that treats of the relation and jurtiprudence, the science that treats of the relation and
application of medical facts to legal principles; more medicine. - m. man a man who practices medicine;-used widery to - include physician, surgeon, accoucheur, etc. - m reserve corps, one of the constituent parts of the Medical approved Apr. 23, 1908 . Its purpose is to secure a reserve
force of medical officers. - m. arves, Nav., in the United States navy, a medical examination of one known or sus pected to be physically or mentally unfit for duty.
med'1-cal, $n$. I. A medical student or man. Colloq
2. A small bottle or vial made from glass tubing.
 médicament. See medicable. $]$ Anything used for healing diseases or wounds: a medicine; a healing application. med'I-cas'ter (med $r^{\prime}$-ka ${ }^{\prime}$ 'tēr), $n$. [Cf. F. médicastre

 cating (-kāt/ing). [L. medicatus, p. p. of medicare, nedi-
2. To impregnate with anything medicinal ; to drug ; as medicated waters
3. To treat for a special purpose, as with a drug. Obs.
4. To impregnate, as a liquor, with something deleterious
med'1-cate, v. i.
med/1-ca'tion (kā'shün), n. [L. medicalio: cf. F. médi-

a medicine; curative.
Medi-ce'an (medr-seran), a. Of or pert. to a Florentine
family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14 th, family, the Medici, of great power and wealth in the 14th,
$15 t h$, and 16 th centuries, which furnished many rulers of 15 th, and 16 th centuries, which furnished many rulers of
Florence and Popes Leo $X$. and Clement VII. It was noted for its patronage of art and literature and for the magnif icence of its palaces and entertainments. - Medicean plan ets or stars, Astron., the four satellites of Jupiter discov-
ered by Galileo, and named in honor of the Medici.
 Dressmaking, a high stiff collar rolling out at the top.
me-dio ${ }^{\prime}$-na-ble (niédrs'Y-nä-b'l ; med'sIn $\dot{\alpha}-b^{\prime} 1$; the see me-dici-na-ble (nie-dis 1 -na-b ; medsin-a-b ${ }^{\prime}$; the see
ond is the older pron., as in Shakespeare), a. I. Medicinal having the power of healing. Archaic.
2. Of or pertaining to medicing inabie leaves. R. Browning.
 on \& Shakespeare, or măd'Y-si’nall, also in Shakespeare), a. tive or alleviative; used for the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders ; as, medicinal tinctures, plants, or springs.
2. Of or pertaining to medicine ; medical. Obs.
medicinal leech. See 2d levech, 2 a.
med'i-cine (med'I-sin; měd'1-s'n ; in British usage, excine Scotland, usually mĕd's'n), $n$. [ME. medicine, med medicina, fr. medicus. See mgdicat.] 1. The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease, in a narrow preserving health which is the and ince of the physician as distinguished from the surgeon and obstetrician
2. Any substance or preparation used in treating disease ; a medicament; a remedial agent; a remedy; physic. 3. A drug or the like used for a purpose not curative, as love potion, a poison, the alchemists elixir, etc. Obs. 4. a Among the North American Indians, any object supact as a protective charm, or to cause healing ; also, magi cal power itself ; the potency which a charm, token, or rite is supposed to exert. Cf. Maniro.
The North Ainerican Indian boy unually
The North American Indian boy usually took an his medicine the first antmal of which he dreamed during the long and soli-
tary fact that he observed at puberty. b Hence, a similar object or agency among other savages. 5. Short for medicine man.
6. Intoxicating liquor; drink. Slang.
med'i-cine, v. t.;-cined (-sInd; -s'nd); -cin-nva (-sYn-Ing; -s'n-ing). [Cf. F. médiciner.] To give medicine to; to affect, effect, bring, or restore as a medicine does. "Medi-
cine theo to that sweet sleep."

Thee to that sweet sleep.
The healing which that
Will medicine to Ambition's flagging heart. Ld. Lytton.
odicine anlmal. Among the North American Indians, the animal which is the "nedicine," or personal genius or
guardian, of an mdividual. Cf. MeDrine, n. 4 , med'-ca-men'ta-ry (-tio-ry), a.


 -NE-dic 1 -nal, $n$. 1. A medicinal substanee; a medicine.
2. $m$ Mi Medical matters. Obs.
me-dic'1-nal-ly, adv. of medici-


$\|$ Forelga Word. $\ddagger$ obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equalen
medicine bag. Among the North American Indians, a
bag, often the skin of an animal, containing charms or bag, often the skin of an animal, containing charms or
medicine," and worn about the peroon.
mediolne ball. Gymnastics. A large leather-covered ball
stuffed with soft material and weighing several pounds.
It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise. It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise.
mediolne dance. A ceremonial dance of the Cheyennes in
which the participators mutilate and torture which the participaters mutilate and torture themselves.
medicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a modicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a modioine man. Among the North American Indians and other savages, a person who professes to cure sickness;
drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the
use of "medicine med's-co- (med $\mathrm{m}_{1}$ - kt -). Combining form from Latin medicus, signifying relating to medicine, concerned with the
application of medical principles, etc., as in med'1-co-hh-
rur'gi-cal (-ki-rir'j-kal), med 1 -cole ${ }^{\prime}$ gal, med/1-co-
 moiety. Obs, or Law.
2. Middle or intermediate part, state, or quality. Obs.
3. Moderation ; temperance. Obs.
 [L medius middle + aevum age. See mDDLes ; AGE.] of,
pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages; as, medieval architecture. - $n$. One who lived in the Middle Ages. - medieval, or modiaval, dividend, either me'di-e'val-ism, me'di-m'val-ism (-Iz'm), n. Medieval
belief or practice ; the method or spirit of the Middle Aelief or practice ; the method or spirit of the Middle the Middle Ages; a survival from the Middle Ages.
medi- $\theta^{\prime}$ val-ist, me'di-as'val-ist, $n$. One who has a taste
for, or is versed in, the history, art, etc., of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with medieval spirit or forms ; a
 dinilla y Pineda, Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands.] wol. A large genus of tropical melastomaceous shrubs flowers, the anthers with a lobed or spurred connective. Several, as M. magnifica, are handsome greenhouse plants.
me-di'no (medé'nō), $n$. Also me-ilin', me-dine' (mé-me-di'no (médē'nō), $n$. Also me-din', medine' (mé-
dèn'). [Prob. of Ar. origin: cf. F. médin.] A bronze coin and money of account of Egypt, worth ${ }^{1}$. piaster.

 medius middle. See mid.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; or-
dinary. "A very mediocre poet." Pope. medi-oc'rl-ty (ory'rı-tr), n. ; pl."-тres (-tIz). [F. medio-
crité, L. medioctitas.] 1. Quality or state of being mediocre; a middle, intermediate, or mean state, degree, or quality; moderate mental capacity, ability, skill, or the like ; mediocre, average, or ordinary mental endowment.
2. A middle course ; moderation; temperance. Obs. 2. A middle course ; moderation; temperance. Obs.
3. That which is intermediate between extremes ; $\mathbf{a}$, or he, mean. Now Rare.
4. Moderate or temperate state, degree, rate, or amount. 5. Medium size. Rare.
6. Moderate possessions or condition in life. Obs. 7. A mediocre person. "Mediocrities and respectabili-
 I-TAT'ING (-tāt/Yng). [L. meditatus, p. p. of meditari to
meditate ; akin to Gr. $\mu \in \delta e \sigma \theta a, ~ t o ~ b e ~ m i n d f u l ~ o f, ~$
. modus measure, moderation, mode, ahd $\mathbf{E}$. mete, v. See mbTr, $v$. cf. modr.] 1. To contemplate; to keep the mind or
attention fixed upon ; to watch; to study ; to muse upon attention tixed upon; to watch; to study; to muse upon
or over; to ponder. Now Rare. "Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things.' Ecclus. xiv. I medneate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undis-
Washington
turbed repose. 3. To think; opine. Obs.

Syn. - Ponder, weigh, revolve, study. See consider.
to meditate away, to pass away, as time, in meditation.
m . the Muse, to exercise one's self in, or practice, the comm. sition of poet
gil (Ecl., I. 2).
med'i-tate, v. i. To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to muse; cogitate; reflect.
In his law doth he meditate day and night.
Ps. i. 2.

med'1-ta'tion (mexd $/ \mathbf{Y}-\mathrm{ta} / \mathrm{sh} \breve{\mathrm{u} n}$ ), n. [ME. meditacioun, F medialion, fr. L. meditaizo.] 1 . Act of meditating thought; esp., close or continued thought, tarning or re reflection.
Lefection words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be
acceptable in thy sight. acceptablif in thy sight.
2. Specif., a private rigious or devotional exercise consisting in a continuous application of the mind to the con sideration of some religrous or moral truth, or the like in order to promote personal holiness and love of God. lead to meditation ; as, Hervey's Meditations.
med'i-ta-tive (mðdrI-ta-trv), a. [L. meditativus: cf. F meditatif.] 1. Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation; meditating; as, a meditative man or mood.
2. Devoted to, indicative of, or promotive of, meditation - medil-ta-tive-ly, adv. med'i-ta-tive-ness, $n$.
med/j-ta/tor (-t̄/têr), $n$. One who meditates.
 neus; medius middle + terra land. See mo; trraces.]

1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; landlocked; as, the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa. 2. Inland; midland; remote from the ocean. Rare. 3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea; as Mediterranean trade ; a Mediterranean voyage.
Meditorranean arrow reloame. See ARROW RELEASE.- M. clags,
Poultry, a class of domestic poultry containing certain Poultry, a class of domestic poultry containing certain horns, Minorcas, Spanish, and Andalusians. They are of
light build, erect and graceful carriage, with long sickle feathers in the male, and usually a large single comb.- M
fover, Ahed., a form of remittent fever occurring mainly on nean, due to one of and along the shores of the Mediterra and characterized by profuse perspiration, pains, and
swelling in the joints; Malta fever; Gibraltar fever. - M four moth. See FLOUR MOTH. - M. race, Ethnol., a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the
Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian,
Ligurian, Pelasgian, and Eyypto-Hamitic peoples then Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient lberian,
Ligurian, Pelagian, and Egypto-Hamitic peoples, together
with their descendants. The race is characteristically of with their descendants. The race is characteristically of
medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and
of dark complexion. So named by Sergi. - M. anbreglon of dark complexion. So named by Sergi.-M. Bubregion,
Zoogqoog., subdivision of the Palæarctic region including
southern' Europe, Persia, A sia Minor, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara.
medi-ter-ra'ne-an, $n$. 1. A mediterranean, or landlocked, sea, or the like ; specif. [cap.], the Mediterranean Sea. 2. One living inland; an inlander. Obs.
 [L. medium the midde, ir medius middle. See mid; cf. things; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quanthings; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quan
tity, etc. Hence : a Middle condition or degree; mean. The just medium . . . Hes between pride and abjection
b Middle course; moderation. Obs. c A middle or inter mediate thing. Obs. d Logic. The mean or middle term
of a syllogism; that hy which the extremes are brought into connection. $\theta$ A (mathematical) mean; average. Obs. 2. A medium of six years of war, and six years of peace. Burke. 2. A substance through which a force acte or an effect
transmitted ; as, air is the common medium of sound. Hence: Surrounding or enveloping substance or element; environment; also, the condition on which any event o action occurs; necessary means of motion or action; that
through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed or carried on : an intermediate means or channel; interagency ; instrumentality ; as, an advertising medium.
This story supposedly came from Ireland and was tranemitted
to England proper through Welsh mediums. Moder Philology 3. Hence, in technical uses: a Biol. (1) One of the nu merous fluid or more or less solid mixtures of nutritive substances, gelatin, agar, etc., used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms; a culture medium. (2) One
of the many fluids or solids in which organic structures are placed for preservation or other purpose, called pre servative media, mounting media, etc. b Com. Short for medium of exchange. See money. c Paini. A liquid, as oil or water, with which pigment is mixed in preparing it for application; a vehicle. $1 P$ hotog. A varnish spread upon the surface of a negative preparatory to retouching. a Theat. A colored screen placed between a light and the
stage to throw a colored light on the latter. i A size of stage to throw a col
paper. See Paper.
2. An interagent; a mediator ; an intermediary.

3. A person supposed to be susceptible to supernatural or supernormal agencies to such an extent as to be able to imimpossible without their aid; as, a spiritualistic medium. medtum and half, a size of paper. See paprr. - medium of
$\mathbf{m e}^{\prime} d 1-u m$ ( $\mathbf{m} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}-\breve{u} \mathrm{~m}$ ), $a$. 1. Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial ; as, a horse of me2. Mean o
4. Mean or average. Obs.
me'dt-um-ls'tic ( $-\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}$ IIk), $a$. Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, mediumism or a medium.
me-dji'dte, me-djiddteh (méjédr $-x$ ), $n$. [Turk. mejtdieh (prop. fem. a. fr. Ar. mejid glorious); -so called after the sultan Abdul Mejia, lit., "servant of the Glorious One," i. e., of God.] 1. a A silver coin of Turkey formerly rated
at twenty, but since 1880 at nineteen, piasters (about 83 cents). b a gold coin of Turkey equal to one hundred piasters ( $\$ 4.396$ or 18s. 1 d .) ; a lira, or Turkish pound.
5. [cap.] See order, n., 1 .
med/lar (m夭d'lar), n. [ME. $m$.

F maf (nedrlar), $n$. ME. medler medlar tree, $\mathrm{OF}^{\mathrm{m}}$. meslier, F. neflier, fr. OF. mesle, medle, the fruit, F. nèfle, L. mespilum, mespilus, Gr. $\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \pi \lambda \lambda o v, \mu \in \sigma \pi i \lambda \eta$. Cf. Nasebrent.] widely cultivated, esp. in Europe. b The fruit of this tree,
which resembles a crab apple, which resembles a crab apple, to decay. It is much used for

## preserves.

2. Incorrectly, the loquat.
medlar wood. Any of various med/ley (-IY), n. pl. medery (-1Yz). ME medlee, OF. meslée,
medlée, mellé, F. mêlée, fr. mes medlée, mellée, F. mêlée, fr. mesler, v. See meddle ; cf. MÊLÉr.]
3. The confusion of a hand to 1. The confusion of a hand-to hand fight; a hand-to-hand com-
bat or battle $;$ a mêlee. Archaic bat or battle ; a mêlée. Archaic. Medlar a Flowering
4. A mixture; a mingling ; esp., shoot; $b$ Fruit. Reduced a heterogeneous mixture; a mingled and confused mass inharmonious ingredients; a jumble; a hodgepodge.

Love is a medley of endearments, jars, w Wals
Suapicions, reconcilements, wars.
3. A cloth of mixed colors ; - more fully medley cloth.
4. Music. A composition of passages or scraps, esp. disjointed or incongruous ones, detached from several differ-
ent pieces; a potpourri. Medley is usually applied to ent pieces; a potpourri. Medley is usually a
6. A mixed literary collection;- once a common title. med'ley, a. [OF. meslé, p. p. See medDLR.] 1. Of a mixed color; motley. Obs. "A medlee coat."
2. Mingled; mixed ; confused ; motley.
mod'ley, v. t. ; MED'LEYED; also, MED'LIED (-IYd) ; MRD'LETing. To make a medley of ; to mix, mingle, or intermix.
$\mathbf{I N} \sigma^{\prime} \mathrm{doc}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{ma} / \mathrm{drk}^{\prime}\right)$, $n$. [F.] Wine from Medoc, France. See Bordraux, $n$.
me-dulla (met-dull'a), $n$. [L.] 1. Marrow; pith; essence;
hence, a summary or compendium, Obs.
2. Anat. a The marrow of bones. $b$ The d
2. Anat. a The marrow of bones. b The deep or inner sub-
stance or tissue of an organ or part, as of the kidney or of a hair. © Short for mbdulla oblongata.
3. Bot. a The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. A medulla can also be distinguished in some pteridophytes, but is not differentiated in monocotyledons. It is generally composed of thin-walled colorless parenchyma, which often disintegrates, leaving the stem hollow. See sTEM, Thust. in In
lichens, the medullary layer. o In certain fungi, the inner lichens, the meduliary layer.
spongy portion of the thallus.
 Anat. the lowest or posterior part of the brain, derived continuous with the spinal cord, into which it gradually ta-
pers off. See brans. In its lower or posterior part, it greatly pers off. See bRiN. In its lower or posterior part, it greatly re-
sembles the spinal cord both externally and in internal structure;
above, its structure is complicated by new bundes of fibers and above, its structure is complicated by new bundles of fibers and
nuclei of gray matter, and changes in the course of the spinal
tracts It contains the nuclei tracts
nerves and contains the nuclei of origin of certain of the spinal nerves and several centers which control or greatly infuence res-
piration, circulation, swallowing, and other important functions.
$-\|$ m. spi-na/lis (spinan'lls) [L.], Anat,, the spinal cord.
 med'ul-la-ry (m\&d'ü-là-rY; mededul'ad-rr ; 277), a. [L. me-
dullaris, fr. medulla marrow.] 1. Anat. a Pertaining to,




containing, consisting of, or resembling, the marrow, or medulla, of any part or organ. I Pertaining to the me2. Bot. Pertaining to, or composed o
mompord of the medulla, or pith; mededary axdy. Bot. $=$ medes below.
one of the lateral leaf trace bundles in monocotyledons.one of the lateral leaf trace bundles in monocotyledons. m. canal. a Embryol. The medullary tube. b The marrow
cavity of a bone.- m. carty. a Embryol. The cavity of the
medullary groove. b Anat. The cavity in a long bone containing marrow. - m. groove, $F_{\text {mbryol., a median dorsal }}$ taining marrow. - m. groove, Embryol. a median dorsal
longitudinal groove.in the epiblast of the vertebrate em-
bryo, the edges of which (called the meduliary folds) unite bryo, the edges of which (called the mednulary folds) unite, which the brain and spinal cord are developed.-m. layer, thailus, consisting usually of hyphal elements without gonidia - m. membrane Anat. = ENDOSTEUM. - mp. plate. ullary groove. b pl. The raised edges of the medullary groove. - m ray, Bot. one of the rays, or plates of paren-
chymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the chymatous tissue, separating the vascular bundles in the
stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. The primary
medullary rays extend from the medulla or pith to the medullary rays extend from the medulla, or pith, to the served in transverse sections of wood, and constitute what is known as silver grain in carpentry, See sTEM, lllusit.m. rays, Anat., the pyramids of Ferrein. See under pyra-
mid.-m. sheath. a Bot. The protoxylem zone immediately surrounding the medulla in certain stemg, $b$ Ana. The
layer of soft, white, somewhat fatty material (myelin) between the neurilemma and axis cylinder of a medullated

 DULLA;-IZE;-ATION.] Med. Softening of bone in osteitis. IIe-du'sa (mè-du'sa),
Myih. One of the Gor-
gons (see Gorgon, 1). gons (see Gorgon, 1).
She was slain by Per
seus, who succeded in cutting of $h$ ofer
head by looking at its reflection in his
shield. He gave the
head to Ath head to Athena, who set it in her shield. From Medusa'
streaming blood
sprang Chrysaor and sprang Chrysaor and
Pega sus, of whom
Pos seidon onas the
father. She is fabled

## by some to have been a beautiful maiden,


whose hair was trans- Antique Mask of Meduas known as formed into snakes by Athena, whose sanctuary she had 2. [l.c.] [pl. meduset (-sè).] Zoöl. A jellyfish, or freethe typical jellyfishes (Scyphozoa) and forms resembling them, as the Trachylinæ, and the individuals of the freebwimming generation of hydroids (see Jeitygish, Illust.). A medusa may be regarded as a polyp adapted for free-
swimming life, the body being expanded into a concavoswimming life, the body being expanded into a concavo-
convex form termed the umbrella, the mouth and tenconvex form termed the umbrella, the mouth and ten-
the ordinary swimming position).
medusa bud. Zoöl. One of the buds of a hydroid, des-
tined to develop into a gonophore or medusa.

me-du'san, $n$. A medusa.
medu'san, n. A medusa.
medu'sa's head (-sazz), or sense 2) Me-du'sa's-
head, $n$. 1 . [cap.] Astron. A cluster of stars in the constellation Perseus. It contains the bright star Algol. 2. Bot. a An edible species of hedgehog fungus (Hydnum terwoven spines. b An African euphorbia (Euphorbia like stem with numero
 me-du'sold (mè-du'soid) a medusx.
me- medusa. - $n$. A medusalike gonophore of a hydroid. meed (mēd), $n$. [ME. mede, AS. méll, also a kindred meord; akin to OS. méda, OHG. miata, mieta, G. miete hire, Goth. mizdō reward, Bohem. \& Russ. mzda, Gr. $\mu$ totor, Skr. middha.] 1. That which is bestowed or ren-
dered in consideration of merit; reward, recompense; dered in consideration of merit; reward; recompense
also, Obs., payment for labor or service; wages; hire. W A rosy garland was the victor's meell. Spenser. 2. A gift; also, a bribe ; bribery; bribes collectively ; dis3. Merit or desert, worth. Obs.


| Chem. A kind of cellulose |
| :---: |
|  |  |

meoc; of Scand. origin ; cf. Icel. mjūkr mild, soft, Sw. mjuk, Dan. myg; akin to D. muik, Goth. múkamode
gentleness.] 1. Gentle; kind. pitiful induigent. Obs 2. Mild of temper ; not easily provoked or irritated patient under injuries; not vain, or haughty, or resentful forbearing; submissive ; humble; evincing, or claracter ized by, mildness of temper, or patience ; as, a meek answer; a meek face, "Her, metk prayer.", Chaucer. 3. In an unfavorable sense, tamely submissive; spiritless easily cowed or imposed upon.
5. Not wild ; tame ; gentle;-said of animals. Obs.
6. Mild; moderate in action; as, a meek remedy. Archaic meel' 1 y, adv. -meel'ness, $n$.
moek'eд (mè ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ n), v. $t$. To make ineek; to abase ; appease ; tame. Now Rare. -v. i. To become meek. Obs. or $R$. meer'schaum (niēr'shôm ; -shŭm ; 277), n. [G., lit., sea foam ; meer sea + schaum foam. Cf. mere a lake; scum.] when in dry masses to float in water; - called in mineral ogy sepiolite. ${ }^{2},{ }^{2-2} 2.5$. Sp. gr. 2 . It is a hydrous silicate ing stone. Tbe meerschaum manufactured into tobacco 2. A A tobacco cigalders, etc., comes chiefly from Asia Minor. 2. A (mãco pipe made of this mineral
meet (mēt), v. i.; pret. \& p. p. Mrt (mett); p. pr. \& vb. n
MEET'ing. [ME. meten, AS. mèlan, fr. mōt, gemōt, inet ing; akin to OS. mōtian to meet. Icel. mæta, Goth. gamot jan. Cf. моот, v. $\ell$. \& n.] 1. To come upon or across to find; to come into the presence or company of by accident; to fall in or meet with; - now only with a personal object, except Dial. See meet with a, under meet, v. i. 2. To come, by accident or design, into contact or prox imity with, or into the presence or company of, by approach from opposite or different directions; to come upon or or proximity by approach from belind ; as, to meet car riages or persons in the street; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to meet a train at the station.
3. To come into contact or connection with; to come close
to ; to join or intersect; as, where one road meets another. 4. To come or appear before; to attract or get the atten $s$, to meet the eyi to be the p . to meet the ear to be heard W. To here more is meant than meets the ear Mitton 5. To come into collision with or opposition to ; to confront or encounter hostilely; to fight, cope, or grapple with; to
oppose; as, Hamilton met Burr at Weehawken; the ship met opposing winds; to meet danger bravely.

We have met the enemy, and they are ours. o II. Perry
To meet the difticuities successfully. A. T. Hadley 6. To come into the presence or compauy of, or into association or intercourse with, designedly; as,
7. To encounter; to have personal acquaintance with; to experience; to suffer; to get or receive; as, the eye met
a horrid sight; he met his fate; his good deeds have met their reward; now usually to meet with

## By what bypaths and indirect crook'd ways I met this crown.

8. To come up to $;$ to conform to ; to be even with; to equal; match; satisfy; answer; to discharge or pay, as a debt; as, to meet one's expectations; the
meet her, Naut. an order to check with the tiller the swing of a ship's head toward her proper course before the im petus carries it too far.- to m. halfway, literally, to go half or concede half of the difference in order to effect a compromise or reconciliation with; to respond to the aa vances
of; also, to anticipate; as, to meet trouble hal fway. - to in (one's) eyes, or the like, to encounter the gaze of.
meet, v. i. 1. To come together by mutual approach; to come into contact or proximity, esp. by approach from op-
posite or different directions; to join; to come face posite or different directions: to join; to come face to
face; to come into close relationship; as, we met in the face; to come into close relationship; as, we
street; two lines meet so as to form an angle.
9. To come together for a common purpose; to assemble
10. To come to, or be at, a meeting ; to anpear. Obs.

As you love Rosalind, meet: as you love l'hebe, meet: and as
Sha
dove no woman. I 1 meet.
4. To come together with hostile purpose; to lave an en
5. To or confict
. To come together by mutual concessions: hence, to to meet up with, to meet or encounter. Colloq., $U$. $S$. - to
m. with. a Tolight upon; to find; to come across; -often m. With. a To light upon; to find; to come across; -often
with the sense of unexpectedness. We met with many things worthy of observation. Bacon

hostilely; to meet. Obs. d To come into contact with; itoexperience ; to suffer ; to be subjected to ; to undergo as, to meet with a fall to meet with a loss. $g$ To oppose
to grapple or cope with, to provide for; to obviate. Obs. Bacon. I To be even with t to pay ; requite. obs. I To dis meet (mēt), $n$. Act of meeting, as of two trains; an as sembling together; esp., the assembling of huntsmen for who so assemble, or the place of meeting.
meet, a. [ME. mete fitting, moderate, scanty, AS. mäte moderate ; akin to metan to mete, and G. gemäss fitting.
See metz. 1 . Of proper or sufficient size; that fits well See mete.] 1. Of proper or sumelient
or exactly ; close-fitting ; scant. Obs
2. Equal; on a par with; also, even; "quits." Obs.
3. Suitable; fit ; proper ; appropriate ; qualified.
4. Mild; gentle. $O b s$. To render meet or fit. Rare.
meet'on (met'n), $\boldsymbol{m}$. L. To render meet or fit. Rare.
meet'or (-err), $n$. One who meets or attends a meeting
meet/ing, $n$. 1. Act of persons or things that meet
specif.: a A duel. b A coming together; a gathering; an assembling, assembly; esp., a public gathering; an as of Congress; meeting of a board; a public meeting $c$ An assembly for worship; a dissenting or nonconformist congregation ; as, to attend meeting on Sunday ; - in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to worshiping assemblies of dissenters. Also, Obs., Eng., a meetinghouse or chapel. d A gathering for holding races; a race meeting. 2. A union or place of union; a junction, union, intersection, or confluence; as, the meeting of the roads or of two rivers
hence: a Carp. \& Masonry. A joint. b A meeting place hence : a Carp. \& Masonry. A joint. b A meeting place. Syn.- Conference, assembly, company
gregation ; junction, confluence, union.
meeting of the minds, Law, in the law of contracts, the fact of all the parties to the contract having in mind the same
terms, conditions, and subject-matter in making the contract.
meet'ing, $p$. $p r$. of maET. Specif. : Obs. Welcoming; re-
sponsive. pierce." " ng-house (-hous), $n$. A building meet'ly, adv. 1. Moderately; tolerably. Obs
2. Fitly ; suitably ; properly
meg'a- (még'á-), meg'a-10- (-It-), mog- (még-). [Gr. uevas, $\mu$ çadou, great.] Combining forms signifying: a
Great, extended, pouerful; as, megascope. b Metric SysGreat, extended, pouerful; as, megascope. b Metric Sys-
tem, Elec., Mech., etc. A million times, a million of; as, $\mathbf{m e g}^{\prime} \mathbf{a}-\mathbf{c e}-\mathrm{ph}$ meg'a-ce-phal'ic (-sè-fal'Yk), meg'a-coph'a-lous (-séf
lüs), $a$. mega- + Gr. кeфa入n llead.] 1. Large-headed 2us), a. mega- + Gr, keфaג $\eta$ lead.
2. Craniom. Having a large cranial capacity, or one in excess of the mean (which for modern Europeans and Asiatics ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cubic centimeters). Meg'a-chi-rop'ter-a (-kī-rop'têr-ä), n. pl. [NL. ; mega-

+ Chiropera.] Zool. A suborder of old World bats con. sisting of the fruit bats or flying foxes. They are the largest of bats and have smooth-crowned noncuspidate veloped, is inferior to and free from the interfemoral if de beloped, is inferior to and free from the interfemoral mem
ter-an $(-\ddot{a n}), a . \& n .-$ meg'a-chi-rop'ter-ous $(-\overline{u s} s)$ a.
 Elec. A unit of quantity, equal to a million coulombs.
Mog'a-drll $\left(-d r^{\prime} 1 \overline{1}\right), n . p l$. [NL.; mega- + Gr. $\delta \rho i \lambda o s$ explained by L. verpus a circumcised man (cf. L. verpa mem A division of oligochente worms including the larger terres trial species, as the earthworms; -- opoosed to Micterre meg'a-dyne (mexg'ádin), n. [mega- + dyne.] Physics. A measure of force, equal to one million dynes. Elec. A unit of capacity equal to one million farads.
meg'a-fog' (-f0g'), $n$. A fog signaling apparatus having megaphones poming in different directions for sounding Meg'a-la'ni-a (-lárnt- $\dot{a}$ ) vessels according to a code.
 nature of the saurian.] Paleon. A genus of lizards related to the modern monitors, but of gigantic size, whose re-
mains are found in the Pleistocene of Queensland. They are estimated to have reached 30 feet in length.
meg'a-lith (még'á-Ǐth), $n$. [mega- + -lith.]. Archrol. One of the huge stones or boulders used in various types
 meg'a-lith/ic (-iith 1 k$), ~ a$. Of, pertaining to, or desig.
nating, megaliths or the monuments composing them. nating, megaliths or the monuments composing them.
Megalithice structures, $\dot{\text { deapite nunch diversity of form and }}$
size, size, seem reducible to two fundamental ty per, the polylith
or cell, and the monolith or block, hoth primarily asociated
with burial and ancestry worship, later also with reli or cell, and the monoith or block, hoth primarily associated
with buncestry worship, later also with religinus ritea,
in the stricter sense.
A. H. Keane.

meg＇a－lo－（megrorrow．Etombining form from Greek $\mu$ éjas， meg＇a－lo－car＇di－a（－kär＇dı̈－à），n．［NL．；megalo－＋car－ mog＇a－lo－ce－pharil－a（－sè－fă $1 \mathrm{Mr}-\hat{a})\}$ ．［NL．megalocepha－
 dos having a large head．Cf．megacephalic．］Med．The
 meg＇a－lo－oyte（még＇i－lō－sitt），$n$ ．［megala + －cyte．］Med．
The enlarged red blood corpuscle characteristic of per－
meg＇a－lo－ma＇ni－a（－mà＇nĬ－a），n．［NL．；megales＋mania．］ A mania or passion for，or for doing，great er grand grandiose delusions concerning himself．－meg＇a－10 ma＇ nl－ac（－ak），$n$ ．－meg＇a－lo－ma－nl＇a－cal（－m $\dot{d}-\mathrm{n}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{k} \breve{a} 1 \mathrm{l}$ ），$a$ ．
 megalo－$+G r$. ouv $\xi$ claw．］Paleon．A genus of large ex
tinct slothlike Quaternary edentate mammals of Nortl America having complete jugal arches and strong tusks


 development of most crabs．In appendages have appeared，the ab－ eyes are large．Called also merg＇
a－lo＇pa．These larva were origi－ a－lopa．These larva were origi－
Mally described asa distinct genus Megalopa（syn．Megalops） 2．［cap．］A genus of isospondylous
fishes of a family（Elopidx）con－ fishes of a family（Elopidx）con－ taining several East Indian and
South Pacific speciesclosely related to and resembling the tarpon．
 rus），$n$ ．［NL．；megalo－t－saurus：
cf．F．méyalosauve．］Paleon．A
 genus of gigantic carnivorous dino－Megalops of Common saurs of the group Theropoda，hav－
ing a rather short neck and fore ing a rather short neck and fore legs，long hind legs，and teeth with serrated cutting edges．
Inthe best－known species，M．bucklandi，from England and
France，the femur was over three feet long．The genus occurs from the Lias to the Wealden，and is the type of a
widely distributed family，Meg＇a－lo－sau＇ri－dao（－so＇rí


 meg－am＇e－ter（mĕg－an＇te－tērr），$n . \quad[$ mega + meter；cf．$F$
megametre．］1．An instrument for determining longitude by observation of the stars．
2．（pron．mĕg＇${ }^{\prime}$－mé $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ tẽrr）．Also megametre．See mega－b．
3．A micrometer．Rare．
 Elec．A unit of current equal to a million amperes．
meg＇a－phone（měg＇ $\bar{\alpha}-\overline{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{n}$ ），$n$ ．mega－+ －phone $]$ meg＇a－phone（měg＇${ }^{\prime}$－ $\mathrm{f} 0 \overline{\mathrm{n}}$ ），$n$ ．［mega－+ －phone．］．A de－
vice to magnify sound，or direct it in a greater volume，as vice to magnify sound，or direct it in a greater volume，as trumpet．－meg＇a－phon＇fc（－fon＇rk），a．


## meg＇a－pode（－pōd），$n$ ．［mega－＋Gr．пои́s，ro\＆ós，foot．］

 turkeys．They inhabit Australia and neighboring islands
 Gr Bátpaxos frog．］Zoöl．A
genus consisting of the giant
salamander It is often included meg a－lo－blant,$~ n . ~$
me megalo－
－hta $f]$ A ginnt nucleated blood
 meg＇a－lo－car＇pous，$a$ IGr．$\mu \epsilon \gamma a-$入óкaptos See mroalo－；－car－
pous．］Having large fruit．Rare．
 horn．megato Paleon．The grenus con－
stituted by the Irigh elk，and re
garded hy many as not distinct garded hy man
from Cervers．

 The formation of unusual
large red blood corpuscles． meg a－lodac＇ty－lous，a．［meg－
alo－+ dactylous． 1 Mcd．Hav－
 odovros，tooth．］Pateon．A ge
nus of extinet Devonian and
Cretaceous lamellibranch mol－ Cretaceous lamellibranch mol
lusks having ovoid，equivalye，
offen ponderous hells with large beaks and strongly devel－
 ornj，yaor meoss，stomach．］Med．
Enlargement of the stomach．






north and east to the Philippines and Ladrones．Their aize varies from that of a pigeon to that of a turkey，and thei They are often called mound birds，from their peculiar habit of heaping up a mass of vegetable debris in which their eggsa
Me－ga＇ri－an（mè－gā＇rY－ăn；115），a．Of or pertaining to ophy established therent Greece，or the schon of phit Megarian school．－Me－ga＇rl－an－ism（－iz＇m），$n$
Megarian，or Megaric，school，a school of philosophy estab－
lished at Megara by Euclid，a disciple of Socrates who taught that the good is one，and is the only true being， the Socratic ethical conception．Because of its skill in controversy，this school was also called the Eristic sichool．
－M．ware，Class．Archaol．，vases formed in a mold and －M．ware，Cluss．Archzol．，vas
meg＇a－ron（měg＇di－rơn），$n$ ．；pl．－RA（－rá）．［Gr．$\mu \in ́ \gamma a \rho o v$, Mycenæan house．b A chasm or pit sacred to Demeter meg＇a－scope（－skōp），$n$ ．meqa－+ －scope．］A kind o magic lantern for throwing a magnified image of an opaque object upou a screen．
 upon a screen of images of opaque objects．b Enlarged or magnified ；－said of images or of photographic pictures， etc．$\quad$ o macroscopic．－meg＇a－scop＇l－cal－ly，adv．
meg＇a－spo－ran＇gl－um（－spotran＇j1－um）， meg＇a－spo－ran＇gl－um（－spó－ran＇j1－um $), n$. ；pl．－ala $(-\dot{a})$ ．
$[\mathrm{NL} . ;$ mega－+ svorangium．］Bot．A sporangium which evelops only megaspores．Cf．microsporangium meg＇a－spore＇（mèg＇á－spör＇；201），n．［mega－＋spore． a Bot．One of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants（Spermatophyta and some groups
of Pteridophyta）．They differ from the microspores by their large size，and always give rise to the female pro thallium or gametophyte．In the seed plants the embryo
 phyll which develops only megasporangia．
meg＇a－the＇ri－um（－thé ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{r i}-\tilde{u}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ），$n$ ．


Megather
growth．Such plants are found mainly in the warm moist Yalleys within the tropics，where the mean temperat．
does not fall below $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．Cf．MEsotherm，microtherm．
meg＇a－type（měg＇a－tip），$n$ ．［mega－＋－lype．］Pholog．An
enlarged copy of a picture or negative，produced by photo－ graphic process．－meg＇a－typ＇y（－tīp；${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$
meg＇a－volt＇（－voltt），$n$ ．［mega－＋volt．］Elec．A unit of
 two kinds of zooids of some orcanism meg＇a－zo＇ó－spore（－zö＇t－spōr；201），n．［mega－＋zöspore．$]$ found in some confervoid alge．
$\boldsymbol{m e g}^{\prime} \mathbf{e r g}^{\prime}$（mĕg＇îrg＇），n．［mega－＋erg．］Physics．A unit of work equal to a million ergs；－called also megalerg．
Me－gil＇loth（mè－gî＇ōth），n．pl．［Heb．megillōth rolls．］Jev－ ish Lit．Five books of the Hagiographa（Canticles，Ruth， Ecciesiastes，Esther，and Lamentations），which are re－ spectively read in the synagogue on the feasts of the Pass－ over，Pentecost，Tabernacles，and Purim，and on the anni－
versary of the destruction me－gilp＇（mè－gYlpt），me－gllph＇（mégǐlf＇）
gilp，neguilp，etc．A gelatinous preparation consmonly of linseed oil and mastic varnish，used by artists as a ve－ $\mathrm{cog}^{\prime} 0 \mathrm{hm}$ colors．－$v .1$ ．To treat with or as with megilp． of resistance equal to one million ohms． mégrlm（mégrim），$n$ ．［ME．migrym，mygrene，F．mi－
graine，LL．hemigrania， L ．hemicrania，Gr．динкрavia； $\dot{\eta} \mu \mathrm{h}$－half + кoaviov skull．See hem－，cranium，cf． hemicrania，migraine．］1．A kind of sick or nervous headache，usually periodical and confined to one side of the head ；hemicrania；migr
2．A fancy，a wainess．Obs．
3．A fancy；a whim；a freak；a humor；esp．，in pl．，low－ These are his megrims，firks，and melancholi
4．pl．Veter．＝MAD STAGGERS．
Meibom，Ger mi－bōmi－a），$n$ ．［NL．，after Dr．Brandus genus of fabaceous herbs，the tick trefoils．They have trifoliolate leaves and small racemose or panicled flowers， the fruit being a characteristic loment which breaks up Mel－bo＇ml－an（－an），a．Anai．Of，pertaining to，or discor－ ered by，Heinrich Meibom（1638－1700），a German physician Meibomian glands，the long sebaceous glands of the eyelids
which discharge，through minute orifices in the edges of

Me＇1－11 ritle（ma／T－jē）．［Prob．from Meiji，in honor of
the emperor．See Meisi．］Mil．A breech－loading rifle of 256－inch caliber having a magazine holding five cartridges
loaded from a clip．It was the principal Japanese infantry arm ir the war with Russia．It is often called Arisala
rife，after the senior member of the commission which mein＇le，mein＇\％（mān
meinle，mein＇${ }^{\text {O }}$（män 1 ），$n$ ．［OF．maisniée，maisnie． See Menial．］Obs．or Archaic．1．A family，including tinue ：train．
2．Band of associates；crew；set，as of chessmen．
mei＇o－nite（mi＇sonit），$n$ ．［Gr．$\mu \in i \omega \nu$ smaller：cf．F．meio－ nite．So called in allusion to the low pyramids of the cryb－ tals．］Min．A mineral of the scapolite group，occurring in glassy or milky crystals，or niassive．H．，5．5－6．Sp．gr．，
 belittling：a The representation of a thing so as to cause it to be taken as less than it really is．$b=$ urtotes．
mel＇o－stem＇o－nous（mí＇ô－stĕm＇ò－nŭs ；－stē＇mò－nŭs），$a$ ．［Gr． $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Carolina．They are not heard } \\ & \text { of after the first decades of the }\end{aligned} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { tom the } \\ & \text { phate solutiondescends by copraf－}\end{aligned}$ 18th century．
Me．heta－bel，bel（ment




 of sponges equiv．to Calcarea．－
meg＇amastic＇toral（－rial），a． chiefy of tropical America．It
ncludes bome of the Iargest
beetles．See ELEPHANT BEETLE．




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## 


 $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l}\text {［mega＿＋Gr orinoós hard．I } \\ \text { Zooil．A large spicule ；speciit．} \\ \text { one of the supporting or skeletal }\end{array}\right.\right]$
$\mu \in i \omega v$ smaller＋ornj $\mu \omega \nu$ warp，thread．］Bot．Having the the lilac．
niels＇ner＇s plex＇ns（mis＇nẽrz）．［After Prof．Georg Melss＇ner＇g plex＇us（mis＇nẽrz）［After Prof．Georg
Meissner of Gottingen．］Anat．A plexus of gangliated
nerve fibers
 Apprenticeship＂and＂Wilhelm Meister＇s Travels，＂which together reveal the hero＇s mental and moral ripening． Meister is a favorite with women，and his susceptible na－
ture often leads him too hastily into binding relations．He is emotional，speculative，and critical，ever striving for the harmoni，susdevelopment of his mind，and with exaited ideas of reforming the German stage．His love troubles
finally end in a permanent attachment，and he finds happi－ ness in a life of useful activity．The character is in large part a portrayal of the author＇s own development．
 workingmen，established between about 1300 and 1500 in Mainz，Nuremberg，and other German cities，for the culti－ ration of poetry and music．They were distinguished，on the one hand，from their predecessors，the usually aristo－ cratic and of folk pong．Their work，called Meistergesang，
singers
was generally a lyric setting of a Biblical or other subject， sung to the harp，etc．It was full of technicalities，for－ mulated in a system called Tabulatur（which see）．Candi－ dates for admission to the guild had to submit a song to four preparatory degrees，Schiler，Schulfreund，Dichter，
and Säger（lit．，scholar，school friend，poet，and singer）， and Sänger（lit．，scholar，school friend，poet，and singer）， antry is satirized（as applying to his
in＂Die Meistersinger von Nirnberg．
 Characterized by or indicating great or maximum seismal disturbance；as，meizoseismal curve，a curve on a chart joining those points where the shock has been most severs．
liefh＇l－tar－ist，Mech＇i－tar－lst（měk＇I－tar－Ist），$n$ ．
［From Mekhitar，or Mechitar，an Armenian，who founded the congregation in 1701．］$\quad$ C．C．Ch．One of a religious congregation devoted to the improvement of Armenians，
founded at Constantinople，but in 1717 finally established in the igland of San Lazzaro，in the Lagoon of Venice， where is its chief convent．The Mekhitarists print Ar－
menian texts，including a translation of the bible and
translations into Armenian of European literature． translations into Armenian of European literature．
me－kom＇$\theta$－ter（mê－k $m^{\prime}$ eteèr），$n$ ．［Gr．$\mu \hat{\eta} \times o s$ length
 ing of two box sextants used simultaneously at a known mistance apart．
 melar to sugar，candy，fr．L．mel honey．See molasses．］
Crude sugar mixed with molasses，obtained by boiling down cane juice．
 m．，Me入auva，f．，black．］Med．a A discharge from the bowels of black matter，consisting of altered blood；also，
black vomit ；formerly，also，a supposed disease marked by such discharges．b The matter so discharged
 devkos white；in allusion to the black trunk and white dian myrtaceous shrubs and trees．They have numerous stamens united in fascicles，and the ovules in many series．
The small white or yellow fowers are borne in heads or mpikes，M． ［G．melamin；melam + －in．］Chem．A white，crystalline， nitrogenous base， $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{6}$ ，a triamino derivative of sym－
metrical triazine，produced from several cyanogen com－ poundsand decomposed by heat into melam and ammonia； －called also cyanuramide．
Mo－lam＇pus（met－lam＇püs），$n$ ．［L．，fr．Gr．Meגáu $\quad$ mous．］ Some serpents whose liver，he had saved cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep，and on a waking he could
understand the voices of birds and other animals． Mel＇am－py＇rum（mel＇tam－pirrum），$n$ ．［NL $\pi \nu \rho o v ; \mu \in \lambda a s$ black $+\pi u \rho o ́ s$ wheat．$]$ Bot．A small genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous branching annuals of temperate regions．They have small irregular flowers mol＇a－næ＇ml－a，or－ne＇mlaricanum is the cowwheat． ＋－xmia．］Med．A morbid condition in which the blood contains black pigment either floating freely or embedded
in the white blood corpuscles．It occurs esp．in severe malarial fever．－mel＇a－næ＞＇mic，－ne mic（－némyk），a． mel＇an－cho＇ll－a（m厄l＇ăn－k $\left.\bar{\prime}^{\prime} \mathfrak{l}-\dot{a}\right), ~ n$ ．［L．See mplancholy．］
Med．A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by ex－

 true or hard porcelain was first
made in Europe．Also，less ac－ curately，called Dresten ware
 melistrei
melitre
melistre
melt meit．
meitith．
might，
melth medth（mēth），n．［AS．$m \bar{x} p$ meas－
ure，degree，proportion ；or（for sense 2）cf．Icel．mid a fishing
bank kown by landmarks on
shore．Scot．A neasure or measurement．
2．A landmark；a boundary
mark；a seamark．
 guage of the Manipuris，an ar－
chaic member of the Kuki－Chin



| Pyramus and Thisbe or Romeo and Juliet． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| udge；in my judgmen |  |
|  | mek．+ MEEK．［n．\＆v． |
| mek．Obs or dia |  |
| d |  |
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| E， |  |
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| mofkil．Obs．or Scot．var． |  |
| me＇kil－wort＇，n．Deadly night－1 me＇llo．Obs or Scot．for mickle． |  |
|  |  |
| Mo－ko＇nah（metk $\delta^{\prime} n d$ ）．Bib． mel．＋meal． |  |
|  |  |
| held in connection with |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Min．An earthy black massive |  |
|  |  |
| variety of tenorite． <br> melacotone．＋melocoton． |  |
|  |  |
| molady，＋MALADY． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ［NL．：Gr．$\mu$ í $\operatorname{los}$ limb + －algia．］ |  |
|  |  |

treme depression of spirits，ill－grounded fears，delusions， and brooding over one particular subject or train of ideas； mel＇an－cho＇li－ac（mel＇ăn ${ }^{\prime} k \bar{o}^{\prime} I \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{a} k$ ），$n$ ．Med．One affected with melancholia．－$a$ ．Affected with melancholia．
 cholicus，Gr．нeגayरo入tкós：cf．F．melancolique．］1．Of or pertaining to＂melancholy，＂or＂black bile；＂causing，
due to，or of the nature of，melancholy（sense 1 b ）．Obs． 2．Given to or having melancholy ；depressed；melan－ choly；dejected ；unhappy．
If he be mad，or angry，or melancholick，or sprightly，he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one．
3．Causing，or showing，melancholy；depressing；sad．Obs． 4．Affected with，like，or pert．to，melancholia．
mel＇an－chol－ $\mathbf{y}$（mè＇an－kठl－I；in early Modern English poetry often accented on second or final syllable），n．；pl．
－choLuss（－1z）．［ME．melancolie，nalencolie，OF．melan－ －choLıs（－Iz）．［ME．melancolie，malencolie，OF．melan－
colie，malencollie，F．mélancolie，L．melancholia，fr．Gr．
 agined to be a secretion of the kidneys or spleen，and the agued to be a secretion of the kidneys or spleen，and the
cause of gloominess．See humor， 2 ．Obs．b A condition or disorder believed to be due to an excess of black bile and marked by sullenness and irascibility or mental de－ jection and depression；in later usage，melancholia．Obs． 2．Ill nature ；irascibility ；sullenness．Obs．
3．Depression of spirits ；gloomy state or mood；dejection．
4．A cause or occasion of melancholy；also，an attack or
5．Penelanchol
ve meditation or sadness；serious thoughtfulness．
The influence of mild－minded melancholy．Tennyson． 6．A melancholy or mournful writing，as a poem．Obs． Syn．－Despondency，sorrow，mournfulness，depression， JECTION，GLOOM．SADNESS is the general term for de－ pression of spirits，of whatever degree ；MELANCHOLY，in
modern usage，is（esp．）settled depression ；the word often modern usage，is（esp．）settled depression；the word often
suggests itithe more than pensive，sometimes pleasing，sad－ ness；${ }^{\text {as }}$＂a thousand memories．．unspeakable for sad
nesen
Ten nhe last time．．．without sadness of heart＂（De Quincey） a feeling of sadness and longing，that is not akin to pain＂ （though it seldom laughs or dances，melancholy，．．．Which， sort of a state．．But there is another sort，black in－
deed，which. believes，nay is sure of everything that deed，which - it believes，nay is sure of everything that grace of forest charms decayed，and pas＂（ T．Gray）；＂the （Wrardsworth）；＂Mellow，melancholy，yet not mournful， the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of her heart＂（Hawthorue）．Dejscrion suggests esp．the mood
of one who is downcast，discouraged，or dispirited；aloom is profound despondency or heaviness of spirits；as，＂As
high as we have mounted in delight，in our dejection do we sink as low＂（Wordsworth）；＂Childhood is not easily
dejected（Johnson）＂a sullen gloom＂（Burke），＂Miss
Brown looked．．depressed almost to gloom＂（Mrs． Gaskell）＂a gloomy gazer on the world to which I have
little relation＂（Johnson）．See DEspondency，sornow， mis
mel＇an－chol－y，a．1．Affected with thie supposed disorder liable to，or causing，mental disorder of tbis kind Obs． liable to，or causing，mental disorder of tbis kind obs
2．Ill－natured；sullen ；irascible．Obs．
3．Depressed in spirits ；dejected ；gloomy ；disma

## mournful ；sad．

4．Seriously thoughtful or meditative；pensive．Milton． 6．Suggestive or expressive of melancholy or dejection dismal；depressing；producing sadness；causing dejec－ tion；calamitous；afflictive；lamentable；as，a melan－
choly event．＂The melancholy vale．＂ 6．Favorable to meditation．The melanch vale．＂
6．Favorable to meditation；Bomber．Obs．
Mel＇anoh－tho＇nl－an（mel／Knk－thō＇n r－on）ared．Evelyn Mel＇anoh－tho＇ni－an（mêl／ank－thō＇nY－ăn），$a$ ．Of or per－ thon（1497－1560），or his theological teachings or views． Melanchthon drew up the Augsburg Confession．See
synergism．－$n$ ．follower of Melanchthon．

Melanconium，name the typical genus，pl．［NL．，fr． black＋кóvıs dust，in allusion to the dark spores．］Bot． The smallest of the three orders of Fungi Imperfecti， including those with no asci nor pycnidia，but as a rule having the spores in cavities without special walls．The
 Hel a－nes ian men
$+\nu \eta \sigma o s i s i a n d . ~ M e l a n e s i a ~ w a s ~ s o ~ c a l l e d ~ f r o m ~ t h e ~ d a r k ~$ complexion of the natives．］Of or pertaining to Melanesia or the Melanesians．
Mel＇a－ne＇sian，$n$ ．A member of the dominant native race

of Melanesia，a dark－skinned people with thick beards and frizzy hair，often elaborately dressed，who are generally and the Polynesians or the Malays．As a rule they are in dustrious agriculturists，and they possess the art of mak ing pottery，rare in Polynesia；but they are far inferior to in social folynesian neighbors in navigation and architecture in social organization，and in military courage．Many of represents a stage intermediate between Malay and Poly－
nesian（see Malayo－Polynesian）．Cf．Finian，Papuan．
 F．See meddLe．］A mixture；a medley．
A melange of a tifth part of silyer，and a fourth of sold．Evelyn． Me－la＇ni－a（mè－la／nT－a），n．［NL．，fr．
black．］Zoöl．An extensive genus of fresh－water tanioglossate gastropod mollusks，having a high，turret－shaped tracum．It is the type of a large fanily
Mel＇a－nitida（mel＇$a-n i \prime t-d e)$ repre
 black．］Ethnol．Of dark or black pig mentation；melanic，esp．Mecap．as Australians，etc．

avos，black．1．Melanotic．
2．Ethnol．Characterized by or evine

ing melanism；melanian
avos，black．］Physiol．Chem．Any of lania．Nat．aize． various dark brown or black amorphous pigments in the which body，differing considerably in composition，as that ments of the choroid，the pigments of the hair，etc．
 or in the skin or in the plum It occurs either as a characteristic of varieties or in in dividuals，esp．in certain groups of mammals and birds causes has and squirrels，and is not due to pathologica 2．Ethnol．The character of having a high
2．Ethnol．The character of having a high degree of pig－ mel＇a－nis＇tic（ $-\mathrm{nIs} \mathbf{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{tIk}$ ），a．Affected with melanism；of the mel＇a－no－（melan＇$\dot{a}$－n．$\dot{t}-$ ），melan－．Combining form from
 as in Mel＇a－no－Pap＇n－an．
 black + （perr．）xoóa color，or（perh．）¿xpos pale（Oxf．
E．D．）．］Ethnol．Caucasians of the brunet type．See
 plexion；of or pertaining to the Melanochroi．
mel＇a－no－orat＇jc（－nō－kratt／Yk），a．［melano－＋Gr．крateī to rule．］Petrog．Desiguating the dark，traplike dikes，
sheets，etc．（called also lamprophyres），composed chiefly of ferromagnesian minerals，which accompany larger abyssa． intrusions of igneous rocks，from whose magma they have been derived by differentiation．They are complement－
mel＇a－no－cyté（melifd－nto－sit＇；mè－lanföosit），n．［melano－＋ Mel＇a－no－den＇dron（mponyte containing dark pigment ＋dendron；－from the dark foliage．］Bot．A monotypic genus of asteraceous trees，having bristly pappus and
ribbed achenes．The species $(M$ ，integrifolium $)$ is native of na，where it known as the black cabbage tree．
 skin，esp．when abnoı mai．－mel＇a－no－der＇mic（－mYk），$a$ ． me－lan＇o－gen（me－lan＇t－jen），me［melanin＋－gen．］Physiol． Chem．A substance capable of yielding melanin by ap－ propriate treatment；an antecedent of melanin．
mel＇a－nold（mell $\dot{d}$－noid），a． ．［melano－+ －oid．］a Black－
ish；melanistic．b Med．Pert．to，or resembling，melanosis． ish；melanistic．b Med．Pert．to，or resembling，melanosis． mel ${ }^{\prime}$ a－nol ${ }^{\prime}$ din（mel ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$－noi＇dIn），n．Chem．Any of various
black pigments obtained by hydrolytic cleavage of proteid black pigments obtained by hydrolytic cleavage of
substances，and resembling the natural melanins．
 dark pigment．b Development of dark－pigmented tumors Me－lan＇o－plns（mè－lan＇ö－plŭs），$n$ ．［NL．；Gr．Mé $\lambda a s$, ，avos， containing the migratory locust of the western United containing the migratory locust of the western United
States and other common American species．See Locost．



[^2] -Thea.] 1. Bot. A small genus of East Indian anacardisceous trees having simple leaves, panicled flowers with
accrescent petals, and drupaceous fruit. M. usitata is the theeetsee.
2. $[l . c$.$] Also mel/a-nor-rhe'a. Med. = melensa.$ mel'a-nose (mel'áañe), $x$. $\quad$ [See melanosis.] Bot. A di ease of the grapevine due to the paraitic fungus Septoria ampelina, which attacks the leaves, causing them to fall.
 ing black, $\mu$ inacs, -avos, black.] Med. Morbid deposition
of black matter in the tissues, often of a malignant charac-

 mel'a-not or tendency to it
mel/a-not'lo (-ndtrik), a. a Med. Affected with, or re-

Ethnol. Having black hair and dark bro avos, black.]日kin ; melanic, esp. as applied to the darker Melanochroi
 LANTHIUM. C Bol. A family of monocotyledonous plants of
the order Liliales, distingnished from the Liliacea by the the order Liliales, distingnished from the Liliacea by the
mepticidal capsule, and by the absence of bulbe. It incepticidal capsule, and by the absence of bulbe. It in-
cludes about 36 genera and 150 species of wide distribu-
tion, some of which are ornamental plants. Zgadenus,



NL. ; Gr. Mílas, avos, black + aveos flower.] Bot. A small genus of North American herbs, typifying the family Melanthaceex, with
erect leafy stems bearing a terminal panicle of yellowish flowers, with clawed perianth segments. M. virginicum is the bunchfiower
mel'a-nu'ri-a (mæ 1 ' $\dot{\alpha}-n \bar{n}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{rY}-\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL. ; melano- + uria.] Med. The passage of urine containing black pig-mel'a-phyre (meliá-fir) $n$,
black + porphyre porphyry: ci. G. melaphyr.] Petrog. Orig., a porphyritic rock consisting of phenocrysts of feldgpar in a dark groundmass; hence, a porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass and
phenocryste of any kind. phenocrysta of any kind
 local ; as, Addison's melasmar. me-las'mic (-mYk), a.


$+\sigma$ то́ a mouth: in allusion to the staining property the fruit. Bot. A large genus of Asiatic shrubs, typifying the Melastomacea, having coriaceous leaves and large
purple flowers with $10-14$ unequal anthers, the connectives purple flowers with $10-14$ unequal anthers, the connecti
spurred. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses.
 herbs (order Myrtales), characterized by the opposite 3-9. nerved leaves, anthers with thickened or appendaged connectives, and petala inserted on the throat of the calyx. There are about 150 genera and 25001 species, natives of the
tropics of both hemispheres. esp. in South America. Many tropics of both hemispheres, esp. in South America. Many me foinge. Rhexia is the only genus in
 malko king.] 1. Eccl. Hist. a Anciently, one of those orthodox faith as defined in the Creed of Chalcedon when many Eastern Christians embraced Monophysitism; - a name orig. given by the Monophysites because they be-
longed to the party of the Byzantine court. b Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egyot, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church
2. Short for Melchite a lphaber.
Mel'chite, a. Of or pertaining to the Melchites.

Melchite alphabet, a Syriac alphabet, at first uncial, becom-
ing later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts. ing later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts.
mold (meld), v. t. \& i.; MELD'ED; MELD'ING. [Q. melders
 announce for a score; as, to meld four kings. A player
can meld only after winning the previous trick, and before


 of the oxidation of pyrite.
 scope.JA parr of colored glasses
transmithiting only red light, so
tbat other coll pas other colors, as green, ap-
pear black through it. it is
used for detecting potassium,
lithium, etc., in colored flames.

 a named becauses it fuses to
ablack glas.
dark gray. A black or bic crystala or cleavable masmes.
It is a ailicate of lead and iron.
H.



 Gr. $\mu$ ehavinpia a black metallic
dye or ink.

drawing from the stock, $n$. Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle. (b. 1849), English chemist.] A group of artificial oxazine dyestuffs, chiefly blue or violet, formerly extensively used on cotton. Meldola's blue, the first made, is obtained by the action of a compound (chemically, para-nitroso-dimethyl-
mel-dom'e-ter (mé-d

+ -meter.] Physics. An apparatus devised by Professor John Joly (in 1888) for the determination of melting points. It includes a strip of platinum foil, heated by electricity,
 it was foretold that his life would last no louger than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althæa quenched it and hid it away. At the hearth. Althæa quenched it, Meleager, in love with Atalanta (which see), gave her the
trophes of the chase. In the quarrel which this caused the fatal brand into the fire, so causing Meleager's death In an earlier version (Iliad, IX.) Meleager perishes in con-
Mel'e-a-gri'na $\left(-\dot{a}-\mathrm{gri}^{\prime} \mathbf{n} \dot{a}\right), n$. [NL., fr. Meleagris, nam of a genus of mollusks; so named because speckled, fr. L neleagris a sort of guinea fowl, Gr. $\mu$ cдeaypis.] Zoöl. Th $M^{\prime} l^{\prime} e-a^{\prime} g r l s ~\left(m e y^{\prime} \bar{e}-\bar{a}^{\prime} g r I s\right), n$. [L., the guinea fowl.] Zool. The genus constituted by the turkeys, wida and gri'nae (may is made the type of a subfamily, mel $\theta-a-1$

cf. mellay.] 1. A fight br. meler to mix. See meddle a confused mass; a skirmish; an affray; a fray 2. A cavalry exercise in which two groups of riders try to cut paper plumes off the helmets of their opponents, the contest continuing until no member of one group
his plume; - sometimes called Balaklava mêlée.
 LL. melegeta, prob. some kind of spice, It. meleghetta.] known also as grains of Paradise, Guinea grains or Guinea
pepper. See onAlns or Panadise. b The allspice tree (Pimenta pimenta).
mel'ene (měl'ên), n. [melissic + ethylene.] Chem. A white, crystalline, waxy hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{C}_{3 n} \mathrm{H}_{60}$, of the ethyl ene series, obtained from beeswax by dry distillation.
Me-le'ti-an (mè-lē'shI-वn; -shðn), a. Eccl. Pert. to or
designating: a A schismatic party which upheld Meletius designating: a A schismatic party which upheld Meletius,
bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in
the adjoining see of Alexandria during the retirement of its bishop (A. D. 306). b A schism in Antioch in Syria occasioned by dissensions over the opinions of Meletius, bishop of Antioch (361-381), who was a moderate Nicæan. me-lez'1-tose (mè-lezz Y-tōs), n. [F. mélèze the larch + melitose.] Chem. A trisaccharide, $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{33} \mathrm{O}_{16} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, ex-
tracted from the manna of the larch and from Persian manna. It resembles ordinary sugar, but is less sweet. Mo'li-a (mé $\mathrm{IT}-a), n$. NL., fr. Gr. Media the ash tree.]
Bot. A genus of trees typifying the family Meliacea, na Bot. A genus of trees typifying the family Meliacea, na-
tives of southern Asia and Australia. They have monatives of southern Asia and Australia. They have mona-
 cal trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), consisting of about 37 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens. It includes mahogany (Suvie-
tenia), the Spanish cedar (Cedrela), the flindosa (Finlenia), the Spanish cedar (Cedrela), the flindosa (Flin

Mel/i-an-tha'ce-me (mal/Y-ăn-thā'sè-ë), 7. pl. [NL. See
Mrlianthus.] Bot. A family of South African trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), differing from the Sapindacem in the irregular flowers and stipulate leaves. There are 3 genera and 17 species. - mel't-an-tha'ceous (-shŭs), $a$. Mel'l-an'thus (-an'thŭs), $n$. [NL. ; Gr. $\mu$ é $\lambda_{c}$ honey +
-anthus.] Bot. A small genus of South African shrubs typifying the family Melianthacea. They have odd-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers with an oblique calyx


1. A shepherd, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's frst Eclogue.

beus," one of the "Canterbury Tales," the title character, who, following the counsel of his wife, Prudence, forgives
 pertaining to song; designed to be sung ; lyric ; specif. Gr. Lit,, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character,
which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7 th which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. c. Melic poetry includes the foitan
monodic (that is, for one voice)
poetry, closely akin to the mive, and the Dorian choral poetry, in which Pindar is preeminent. - $n$. Melic poetry.
Mel'i-oa (mel'I-k $\bar{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. It. melica, meliga, sorghum.] Bot. A large genus of perennial grasses, the melic grasses, somewhat resembling Festuca. The species are agricultural value
 + кnpos wax.] Med. a A tumor containing a honeylike
substance. b An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter. mel 1-ce'rous (melli-sé'rus ; mè-Ms'er-üs), a. Med. Of,
 hol 4 + $\lambda \rho \circ$ con
 кoккos berry.] A small genus of tropical American sapinleaves, tetramerous flowers with a peltate stigma, and
fruit consisting of a $1-2$-seeded berry. M. bijuga is the genip tree, or honeyberry
 mélilithe.] Min. A mineral occurring in small tetragonal crystals, often honey-yellow in color, but also white, brown, greenish, etc. It is an orthosilicate of sodium,
calcium, aluminium, and other metals, and is a constituent of certain igneous rocks, as mellite basalt, in which it replaces the feldspar. H., 5 , Sp. gr., 2.9-3.10.

 lotus.] Any cloverlike plant of the gen us Mellous. The species are commonly distinguished by the color of their
flowers; as : whlto melilot (M. alba); yellow mellot (M. offflowers; as: whito melilot ( $M$. alba)
cinalis); blue melilot (M. cerrilea).
Mel'1-lo'tus (-1ö'tŭs), $n$. [L. melilotos a kind of Old World clover. See melwot.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous herbs,
the melilots, or sweet clovers, having trifoliolate leaves and spikelike racemes of small yellow or white flowers succeeded by oval indehiscent pods. The white melilot ( $M$. alba) and the yellow melilot (M, officinalis) are naturalized in the United States. The drying plants are fragrant with coumarin, and $M$. cerulea is used in Switzerland for fla-
voring sapsago cheese. Also $[l . c$.], a plant of this genus. mol'f-ntte (melvinit), $n$. [F. mélinite, fr. Gr. uñA:sos
quince-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite, said quiuce-yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite
to be cliefly picric acid, used in the French service.
 -RAT ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ING}$ (-rāt/Ing). [L. melioralus, p. p. of meliorare to máda very ] To $\mu a \lambda \alpha$ very.
ameliorate; to soften ; to make more tolerable
Nature by art we nobly meliorate.
mel'lo-ra'tion (-rā'shün), $n$ Denham. $\quad[\mathbf{L}$. melioratio. $]$ Act or oper ation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated ; amelioration; also, that in virtue of which anything is melio-
 to meliorate; improving; bettering. Cf. pejorative. felopments in word meaning, whereby, e. g., steward, "the styvelopmenter word mecomes the title of a great officer of the realm and the
wame of a line of lings; or, on the other side, cou (Lat. eolidus)
namee name of a line of kings; or, on the other side, sou
passes from the name of a gold coin to that of one of proverbially
insignificant value
Encuc. Brit mel'lo-rism (-riz'm), $n$. [L. melior better.] Enchics. The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; is hopelessly bad, and optimism, which asserts that it is is hopelessly bad, and optimism, which asserts that it is
wholly or predominantly good. - mel'io-rist (-rist), $n$. -mel'lo-ris'tic (-ristrik), $a$. meI-lor't-ty (mell-yor'r-ti), $n$. [LL. melioritas, fr. L. melior
better.] State or quality of being better; melioration.






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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Chem. Melezitose. FGRASS. } \\
& \text { mel'rick grass rar. of mbLic } \\
& \text { mellicoton, melicotoon, melicot }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Meli'a-dus (me-ly'd-düs, n. In } \\
& \text { Arthurian legend, aking of } \\
& \text { Lyonnespe and knight of the } \\
& \text { Round Table, father of Tris- } \\
& \text { tram. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Round Table, father of Tris- } \\
& \text { tram } \\
& \text { meli-al, a. Bot. Pertaining to } \\
& \text { ordesignating the Meliacees and }
\end{aligned}
$$


 toil.] Zooll. A genus of small stingless honeybees of South
 fr. Gr. Méגıopa a song.] Music. a A piece of melody; a song or tune, as opposed to recitutive, or musical decla-
mation. b A grace or melodic embellishment. rectly, a cadenza
mel/Is-mat'Ic (mel/iz-mat'y̌k), a. Of, pert. to, or having, melisma ; florid ; as, melismatic song, in which one syllable Me-1is'sa (me-IIs'áa notes; - dist. from syllabic.
Me-lis'sa (met-Irs'a), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. Mécı $\sigma \sigma a$ a bee,
honey.] Bot. A small genus of Old World mints distinhoney. $]$ Bol. A small genus of Old World mints distin-
guished by axillary clusters of small white flowers havguished by axillary clusters of small white nowers hav-
 meli-tha'mi-a, melil-the'mi-a (-the'mi- $\dot{a}$ ). [NL., fr. Gr. an excess of sugar in the blood. Gr. uéde,-toos, honey meli-tu'ri-a (-tur ri-a), $n$. NL. ; Gr. $\mu \in \lambda$, tros, honey

+ -uria.] Med. The presence of sugar in the urine; dia-
 2. A cloth of mixed colors ; also, a nixture. Obs.
mel'li- (mêl'f). A combining form from Latin mel, mellis, mel-1if'er-ous his, honey + ferre to bear.] Producing or bearing honey-mel-lif'lu-ence (-lō-enns), $n$. Quality or state of being mel-1if'lu-ent (-ent), a. [L. mellifuens. See mblliflo mel-[1f/lu-0us (-us), (akin to Gr. $\mu \in \lambda_{i}$, Goth. milib) + fluere to flow. See MILDEW, FLUENT ; cf. MARMALADE.] Flowing or sweetened with or as with honey; smooth; flowing sweetly or
smoothly; honeyed; as, a mellifuous voice.
Mellifuous Doctor [L. Doctor Mellifuus], St. Bernard (1091-
1153 ) - so called on account of his eloquence. mel-14f'lu-ous-ly, adv. - mel-lif/lu-ous-ness,
mol'lit (mel't t , $n$. Veter. A small scabby sore found on the heel or coronet of a horse's foot, caused by interfering mel'lite (mel/it), $n$. [L. mel, mellis, honey : cf. F. mellite.] 1. Min. A mineral of a honey color, found as crystals and granular masses in brown coal, partly as the result of vegetable decomposition ; honeystone. It is a hydrous mellitate of aluminium, $\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{12} \cdot 18 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$.

2. Pharm. A medicinal preparation containing honey mel-lit'Ic (mé-lit/Ik), a. [Cf. F. mellitique. See mellite.]
Org. Chem. Pert. to or desiguating a white, crystalline, Org. Chem. Pert. to or desiguating a white, crystaline,
hexabasic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \cdot\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{5}$, occurring combined with aiuhexabasic acia, $\mathrm{C}_{6}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{6}$ occurring combined with aiuminium in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by oxidation of coal, graphite, etc.; - called also graphitic

melwe, prob. fr. AS. melu meal ; cf. also AS. mearu soft. See meal four.] 1. Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp; showing, or characterized by, ripeness; as, a mellow apple.
3. Well-matured; not har
taste. "The mellow-tasted burgundy"" " Thomson. 3. a Soft ; easily worked or penetrated; not hard or rigid; loamy ; as, a mellow soil. "Mellowglebe." Drayton. b Not coarse, rough, or harsh; subdued; soft ; softened; rich; delicate; full and pure; - said of sound, color, style,
etc. "The mellow horn." Wordsworth.

The tender flush whose mellow st
Heaven with all freaks of light.

4. Well matured; mature; fully developed; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity. "Mellow age." 6. Amiable ; genial ; jovial.
6. Warmed by liquor; somewhat intoxicated.
mel'low (mělō), v. i. \&i.; -Lowed (-ōd); -Low-Ina. To make or become meilow. "Prosperity begins to mellow." Shak.
The fervor of early feeling is tempered and mellowed by the ripeness of age.
mol'low-Ing, $p . p r . \& \cdot v b . n$. of mellow. Specif. : vb. $n$. mellow-ing, $p . p r . ~ \& i v . n$. of mellow. Specif. : $v b . n$.
a The aging of tan liquor for leather. ib The softening mel'low-y (-i), a. Mellow ; soft.
Mol'o-cac'tus (mérot-kăk'tüs), $n$. [NL. See mblon ; Cac tus.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American cacti hav ing more or less spherical and usually densely hairy joints. Several species are familiar in cuitivation
mel'o-co-ton' (mev $\overline{0}-\mathrm{k} \bar{t}-\mathrm{to} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$;
mel'o-co-ton' (meliotkt-tōn'; -tōn'), mel'o-co-toon' $\left(-\mathrm{toon}^{\prime}\right), n$. [Sp. melocoton a kind of peach tree and its
fruit, LL. melum cotoneum quince (cf. L. malum cotonit or cotonea, or Cydonia a quince or quince tree lit and , matum,
 of Cydonia), fr. Gr. $\mu \eta \lambda o \nu$ Kubw $\omega t o \nu$. See QUINCE. a A
quince. b An old variety of peach having one side deep
red, and the flesh yellow.
 kind of small reed organ, - a portable form of the seraphine. It is an American invention, and employs a suc-
tion bellows, worked by treadles and drawing the air inward through the reeds.
me-lo'di-a (-dri-í), $n$. [L. : cf. It. melodia. See melody.] me-10'di-al (-al1), a. Of or pertaining to melody. - me 10'di-al-1y, adv. a.
 containing, or made up of, melody; melodious.
melodic curve, Music, the curve described by the successive
notes of a neiody.
notes of a neiody.
There are two general types of melodic curre; one which rises
and fulis by a progression of consecutive notes, one which follows
the constituent and falis by a progression of consecutive notes, one which follows
the constituent rarts of a chord in arpeggio. W. Hadow. m. Interval. Music. See INTER
Music. See 6 th gcale, 3 a (2) (c).
me-lod'ics ( -1 ks ), $n$. The department of musical science which treats of the pitch of tones in succession, and of the me-lo'dl-ous (mè-lód $\mathrm{d} \mathfrak{l}-\breve{u} \mathrm{~s}$ ), $a$. [Cf. F. mélodieux. See melody.] Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; having a melody; musical; agree able to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a
melodious voice. "A melodious undertone." Longfelmelodious voice. "A melodious undertone." Longfel
low. - me-lo'di-ous-1y, adv. - me-10'di-ous-ness, $n$. low. - me-10'di-ous-ly, adv. - me-1o'di-ous-ness, $n$.
mel'o-dist (mel'j-dist), $n$. [Cf. F. mélodiste.] A composer or singer of melodies; - sometimes used as distin-mel'o-dize (-dī), v. $t$. - -DIZEn (-dizd); -Diz'ING (-diz/ing) To make melodious: to form into, or set to, melody. mel'o-dize, $v$ i To make melody to compose melodi.
 mélodrame, fr. Gr. цé^os song + $\delta$ pâ $\mu a$ drama.] 1. A kind of drama, commonly romantic and sensational in character,
with both song and instrumental music interspersed, the with both song and instrumental music interspersed, the
latter accompanying the action more or less descriptively; a stage play of this kind. Hence, in later use, any drama tions, typically with a happy ending.
2. Music. A dramatic composition employing declama tion in the ordinary speaking voice together with a more or ess elaborate orchestral accompamment. to, or characteristic of, melodrama; sut
drama; sensational in situation or action.
drama; sensational in
Syn.--See dramatic.

mel'o-dy (mel'od-dY), n.; pl. -diEs (-dYz). [ME. melodie, F. mélodie, L. melodia, fr. Gr. $\mu \in \lambda \psi \delta i a ̀$ a singing, choral
 aotos singer, as a., musical; cf. wion song. See ode.]

1. A sweet or agreeable succession or arrangement of 1. A sweet or agreeable succession
2. Music. Lu The succession of single tones, one of the three vital elements of music. In its melody music (as it appears on the staff) is viewed horizontally, as composed of single series of tones; in its harmony music is considered vertically, as composed of consonances; in its
rhythm tones are considered in movement, as conforming by means of accents and pauses to a definite time patters b A succession of single tones, having the relatiouship of a given mode or key and of a rhythmical structure by which it is made expressive of a characteristic musical motive or idea. Also, a symmetrical whole so formed; an air or tune. c The chief voice part in a harmonic composition ; the cantus firmus; the air.
3. A poem composed for singing to some melody or tune. 4. Something likened to, or exhibiting a quality suggestive
of, musical melody, as color in a painting of, musical melody, as color in a painting.

## Syn. - See harmony

mel'o-logue (mĕlóol-lag), n. [Gr. pédos a song + גóyos
speech.] Music. A form of composition in which speech.] Music. A form of composition in which music, both vocal and instrumental, is interspersed with spoken
declamation; also, a spoken declamation with musical ac declamation; also, a spoken dec
companiment. Cf. MeLodrama
Mol'o-lon-thi'nm (-lðn-thi'nē), $n$. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \boldsymbol{\eta} \lambda 0^{-}$ do: $\theta \eta$ the cockchafer.] A large subfamily of scarabæid beetles, of which Mel'O-10n'tha ( $-1 \delta n^{\prime}$ th $\dot{a}$ ), containing the
common cockchafer of Europe, is the type genus. They feed common cockchafer of Europe, is the typegenus. They feed mostly on leaves; the larvae, which are usually stout curved
grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bugs and rose bugs grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bugs and rose bugs lon'thi-des (-10n'thi-dēz), or ranked as a family and
called Mel'o-lon'thi-dzo (dê). -mol'0-lon'thi-dan (-thIdăn), a. \& $n$.-mel'o-lon'thine (-thin; -thĭn; 183), a. \& $n$.
mel'on (mel'un), $n$. [F., fr. L. melo, for melopepo an

 (Cucumis melo), or the plant itself. It is more the United States. See muskmelon.
2. The watermelon.
3. A rounded
blubber found mase of

the blowhole and the end $A$ Muskmelon $B$ Watermelon of the nose in the grampus and certain other cetaceans. melon beetle. Either of two cucumber beetles (Diabro-
melon cactus. a Any plant of the genus Melocactus; $\overline{\text { so called from the melonlike ridged stems. b Any plant of }}$ so called from the melonlike ridged stems. B Any plant o molon caterpillar. The larva of a melon moth.
melon fay. A small dipterous fly (Dacus cucurbitr) whose tive to melons and cucumbers in the Hawailan Islands. Mel'o-nd'tes (mē1/o-ní'tēz), $n$. [NL., fr. L. melo, melonis,
melon.] Paleon. A genus of large fossil sea urchins of melon.] Paleon. A genus of large fossil sea urchins of
the group Palæechinoidea of Subcarboniferous age, found in Europe and North America, having the test spheroidal and vertically grooved like a melon. It is the type of a family, Mel'o-ndt'l-dap (-nYt 1 Y-d $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ).
molon louse. A plantlouse (Aphis gossypit) which attacks molon moth. a A handsome pyralid moth (Diaphania

 $\downarrow$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. + comblned whith. = equaln:

MEMORANDIST

hyalinata) with white wings bordere
larra destroys the foliage of the
the melon and cucumber and eats the
fruit. b The pickleworm moth.
melon shell. A large and handsome fruit. b The pickleworm moth.
melon ghell. Alarge and handsome
matrine unvalve sholl (Melod dia-
dema) of New Guinea, so called bedema) of New Guinea, so called be
cause of tits shape and markings.


 +piano.] A pianoforte invented in 1870 by Cold $\mu$ eno having a treadie attachment which impels a series of small hammers rapidly on the strings played, and thus prolongs the mel' 0 -plas'ty (mø1 ${ }^{\prime} \bar{\delta}$-plástr), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \hat{\eta} \lambda o \nu$ an apple, a cheek + -plasty: cf. F. méloplastie.]. Surg. Plastic respart. - mel o-plas'tc (-plas trk), $a$.

 ous melodic outline in any single movenent of a piece, un
broken by a full cadence ; -irst used by Riclard Wagner
 wid vine ; applied as a Latin name to Solanum and later to a genus alifed to Solanum.] Bot. A large genus of tropycal cucurbitaceous plants with simple leaves and small yollow or white Howers, the staminate borne in racemes.
The fruit is a small berry. They are delicate ornamental vines, attractive in cultivation.
 lit., the songstress, fr. $\mu \in \lambda \pi \epsilon \nu$, $\mu \dot{e}$
2. Astron. See Astrromb Table.

 , mieltan, myltan, v. t. ; akin to Gr. $\mu \in \lambda \delta$ eqv, E. mall, and prob. to E.smell, v. Cf. smelt, v, malt, milt me spien. y heat; as, butter melts at inoderate temperatures. 2. To dissolve ; disintegrate ; soften ; as, sugar mells in the mouth.
3. To break up; to disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds melt away
4. To be overcome, subdued, prostrated, or crushed, as
because of sorrow or fear. Obs. My soul melteth for heaviness. Ps. cxix. 28. 5. To be or become softened; to become tender, mild, or gentle; Melting with tendernees and
6. To diminish gradually; to dwindle ; to waste away ;-usually with away.
7. To be or become absorbed; to percolatit.
8. To lose distinct form or outline ; to blend.

The soft, green, rounded hills, with their flowing outlines,
overlappiny and melting into each other.
and Syn. - MELT, THA are here compared in their fig, senses



 ng voice through mazes running "Millon); a lady it
whose very looks would dhaw a man more frozen than the
Alps enial consciousness " (Hawthorne)
melt, v.t. I. To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, usu-
ally by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; as, to melt wax, tallow,
ally by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; as, to mell wax, tallow,
lead, ice, or snow.
3. To forna by meit The graven image, a workman meetted it. Is. II. $19(R . V$.$) .$ 3. To dissolve ; also, to disintegrate, as soil. Obs. or $R$. 4. To cause to vanish, to disperse.
mild influences. "Pity melts the mind to love." Dryden. 8. To take away the firmness of ; to weaken; enervate; sometimes with down. Obs.
Thou would'st have
Thou would'st have . . . melted down thy youth. Shak.
7. To spend (money); also, to cash, as a note. Slang, Eng. 8. To cause to pass or merge insens
sound into or in another ; to blend.

## melt (mylt), $n$ being melted.

3. A melted substance ; also, the mass melted at a single operation or the quantity melted during a certain period. melt'ing, p. pr. © $v i . n$. of medr. Esp. : vb. $n$. Act of
causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted,

or a case of it; also, pl., something that has been melted
or a case of it; also, $p l$. ,
or is produced by by melting,
molting point, the degree of tompany metanghich a salid substance melts or fuses; as, the melting point of ice is in gereral $^{\circ}$. 3 , that of urea is $132^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by the erir sharp
melting points, the determination of which, esp. in organic
chemistry, is an important aid to identification. me pot melting points, the determination of which, esp. in organic,
chemistry, is an important aid to identifitation- m. pot,
a vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. - the Molta vessel in which anything is melted a a crucible. - the Malt-
ings, the offce of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an
offial of the mint有
 Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. Oxf. E. D.] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished withou pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close. A cheaper variety has a cotton warp.
Me-lun'geon (mé-lun' ${ }^{\prime}$ jün) $n$.
Me-lun'geon (mê-lun'juñ), n. [Cf. F. mélanger to mix, mélange a mixture. 1 One of a mixed white and Indian people
living in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas living in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas. They are descindants of oarly intermixtures of white settiers with nativescended from Raleigh's lost cootony of Croatan, formerly classed with negroes, are now legally recognized as
 fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elinas, king of Albania. She was condernned to become, every saturday a ser-
pent from the waist downwand as a punishment, according to one account, for having inclosed her father in a high mountain
 lived thappily until he was induced to break his promibe never
to intrude on her seclusion on Saturdyy, which compelled her to
 mem'ber (mex'bêr), $n$. [ME. membre, F. membre, ir. L. membrum; cf. Goth. mimz flesh, Skr. mamsa.] 1. Anat A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or othe separable part. Archaic.
We have mnny members in
the sanie office.
4. Sprivate part. Obs ad
Rom. xil. 4
5. Specif., a private part. Obs. $\quad$ Chaucer.
6. Bol. A part of a plant body ; an individual unit of structure, irrespective of its functional adaptation as an organ. Thus, leaves are members which may be modified to serve as organs of transpiration and photosynthetic activ
ity (foliageleaves), as protective envelopes (bud scales) sporophylls (stamens and pistils), etc.
7. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; - chiefly in religious reference; as, member of Christ. Archaic. 6. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an asbociation; as, a club member; a member of the Society of Friends.
8. Short for: a Member of Parliament; - used only with Congress.- used orly with reference to the House of Congress; - used orly
Representatives. $U$. $S$.
9. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: a a part of a discourse or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism. b Math. Either of the two sides of an
aigebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality (=) aigebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality $(=)$.
$c$ Engin. Any essential part, ast a post, tie-rod, strut, etc. c Engin. Any essential part, as a post, tie-rod, strut, etc.,
of a framed structure, as a bridge truss.
d Arch. Any part of a framed structure, as a bridge truss. d Arch. Any part lintel, or the like, or decorative, as a molding, or group of moldings. A A branch or division of a party; also Obs modepartment of an art or trade : a branch . divison, section or district, as of an estate or a port. g Biol. A unit of classification considered as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a menber of a certain genus.
mem'bered (mém ${ }^{\prime}$ bêrd), a. 1. Having nembers, as limbs divided into members; -- chiefly used in composition. 2. Her. Depicted with legs of a ditferent (specified) tincture from that of the body; - said of a bird.
mem'ber-ship, $n$. 1. State or status of being a member 2. The collective body of members, as of a society.
 mopterous Hemiptera consisting of the tree hoppers. See TRER HOPPER. - mem-bracid (-id), mem'bra-cine (měm'. bra-sin ;-sin; 183), a. \& $n$.
mem'bral ( $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}{ }^{\prime}$ brăl), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a nember. Rare, except, Anat., relating to a
member (usually of the body). - mem'bral-ly, adv. Obs. mem-bra'na (më̀m-brā'ná), n. [L.] Anat. A niembrane



 Anuit, the netlike membrane on the surface of the organ
of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of


 naceus.] Membranous ; specif., Bot., thin and pliable, often semitransparent, as many leaves.
mem'brane (mém ${ }^{\prime}$ brān), n. L. membrana skin covering brum : cf. F. membrane. See memger. 1. Any thin, moft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissuue,
10. Zoöl. The thin terminal part of the hemelytram of a
11. a Parchment. Obs. b A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.
 allel with the basilar membrane and overlying the organ of Corti. - m of De-mours' (dêemōer'), mof Descemet. = DEsCEMAE'S MRMRANE.
BRENE OF
Of

 physiologist, Anal., the wembrane forming the roof of the scala media of the cochlea.
membrane bone. Anat. A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage
having more or less the form of the future bone (see ossrFication) - opposed to cartilage bone. Most bones are cartilage bones. The bones of the top and sides of the
cranium and of the face, and the dermal bony plates in cranium and of the face, and the dermal bony plates in
the skin of many vertebrates, are membrane bones. mem'bra-nel'la (mexm'bránelelfáa), $n$. [NL. dim. of $L$. membana member Zou. In cerain infusorianas, a short row of fused cilio
mem'bra-nous (mém'b
12. Pertaining to, ture of, membrane ; as, a membranous lining.
13. Bot. Membranaceous.
14. Med. Characterized by, or formed of, a membrane.
membranoua croup Med., true croup. See crour. - m. Leby-
rinth. Anat. me-men'to (nitènitn ${ }^{\prime}$ tō), $n$; ; pl. -Tos, -TOES (-töz). [L., See mention ] 1. [ap] $P$. $C$. In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning "Memento,"-the first a prayer for the living and the second for the dead. 2. Something to awaken memory, as a hint, token, warning, or memorial ; that which recalis to memory; a reminder ; a reminding or warning object; a souvenir
Seasonale menientos may be useful.
15. Humorous $M$ isuses. a "me-men'to mo'rl (möri; ; 201), [L.] Lit. remember to die, i. e., that you must die; a warnig orse prepared for death; an object, as a death's-head ora personal
usually emblematic, used as a reminder of death
 Myth. The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora).
 Antilochus Zeus made him immortal. According to tradition
he built the palace or citadel at ancient Susa, Persia 2. Antiq. A celebrated colossus of King Amenophis III. near Thebes, Egypt, said to have the property of emitting a harpiike sound at sunrise ; - so called by the Greeks. mem'oir (měm'worr; -wär;' mēm'-; 277), or, pl., mem'olrs (-wðrz; ;-wärz), n. [F. mémoire, m., menorandum,
fr. memoire, f., memory, L. memoria. See memory. 1. A fr. memoire, f., memory, L. memoria. See memory.] 1. A
memorandum or record; official note or report. Obs. or $R$. 2. pl. A history composed from personal experience and 2. pl. A history composed from personal exporience and as remembered or gathered from certain sources by the writer ; often, esp., an account of one's life, or of episodes in it, one's acquaintances, events in which one has had a part or interest, or the like, written by one's self; an autobiography or a record of that nature
16. A memorial of any individual i a biography; often, a
biography written without special regard to completenese
biography written without special regard to completeness.
17. An account of something deemed noteworthy ian essay or dissertation; a record of investigations of any subject;

 MEMORABLE.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.
 of bing memorable; also, a memorable person or thing.
 remembering: cf. F. mémorable. See memory; cf. мहмоbabilia.] 1. Worthy of being remembered or noted.

By tombs, by books, by memorable deeds. Sir $J$ Davies.
2. Remembered, or easy to remember. Rare.

Reminding; reminiscent. Rare.
mem'o-ra-ble-ness, $n$. mem'o-ra-bly, $^{\text {mad }}$,

 L. -DA (-d $\dot{\text { i }}$ ). [L., something to be remembered, neut. of 1. An informal record of something which it is desired to remember, or to preserve for future use, esp. of the writer ; a note to help or jog the memory
and . Waw. A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an in-
strument drawn up in a brief and compendious form ; specif.: a The clause beginning a record in the former Court of King's Bench in proceedings by bill, formerly beginning with the word memorandum. Eng. b Marine in a policy exempting the insurer wholly or partially (cf. particular averagr) from liability for lobs on certain articles. © Short for memorandum of association (below).
3. Dipiomacy. An informal summary or statement of the grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, or the like.
4. Com. a An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed "memorandum" with the sender's name and address. b A statement by the shipper of the terms of a shipment sent with the privilege of return if not sold. momorandum package, memorandum goods, etc.
6. A memento, or reminder. Obs.
memorandum of association, Eng. Law, the document which Acts must be executed and filed, forming the charter of the company. It must be signed by at least seven memmust set out the name (which must contain the word " lim-
ited ") of the company, the site of the registered office, its ited ") of the company, the site of the registered office, its
object, the number and face value of the shares, and a
declaration that the liability meclaration that the liability of the membersis limited. memorandum oneck. A check given as an acknowledg-
ment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it ment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it
will not be presented at bank unless the maker fails to
take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It is held take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It is held
to be in effect a due bill between the parties, and as to
third parties to be negotiable and suable without presenta tion at the bank or notice of nonpayment, these being waived by the mem. or memorandum written on its face. mem'o-ra-tive (mém't-rà-tiv), a. [Cf. F. mémoratif.] 1. Commemorative. Obsoles.
2. Pert. to the memory; having a retentive memory. Obs.
me-mo'n-a (mê-mō'ry- $; 201$ ), $n$. [L.]
 2. Eccl. a $=$ COMMEMORATION, 1 a. b A shrine or reli-
quary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. quary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. c A memori-al (-a1), a. [L, memorialis, fr. memoria: cf. F. memorial. See mgmony.] 1. Serving to preserve rem
brance; commemorative; as, a memorial building. 2. Remembered; also, memorable. Obs. 3. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, meinory ; assisting the memory; mnemonic.
This succession of Aspirate, Soft, and Hard, may be expressed
Sy the memorial word AsH.
Skeat. 4. Done or reproduced from memory. Obs.

commemo- Memorial Arch of Trajan at Benevento. table victory, person, or event. Among Roman arches the
best knownare that of Titus on the Via Sacra(Rome), with reliefs exhibiting the plunder of Jerusalem: of Trajan (at Benevento), dedicated in 114, having a single arch and illus-
trating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs of trating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs if of rum, to honor the emperor and his two sons, whose statues in a six-horse car originally surmounted it; and of Con-
stantine. spaning the Via Triumphalis near the Colosstantine, spanning the Via Triumphalis near the Colos-
seum, ouilt by that emperor in 311 to celebrate his victory
over Maxentius. Modern memorial arches of note are: the Arc du Carrousel ("of the tilting yard "), near the
Tuileries, Paris, buit by Napoleon I. to commemorate his
victories of $1805-6$; the Are de l'Etoile ("of the star ") victories of 1805-6; the Arc de l'Etoile ("of the star"),
heading the Champs Elysees, the largest existing arch,
begun by Napoleon in 1806 , but not fnished until 1836 . heading the champs Elysees, the argest existing arch,
begun by Napoleon in 1806 but not finished until 1836 .
M. Day, a day. May 30, appointed for ecmmemorating, by
decorating their graves with fowers, by patriotic exerdecorating their graves with flowers, by patriotic exer-
cises etc., the dead soldiers and sailors who served in the
Civil War (1861-65) in the United States; Decoration Day. Civil a legai holiday in most of the States. In the South-
It is States, the Confederate Memorial Day is: May 30 in

 tus, p. p. of memarare. See
यEMORABLE.] Tocommemorate;
to mention. Obs-mem'ora:to mention. Obs.-mem'o-ra
tyon, $n$. Obs.
memore, $a$. [L. memor mindful Memorious, Obs,
Ménor ot fiderlia. [L.
Mindful and faithful. me-moril-a-ble a. $[\mathrm{Cf}$. OF
memortable. $]$ Memorable. Obs. mo-mo'rl-a in a-tor'na. [1.] ing a good memory. Rare. U. ${ }^{\text {m }}$

 2. Full of memories.
me-mo'ri-ons, me-mo ri-opa, a. [LL memori-
osus, or OF memorieur.] Hav-
ing a retentive memory; minding a retentive memory: mind-
ful; also, memorahle. Obs. or $R$. mem'orist, $n$. [See mbMorize.]
a A prompter. Obs. b One hav.
ing a good memory. Rare. U.S.

Virginia; April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; the U.S.-- memortal rose, a Japanese evergreen rose (Rosa wichuruiana) with creeping branches, shining leaves, and large
single white flowers. It is often planted in cemeteries. mingle white nowers. It is often planted in cemeteries.
me-mori-al (mếmóríall), $n$. [F. mémorial, or L. memo-me-mori-al (mè-mōri-ă $), ~ n . ~[F . ~ m e ́ m o r i a l, ~ o r ~ L . ~ m e m o-~$ remembrance; recollection. Obs. Precious is the memorial of the just.
2.
Evelyn.
act of commemorating ; specif., memoration a.
3. Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; something which serves to keep some person r thing in remembrance, as a monument or a practice. wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself. 4. A memorandum; a note. Obs. or Law.
5. A record or memoir ; pl., memoirs. Now Rave.
6. Diplomacy. Any of various informal state papers presented by the ambassador of one state to the representative of another in negotiation or sent by the executive of state to its own representative abroad
7. A statement of facts, addressed to the government, or to
some branch of it, or to a society, etc., often accompanied with a petition or remonstrance.
me-mo'rl-al-ist, $n$. 1. One who writes or signs a memorial.
2. A writer of memorials, or memoirs.
me-mo'rl-al-1ze (mé-mō'ri-al-iz; 201), v. t. ; -Ized (-izd); $-1 Z /$ ING ( $-\mathrm{iz} / \mathrm{Ing}$ ). 1. To address or petition by a memo rial ; to present a memorial to ; as, to meniorialize Congress.
2. To commemorate.
 $\|$ me-mor'liter (mé-mör'î-tẽr), adv. [L, fr. memor mindful. See memorable.] By, or from, memory; by heart.
 remembered to make memorable. 1. To cause to be remembered; to make memorable; also, to p
memory of in writing; to record. Obs. or $R$.
They neglect to memorize their conquest.
2. To commit to memory ; to learn by heart.


 re, OF. memoire, memorie, F. mémoire, L. nemoria, fr.
memor mindful; prob. akin to Gr. $\mu \dot{\rho} \iota \mu \nu a$
thought, solicitude, $\mu a ́ \rho \tau v s ~ a ~ w i t n e s s, ~ S k r . ~$
$s m_{l}$ to remember, and perh. to L. mora delay. Cf. MARtyr, mrmorr, nbmRmbrr.] 1. The mental reproduction of impressions or thoughts previously entertained and the recognition of them as belonging to previous experience. Psychologists discriminate in memory: (1) a process of re-
production, which need not mean an exact replication, but production, which need not mean an exact replication, but ence ; ( 2 ) a process of recognition, comprising a conscious-
ness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference ness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference
of it to a definite past time or occasion. This reference to
time is sometimes discriminated time is sometimes discriminated, as localization, from mere yecopnuiuon. Some treat retention as a memory proc-
ess; and, indeed, this has been treated as in a broad sense
the whole of memory but it finds little or no place in the the whole of memory, but it finds little or no place in the modern functional interpretation of consciousness. 2. The general capacity or function of mentally reproduc-
ing and recognizing previous experiences; in the older psychology, the faculty of memory. See faculty. 3. The sum total of a mind's actual or possible Rambler.
memory experiences; as, a richly stored memory; also, the reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; the strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and 4. The time within which past events can be or are. membered; as, within the memory of man. At the common law legal memory begins with the date of coronation tain state of facts for but proof of the existence of a cerroverted, is suffleient for a presumption of aned or conrial custom or prescription. The common-law rule has been greaty modified by statute, as in England by the Pre-
geription Act $\left(2 \& 3 \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{IV}^{2}\right.$. 1832$)$, and in the States of the
United States United States by various statutes. See time immemorial. 6. Any particular memory experience; as, he was absorbed
in his memories; also, the object of a memory; the thing in his memories; also, the object of a memory; the thing
or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a
memory to him; hence, character, conduct, etc., as pre memory to him; hence, character, conduct, etc., as pre-
served in remembrance, history, or tradition; posthumous fame ; as, the war became only a memory.
The memory of the just is blessed. Commem. x. 7
6. Commeration ; rementbrance; as, in memory of youth; also, Obs., a ceremony of commemoration; serv7. A memorial.
7. A memorial. Obs. or Archaic.
8. Eccl. These weeds are $=$ memoria Syn, - Memory, Remembrance, recollection, reminis-
CENCe. Memory, in ordinary usage, is the general term for the faculty by which past impressions are reprod tuced or for the revived impressions themselves are reproduced, "Her memory.: son) Went slipping back upon the golden remembranceremains of it, is the contirued presence in our
minds of a likeness of it, which its actual presence has left minds of a likeness of it, which its actual presence has left ries of tranquil childhood" (Shelley); "A thousand memries of tranquil childhood" (Shelley); "A thousand mem-
ories rollied] upon him, unspeakable for sadness" (Ten-
nyson). Remembrance (now somewhat rare) suggess myson). Remembrance (now somewhat rate) suggests esp.





men' ace-a-b.e(min as-a-bir), a.
men'aceful. I. Menacing.
men'ace-ment. $n$. See -mENT.


the state of being remembered or the act of keeping ${ }^{\text {L }}$ mind; as, "had in remembrance always, with delight"
(Mitton); "This do in remembrance of me "(Luke xxil. 19)
RmconLbcrion often implies a consciouseffort to recall ; as
"Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cart "Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cart now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of happen ings, events, er experiences in which one has had part, as
"One brief sigh sufficed to carry off the entire burden of these dismal reminiscences" (Hawthorne) ; "The reminis cences [of my father] kindly contributed by his differen
friends" (H. Tennyson); "I believe that as wa lose our pow ers of memory we may increase the power of reminiscence that is of recalling what we want in small quantities for
a short time " (Joweti). Recollection (in the pl.) is fre quently used in a sense paraliel sponding sense of memor (in the pl.); as, "You ask me to put down a few recollec tions of your father" (Lecky). See remember.
momory dmage. Psychol. A mental image merely repro ducing past experience i also, such an image with recog
nition and localization in time; a sensuous memory. Mem'phi-an (merm'fi-ăn), a. Of or pertaining to the an cient city of Memphis in Eqypt; hence, Egyptian ; as Memphian darkness. - n. A Memphite ; an Fpyptian Memphian darkness. ${ }^{\text {n. }}$. A Memphite; an Egyptian.
Memphian stono, a marble stone mentioned by Pliny (Bools
XXXVI, ch. Ii) as making an anæsthetic liniment when triturated and mixed with vinegar.
Miem'phite (mem'fit), $n$. [L. Memphites.] 1. A nativ or resident of ancient Memphis in Egypt.
Mom'phite (mĕm'fit), Mem-phlt'ic (měm-fitrk), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, its inhabitants, or the dynasties of Egyptian kings who made it their capital.
 (fr. E. $m a^{\prime} a m$ ) + Ar. $\bar{a} h i b$ master. See sahir.] Lady;
mistress; - used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India mistress; - used by Hindustani-
in addressing European women.
men'ace (mẽn'むs), n. [F., fr. L. minacia, pl. minaciae threats, menaces, fr. minax, acis, projecting, threatening minae projecting points or pinnacles, threats. Cf. Ame show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat ; indication of probable evil or catastrophe to come. Cf. intimidation. or the dint wa
 sIng). [OF. menacier, F. menacer. See mbNACE, n.]

1. To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten as, to menace a country with war.
2. To threaten the infliction of to offer threat of

Shak
By ath he menaced
Revenge upon the cardinal.
Syn. - See thrbaten.
enface, v. i. To act in a threatening manner; to wea
 nage. ${ }^{2}$ 1. A household; a domestic establishment. 2. Domestic management; housekeeping.
3. a A kind of club or benefit society, in which each member pays in a fixed amount every week, and one receives the sum collected on giving security for continuing his or her payments. Scot. \& Local, Eng. b The me-nag'er-le (ménajjêer-I; mê-năzh'r
ménagerie, f. ménager to keep house, ménage household See menial, mansion.] 1. A place where animale are kep and trained, esp. for exhibition.
2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages or in closures, esp. one ke
3. An aviary. Obs.
Me-nan'dri-an (mè-năn'dry-ăn), n. Eccl. Hist. One of master was Simon Mander of Samaria (1st century), whos be regarded as the precursors of the Gnostics, taught that the world had been created by a multitude of angel demi urges emanated from the divine substance, and that those
who were baptized into the sect obtained power over the who were baptized into the sect obtained po
world-creating angels, and hence immortality
mend (měnd), v. $t$. ; MEND'ED ; MEND'ing. [Abbr. fr. amend See Amend.] 1. To free from faults or defects; specif. a To improve in morals, discipline, etc.; to reform. Now Chiefly Dial. exc. in to mend one's manners or ways.
There was not one man ahoard to mend another. Mutiny There was not one man ahoard to mend another. Mutiny . .
Sung over us like a thundercloud.
b To alter (anything) for the better; to set right ; to cor ect, to improve or better by changing or correcting; to rectify; to remove in the way of reformation; as, to mend a text; to mend a fault. © To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore from partial decay, injury, or defacement ; to patch up; to putin shape or order again; as, to mend a garment, a
machine, or a hole. d To do mending for. Colloq., Eng. machine, or a hole. d To do mending for. Colloq., Eng.
o To put in better order ; to readjust ; as, to mend sail. Ob put in better order; to readilts , to cure. Archaic 2. To make amends or atonement for ; to atone for. Obs. except in the proverb least said, soonest mended. And 1 oft have heard defended
3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate; , withecif. To better the condition or fortune of. Obs. or R., ex
 of $\mu \eta \nu a i=s$ monthly. 1 East. Ch.
A work of 12 volumes, each con-
taining the offices for a month;



 speckled; variegated. Obs. or $R$
mon ${ }^{\text {alat-tio. }}+\mathrm{MENIALTY}$, MEs
Mónan (mérnan). Bib.
Mre-nan'drian-lst.
Hist. $=$ MENANDRIAN.


MENISPERMACE $E$

cept with reflexive. ib To profit or advantage. Obs.
Scot. o To improve the physical condition of. To improve or better by adding to or increasing, as wages. Obs p To supply the deficiency or loss of ; to supplement. Obs
i To improve ; ameliorate ; help furter 1 To improve; ameliorate; help ; further. Now Rare. You mend the jewel by the wearing it. Now Sollog. SYn. -MEND, AMEND, RMRND. To MRND, in ordinary usage broken or torn (as, to mend a tool, a coat), the word is also used in the more general sense of altering something
for the better ; as, "to mend
my errors" (Dryden); "it we do not improve by practiee, then nothing can mend
ws " (Cowper) ; Mend, Strangford, mend thy morals and
 esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes, or errors ; as " "in
those men of parts who have been employed in vitiating
the
 [it], i. but to writing notes, (Cowper). To EMEND is
 called an emendation; there is no obscurity which amounts to a defect. It is an impro.
ness). See corrmct, IMPROVE, RENRW.
no mand one's fencose, to settle, difirerencices among supporters
to
and pave the way tor a renomination; - said of one hold
 go better one's bar.
mend (mend), v. i. 1. To improve morally; to reform; 2. To chiefy in the proverb, "It is never too late to mend." come improved; to become corrected or rectifled.
3. To recover, or improve in, health; to be convalescent; to gain; to get better. Also, Chiefly Scot. \& Dial., to heal, as a wound ; to abate, as illness.
4. To rise or increase, as in price.
 panse ; atonement; a compensation; - often in the pl. with 3. pl. Means of getting reparation Dial. Eng.
3. Act of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place as, there is a large mend in his coat.
 cf. mentiri to lie.] Given to deception or falsehood; ly ing; an, a mendacious person; false; counterfeit; con-da'clous-ly, adv. -men-dáclous-ness, $n$
 of lying; also, a falsehood; a li
 D. T. Mendelyeev, Russian chemist. C
into which the of the groups
tem.

 an-lism ( -Iz m), Men'del-lsm (men'd
dels law in regarer,
 covered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian a dis covered by Gregor J. Mendel (Austrian Augustinian abbot,
$1822-84$ inbreeding experiments with peas. He showed that the beight, color, and other characters depend on the presgiven germ cell each of these is either present or absent. The following example eusing letters as symbols of the de ing them) shows the operation of the law: Tallness being dug thea a factors $T$, a tall plant, arising by the unen in in fer-
tilization of two germ cells both bearing this factor, is $T T$; adwarf, being without $T$ is $t t$. Crossing these, erossbreds
 occurs such that germ cells, whether male or female, are
produced of two $t$ cellasare devoin of it The oftspring, generation $F_{2}$, which arise from the chance union of thesegerm cells in pairs, according to the law of
probability, are therefore on an average in the following
 dwarfness (tt), as well as crossbreds (heterozygotes) (Tt), are
formed by the interbreeding of crossbreds Frequently, as in this example, owing to what is called the dominance of a factor, the operation of Mondel's law may be compli-
cate $\begin{aligned} & \text { by the fact that when a dominant factor (as } T \text { ) occurs }\end{aligned}$
with its allelomorph (as 0 , called recessive, in the cross bred $T t$ the individual $T t$ is itself ind istinguishable from
the pure form $T T$. Generation $F_{1}$, containing only th the pure form $T T$. Generation $F$, containing only the
$T i$
form, consists entirely of dominants (tall plants and generation $F_{2}$ consists of three dominants $\left(2 T^{1 t}, 1 T^{2} T\right)$ to one dwarf $\left(\right.$ lt $t^{2}$, which. displaying the feature suppressed in
$F_{1}$, is called recessive. Such qualitative and numerical res ularity has been proved to exist in regard to qualities or characters which compose living things, both or eyes, patterns, structure, chemical composition, and powerof resisting certain diseases. The diversity of forms produced in crossbreeding by horticulturists and fancier generaly results from a process of analytical variation
recombination of the factors composing the parental type Purity of type consequently acquires a specific meaning An individual is pure (homozygous) in respect of a give character when it results from the union of two sexual men'dil-can-cy (mèn'dil-kăn-sI), $n$. Condition of bein mendicant; beggary; begging.
mendicant; beggary; begging.
men'di-cant (-kant), $a$. [L. mendicans, -antis, p. pr. of mendicare to beg, fr, mendicus beggar, indigent.] Prac ticing beggary; begging; living on alms; as, men
friars; also, characteristic of a beggar or beggary. mendicant ordery, $R$. $C$. Ch., certain monastic orders for alms, esp. the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. Their members are known as friars.
men'di-cant, $n$. A beggar; esp., one who makes a busi

men'dil-cate (-kāt), v. t. \& i. ; -CAT/RD (-kăt/ed); -CAT ${ }^{\prime}$ ING (-kāt/Ing). [L. mendicitus, p. p. of mendicare to beg.] To

 mendicue. See MENDICANT. The practice or hag.
begging; the state or life of a begar ; mendicancy. mend'ling, $p . p r$. $\boldsymbol{c}^{2} v . n$. of mend. Specif. : vb. $n$. a $p$. Articles to be mended. b $p l$. Short for mending yarn c A mended place ; a mend.
to be on the mending hand, to be convalescent. Local, U. S.
Men'ela'us (mennelàus), $n$. [L., fr. Gr. Mevedaos.] Gr. Myth. A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brothe of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See Helen or Trox
 on the wali, at the time of Belshazzar's feast, interpreted
by Daniel to foretell the destruction of Belshazzar and his kingdom. In the margin of the Revised Version thes divisions," but other meanings have been suggested by Bible critics. Daniel $\mathbf{v}$, 25. See Danill, n. 2.2 . men-ha'den (mūn-hād ${ }^{\prime}$ 'n), $n$. [Of Amer. Indian origin;
cf Narraganset munawhatteaûg, prop. fertilizer, the cf. Narraganset munnawhatteaûg, prop., fertilizer, the
fish being used as manure for cornfields.] A marine clufish being used as manure for cornfields.] A marine clu-
peoid fish (Brevoortic tyrannis) having a large head, deep peoid fish ( $B r e v o o r t i c t ~ t y r a n n i s) ~ h a v i n g ~ a ~ l a r g e ~ h e a d, ~ d e e p ~$ ish silvery scales, and attaining a length of 12 to 16 inches


On the Atlantic coast of the United States it is by far the most abundant of thshes, occurring in enormous schools, It is of importance as food for other fishes, and, though little
esteemed as food, scores of millions are annually taken and used for bait or converted into oil and
fertilizer. Called also mossounker, bony fish, and by many outher names.
[NL. See meno- hidrosis] Med s, [NL. See mbno-; hidrosis.] Med. Periodical excessive perspiration, sometimes
with excretion of blood, accompanying men'hir (mênhèr), $n$. Bret.: men ston + hir high.] Archrol. An upright rough stone, a monolith standing eithe alone or as one of an avenue or circle of monoliths. Cf. OBELIsk.
 [ME. meyneal, fr. meinie, meyne $(e)$ mayne, household, of. maisniée, mais
nie, LL. (assumed) mansionata nie, LL. (assumed) mansionata. See
MANBIN.] 1. Of or pertaining to one's
 household; domestic. Ois. servants: serving.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; low; nean. "Menial offices." Swift.
 NLAL is now used derogatorily of sorvices or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading $\dot{d}$ as, "She was treated brushed his shoes, coat, etc., ... and never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchen "De Quinevy; station originally" (Thackeray). Servile now carries as its chief implication that of mean or cringing submission; sLavisis connotes utter abjectness, or excessively laborious toil ; as, "mean, servile compliance" (Burns); "com
panions. panions it ither so, servile as to foster pride, or so in
solent as to inflame it $"$ (M. Heulett); Fear took hold on me from head to foot - slavish superstitious fear (steven son) " slavish harnessed toil" (Cantyle). Both servile an slavish are used of unduly close dependence upon an orig inat or model; as " it is the business of art to imitate
nature, but not with a servile pencil" (Goldsmith) ; close [translation], but not so close as to be servile" (Cowper)
 or ri-a ( or retainer, esp.
or servile offces.
2. A person of a servile oharacter or disposition
 Menial quality or state; pl., menial conditions. Meniere Méndere' ${ }^{\prime}$ dis-ease' (mā/nyarz') After E. A. Menière ized by deafness and vertigo, resulting in incoördination of movement. It is probabiy cue the
 [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \hat{\eta} v y$ y, chyor, a membrane.] Anat. The three mombranes (the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia
mater) which envelop the brain and spinal cord. - me-

$\min ^{\prime} \mathrm{ge}-\mathrm{al}\left(\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{e}}-\mathrm{nY} n^{\prime} \mathrm{j} \mathrm{e}-\bar{d}\right)$ ),
$\underset{\text { ized by simple }}{\text { mirculatory }}$ (-jiz'm), $n$. Med. A condition characterized by mpe cric rigis disturbances of the meninges men'ln-git/c (man/m-jittik) a. Med. Perta
affected with, meningitis.

Med. Inflammation of the meninges.
 membrane.] Combiming form used to denote comnection vith, or relation to, the meninges or oiner membranes.
me-nin'go-cele (-gè) $n$ [meningo- - -cele. $]$ Med. me-nin'go-cele
tumor consisting of meninges, protruding through the skull tumor consisting of neninges, protruding throught
or spinal column, usually containing a watery fuid. or spin'
 meningitis. In epidemic meningitis it is the pneumococcus. me-nin'go-en-ceph'a-11'tis, $n$. [NL. ; meningo- + encephall
me-nin'go-en-ceph'a-lo-cele', $n$. $\quad$ [meningo- + encepha-
locele.] Med. Hernial protrusion of the brain and its membranes.
 + myelitits.] Med. Inflammation of the spinal cord and
 $\underset{\text { myelocele.] Med. Hernial protrusion of a portion of the }}{\text { me }}$ spinal cord and of its nembranes.
me-nin'go-spl'nal ( - spi' ${ }^{\prime}$ ă 1$), a$. Anat. Pertaining to the spinal meninges.
 convex, ike a menscus. $\quad$. $\searrow_{z} ;-1 z$ ). [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \eta \nu i \sigma \kappa \circ s$, dim. of $\mu \eta \eta_{\eta}$ the moon.] A crescent or crescent-shaped body; specif. : a A crescent
moon. Rare. $\quad$ Optics. A lens convex on one side and moon. Rare. optics. A lens convex on one side and
concave on the other, esp. when of true crescent-shaped section (converging meniscus). See lens. c Physics. The surface of a liquid column. Its cur-
vature is determined by the surface tension, being concave when the containing walls are wetted by the liquid
and convex when not. d Anat. An and convex when not. d
 sè-ē), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. $\mu \eta \nu \nu \eta$ the moon + ort pua seed.] Bol. A ily of plants (order Ranunculales), the a Coneave Meniecus
moonseed family, characterized by of Water; ; $b$ Conver moonseed family, characterized by of Water $;$ Conver
small 3-parted dioecious flowers and Meniscus of Mercurved embryo. They are herbaceous

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| ningo-; hachidian.j Anat. | or |
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| 涪 | al men ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| O- |  |
|  | Mo--htherlt |
|  | $\mu$ |
|  | wild beast ; - in allusion to the |
| 'in-go'sis (men' |  |
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|  | characters surgesting the mar |
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Yuere are about 6 generand and species．of y yidd distri：

 tamily Menispermacex，and distinguished by the numer－ American and one Asiatic species．
 ination of evangelical Protestant Christians，so called from ers．Their confession of faith，which is that thapted by the Mennonites of Holland in 1632 ，contains the usual evan－
gelical doctrines，and enjoins the practice of foot washing，
the intermarriage geincal doctrines，and enjoins the practice or foot washing，
thesintermariage only of members of the same fiath，non．
resistance of violence，the use of the ban，or excommuni－ cation，and forbids the taking of oaths．They reject infant baptism，accept no public offees except those connected
with the management of schools，and their ministry （bishops or elders，ministers，and deacons）is chosen from tishops or elders，ministers，and deacons）is chose th from
che congreations．The following table gives the vari－
ous branches of Mennonites in the United tates． the congregations．The following table gives th
ous branches of Mennonites in the United States．

| Naие． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E; FOUND- } \\ & \text { ER. } \end{aligned}$ | Distinctive Features， т． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mennorit | Cla | Largest body． |
| L | Jacobinuter（d． | Communistic： |
| Amish M． | 1620；by Jacob Amen． | Plaimess and peculiarity of drebs：use of hooks instea |
| Old Amish | rom |  |
| Appostolic M．C． |  | ${ }_{\text {St }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { M. } \mathrm{c} \text {. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | A leader John | practices than others． |
| Cbarch of God in Chriat． | 1839：by John Holdeman． | net |
|  | A bout 1870 |  |
| ner－ |  | nersion |
|  |  | dince of $c$ col |
|  |  | ish branch，emphasizing |
| Mennonite Brethren in Christ． | A bout ls80． | Methodistic in organization usages，and discipline． |

meno－，men－－［Gr．$\mu \dot{\eta} \nu, \mu \eta \nu \nu_{s}$ ，month．］Combining form denoting connection with，or relation to，menstruation．
Me－nco＇ceus（mêenésus），$n$ ．［L．Menoeceus，fr．Gr．Ms－ vorkevs．］In Greek legend，a descendant of the warriors Tho sprang from the teeth of the dragon slain by Cadmus． thus descended would appease Ares for the killing of the dragon，and edive the Thebans sucesess in the siege by the
Seven．Meneceus accordingly slew himself．
 ménologe．］．1．A register or calendar of months． 2．Lug．A calendar of all the festivals celebrated throughout the year in honor of the saints and martyrs，
with brief notices of the lives of each．Cf．MARTYROLOOY， 1 ． 3．An account of saints arranged in calendar order；a church calendar；a record of saints or faithful departed．
4．［Properly another word．See－LoGr．］System of，or 4．［Properly another word．See－LOGY．］System of，or
 ［Lit．，wild－rice men；－from their great use of wild rice
（Ojibwa min$)$ ．］An Indian of a civilized，mostly Roman Cath－ （Ojibwa min）．］An Indian of acivilized，mostly Roman Cath－
olic，Aleonquian tribe on a reservation i要ar Green Bay，Wis． oinc，Alqonquian tribe on a reservation near Green Bay，Wis－
Menominee whitefish．A whitefish（Coregonus quat lidenominee ocurring in lakes from New Brusswick to
Alaska，including parts of the northern United States， rarely exceeding a pound in weight，but excellent as food．
 cause to cease．See menses．$]$ Physel．The period of
natural cessation of mentriation，occurning usually be－ tween the azes of forty－five and fifty．See change of
 mèno－plà to wander．］Med．Abnormal menstruation ；vi－
 Med．a Proluse menstruation．b Profuse bleeding from
 Med．Putrefaction of the menses；also，septicæmia due


 The top of the aittar，esp．the top or central slab，often of
stone，used as the table upon which the eucharistic ele－ ments are placed；altar slab．

 midway between the southe ord arb and the north end its bayd of atone which distance trom the baid
2．Anat．\＆Zoöl．The grinding surface of a tooth．
3．［cap．］Astron．A southeru constellation between Hy drus and Dorado．
men＇sal（mĕ＇šš1），a．［L．mensis month．］Pertaining monthly account．obs
men＇sal，a．［L．mensalis，fr．mensa table．］1．Belong－ ing to，or used at，the table；done or carried on at table． 2．Appropriated or set aside for the maintenance or sup－
 land so used for a king or prince．b Of a church，parish，
benefice，etc．，so used for a bishop；now only with refer－ benefice，etc．，so used for a bishop；－now only w
ence to the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland．
ence to the Roman Catholic Church
mensal line，Palmisiry，the table line．
men＇ses（nĕn＇sezz），$n, p l$ ．［L．mensis month，pl．menses，it．， months．Cf．moNTH．］Plyysiol．The menstrual discharge a periodic flow of blood or bloody fuid from the uterus or female generative organs．
men＇stru－al（mðn＇str厄o－ăl），a．［L．menstrualis：cf．F． menstruel．See mexstruous．］1．Recurring once a month； monthly；gone through in a month；as，the menstrual evolution of the moon
2．Lasting for a month，as a flower．
3．Of or pertaining to the menses；as，menstrual dis－ 4．Of pertaining to or produce

menstrual epact．see erpact c．－－maquation，Astron．an appar－
ent monthly，displacement of the sun in longitude，caused by the moon＇s revolving，not round the earth＇s center，but men＇stru－ate（－āt），v．i．；MEN＇sTRU－AT＇ED（－at／\＆d）；MEN＇

 menses ：also，the state or the period of menstruating．
 ing the menses ；menstruating．
2．Of or pertaining to the menses ；menstrual；catamenial．
3．Produced by，or secreting，menstrual blood．Obs．
4．Soiled with or as with menstrual blood；hence，very 5．$=$ MENSTRUAL, 2 ． 2 Obs obs．
 ［L．neut．of menstruus．See menstruovs．］1．Menstrua 2．Any substance ；which disesolves a solid body；a solvent． 2．Anliquors are called menstryums which are used as disoolvente． or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction．
The use originated in some notion of the old alche men＇sual（mêı＇shơo－ $\bar{a} 1$ ），$a$ ．［L mensualis：cf．F．men－ suel．Cf．1st mensal．］of or pertaning to a month；oc
curring once a month；monthly．
men＇su－ra－bil＇f－ty（－ra－bil＇ 1 tit $), n$ ．Quality or state of men＇su－ra－ble（mỹ＇shoo－rà－b＇l），a．［L．mensurabilis，fr mensurare to measure，fr．mensurr．See measurable
mbasure．］1．Capable of being measured ；measurable． 2．Fair；just；as，a mensurubble man．Obs． 3．Designating，or pertain
nusic．See phrase below．
mensurable musle $\cdot[$ L．musica mensurata］，music measured according to a system of meter or rhythm；specif．，a
style of music，originating about 110，distinguished by a complicated notation of time values to make possible the
 notation included the notes called large，long，，heve，semi－
breve，minim，and others，of which each had thrice the hreve minim，and others，of which each had thrice the
lenth of the next denomination in perfect＂time－so
called out of reverence for the Trinity and twice that of the next in＂inperfect＂time．Division of the large into
longs was calle major mode，of thic long into breves， minor mode ；of the breve into semibreves，time；of the semibreve into minims，propation（added later，and some－
times confusingly called major or minor，instead of per－
fect＂or＂umperfect，＂




The number of the bars showed the number of longs to the




| Horace |
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The symbols could be used in combination as in Illust． The normal time Mode major pertect

of notes by one
thir or one half，
called diminution
called diminution．
and then restored by augmentation．
It culd also be
modified variously modified variously by a scheme witli fractional symbols，called proportion，
and by a doubling of certain notes，called alleration and by a doubling of certain notes，called ，alleration
Change from＂perfection＂to＂imperfection＂was some times indicated by the color of the notes．The time values or slurred，notes（tigatures）had a special treatment．Se
LeATVRE， 5 a，Cit．Mensurable music led to the develop－ men＇sural（ men＇su－ral（mexn＇shöoră
2．Music．$=$ mensurable， 3
men＇su－rate $(-r a ̄ t), v . t$.
rare．See
．
L．mensuratus，p．p．of mensu－
 1．Act，process，or art，of measuring．
2．The branch of applied geometry concerned with finding
the length of lines，areas of surfaces，and volumes of the length of hines，areas of surfaces，and volume
solids，from certain simple data of lines and angles．
men＇su－ra＇tion－al（ $-a ̆ l$ ）$a$ al of or pert．to mensuration
mensu－ra＇tion－al（－a
men＇su－ra－tive（－rativ），a．Measuring ；adapted for measurement．
Ment（mð̆nt），$n$ ．Egypt．Myth．An Egyptian bawk－headed deity，durng the period of Theban supremacy the god of war， ing nouns from verbs（orig L．－mentum．］A stufix form French，but now used as an indords from the Latin or verbs of any origin）witl meanings as follows：1．Action

 process of developing from germs：astudy of povernment，that a cantonment，place where troops are cantoned．


 time，，itace，etc－：as in，proud of his adornmen．Convenient ar
 as in．lost amony the entanglements（objects that entangle）；ren affords a y early increment（resulting inc．ense）：frapuents（piecee
broken）of rock；an attachnent（ （hing attached）to a bride．缓 The reference＂See－MENT＂is sometimes given as ing can be readily gathered from the definitions of the sen＇tal（my ${ }^{\prime}$ tyl）
men＇tal（meu＇ť̌u），a．［L．mentum the chin．］Anat．\＆ lower jaw，or the mentum of an finsect ；genial．－$n$ ．A mental plate or scale（of a fish or reptile）
mental foramen，$A$ nata．，a foramen for the passage of blood vessels and a nerve on the outside of the lower jaw on each side near the chin．－ m ．prominence or process，Anat．，the
bony prominence at tron of the lower jaw forming bony prominence at developed in man only．
the chin．It is well
men＇tal，$a$ ．［L．mentalis，fr．mens，mentis，the mind ；akin to E mind：cf．F．mental．Seemind．］Of or pertaining
to the mind；intellectual；as，menial faculties；mental to the mind；intellectual；；as，me
operations，conditions，or exercise．


 know＇whether it was through，the mental or bordily eye
that he beheld＂（ $W$ ．Pater）：It was only on her intellec－ that he beteld＂（W．Pater）；＂It was only on her miel day．
tual side that Eliwabeth touched the England of her day．
All （ireen），Mental never werlies to persons：intellertual ma apply to either persons or qualities ias，mentollarithmetic
＂men who have the highest mental training＂（M．Arnould） ＂men who have the highest mental training＂（ $M$ ．Amoll），
＂a miracle of imflleclual delicay like DT，Newman＇s
 esp．interest in or devotion to pursits，or studies which exercise the intellect，INTELLGGENT（which may apply to
animals as well as to human beings）surgests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception（cf．shREwD，SENSIRLE）；
as，＂Though unpretending to the name and honors of a literary woman， 1 shall presume to call her（what many literary women are not）an intellectual woman＂（De Quin－
cey ；an intelligen pupil，an intelligent spaniel，intelligent cey）；an mieligen，pupil，
comprehension．See misd．
mental alienation，insanity．－$m$ ．arithmettc，the art or prac－
tice of solving arithmetical problems by mental processes unassisted by written figures．－m．blindness．$=$ PsYchic BLNDEESS．－- ．healing，act，practice，or process of healing 2．To put in order；to make menstracie mingty of the




mind;- chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ail-
 used in contrast with moral and natural phormerly much Teservation, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise etc., and which,
if disclosed, would materially change its import; also,
that which is withheld or not disclosed. - m. science, menthat which is withheld or not disclosed. - m. science, men-
tal philosophy; psychology;-contrasted with moral scital philosophy; psychology; - contrasted with moral sci-
ence, m, kytem, psychol. a complexly interrelated body
of ideas and impulses capable of functioning with relative independence and unity.
men-ta1/1-ty (měn-tさ1/i-tti), n. 1. Quality or state of mind ; mental endowment or acumen; mental power.
2. Mind considered as a characteristic ; as, the menta
as, the mentality men'tal-ly (mẽn'tăl-Y), adv. In the mind; in thought o meditation; intellectually; in idea.
men-ta'tion (mén-tā'shǔn), $n$. [L. mens, mentis, mind +1 Mental process or function. Cf
-ation.] ation.] Mental process or function. Cf. cerebration.
Men'tha (men'thà), $n$. [L. See mint the plant.] Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the true mints, typifying the family Menthaceas. They have small pink
or white verticillate flowers, the corolla nearly regular, or white verticillate flowers, the corolla nearly regular
the four stamens equal. MI. piperila is the peppermint Mentha'ce-as (men-thä'sè- $\overline{\text { M }}$ ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family mint family, characterized especially by the 4-lobed ovary, which becomes four 1 -seeded nutlets in fruit. They are Fedeoma, etc, yield medicinal oils. Others, as Satureia,
Ocimum, Salvia, etc., are cultivated Ocimum, Salvia, etc,, are cultivated as "herbs" for
seasoning in cookery, and many fenera, esp. Salvia and Ooleus, have numerous ornamental species. The family is
often called Labiatr. - men-tha'ceous ( - sh $t \mathrm{~s}$ ), a. men'thane (mĕn'thā̄n), n. [G. menthan; menthol + an
$=$ E. -ane.] Org. Chem. Any of three isomeric saturated $=$ E. -ane. $] \quad$ Org. Chem. Any of three isomeric saturated
hydrocarbons,
$\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{20}$, distinguished as $o-, m$, and $p-$, corresponding to the three cymenes, of which they are hy-
drogen addition products. Many natural terpene bodies are conveniently referred to paramenthane as the parent are cracarbon, and a few to metamenenthane. Derive parent
hyt of
all three have been prepared synthetically. See TERPENE. menthane group Org. Chem. See under Terpene.
men'thene (men'then), n. [menthol + vene.] Org. $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18}$, obtained from menthol by dehy$\mathbf{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18}$, obtained from menthol by dehy-
dration. It has an agreeable odor and cooling taste. ob By extension, any hycooling taste. of By extension, any hy-
 may be regarded as a hydrogen addition cirn $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}$ menthane by the abstraction of hydrogen. Of the many theoretically possible, only a few are known. Menthene proper is distinguished as $\Delta^{3}-p$-menthene, and carvo menthene as $\Delta^{1}-p$-menthene
men'thol (-thol $;-$ th $\varnothing 1), n$.
Aen'thol (-thol ; -thðl), $n$. $[$ Mentha +1 1st -ol. $]$ Chem. cipal constituent of oil of peppermint; - called ale a prinamphor or peppermint camphor. It has the odor and cooling taste of peppermint. It is an anodyne, and is it is a secondary alcohol derived from $p$-menthane. men'thone (-thōn), $n$. [menthol +1 st -one. $]$ Org. Chem A. colorring in oil of peppermint ${ }^{2}$, or mila mintike odor occurring in oil of peppermint and also prepared artifi-
cially, as by the oxidation of menthol. Its optical propcially, as by the oxidation of menthol. Its optical prop-
erties are variable, owing to the existence of several optically different modifications.
men-tifer-ous (mën-tyfer-urs)

+ -ferous.] Conveying mental impressions; telepathic.
men'tion (men'shyn), $n$. ${ }^{\text {ME }}$. mencion, F men'tion (men'shy̆n), n. [ME. mencioun, F. mention, $\dot{L}$. mentio, fr. the root of meminisse to remember. See mind.]

1. Formerly, commemoration; now, a speaking or notice 1. Formerly, commemoration; now, a speaking or notice, ng or specification, usually by name ; casual introduction ally with of and often in the phrase to make mention of. I will make mention of thy
A statement ; record ; memorial inscription. Obs. Indication; vestige; trace. Obs.
men'tion, v. t.; MEN'TIONED (men'shŭnd); MEN'TION-ING.
[Cf. F. mentionner.] To make mention of ; to refer to or discuss casually ; to specify, esp. by name; to name.
men'tion, v. i. To make mention; to speak; - usually men'to- (mén'to-). A combining form from Latin mentum meaning chin.
montock-e'1-an (-mék-eni-ann), a. [mento- + Meck elian. Zool. Pertaining to or designating a cartilage
ble of certain vertebrates, as the frogs. It is usually be-
lieved to represent the end of Meckel's cartilage. $-n$. The lieved to represent the end of Meckel's cartilage. - $n$. The men'ton-nlers', men'to-nlere' (mén'tò-nyâr'), n. [OF. mrmor for the chin, esp. a piece added at a late date to the armor for the chin, esp. a piece added at a late date
morion or similar headpiece and used only in battle.
men'tor (měn'ttr), n. [Gr. Méviwo, prop., counselor. Of.
odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted the care of his house and the education of Telemachus.
2. [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor or monitor. men'tum (měn'tŭm), n.; L. pl. -TA (-t $\dot{a}$ ). [L., chin.] 1. Anat. The chin.
3. Zoöl. a A median plate of the labium of insects. b In certain mollusks, a projection below the mouth
 zel (1622-1701), German physician aud botanist.] Bot. A are scabrous and bristly herbs or undershrubs with alter. nate leaves, yellow or white often showy flowers, and a 1-celled ovary with numerous ovules.
men'u (mĕn'tu ; $F$. mẽ-nü' ; see note below), $n$. [F., slender, thin, minute. See minute little.] The details of a banquet or meal ; a bill of fare ; also, the dishes served. If the French spelling were ménu; me'nti is also heard. as
 or bog plants (order Gentianales) distinguished from the Gentian vate lobes of the corolla. There are 5 genera; Menyanthes and Limnanthemum are the most important. - men' $\bar{y}$-an-
tha'ceous (-shǔs), $a$. Mon'y-an'thes ( onn'thēz $^{\prime}$, n. [NL., prob. irregularly flower. . Bot. $\mu$ qutaros monthy, or species (M. trifoliata), the buck bean, of Asia and Nort America. See buck bean.
 Moph/ls-to-pho'li-an (-tō-fély-ăn;-fel'yan; 7), a. Per-
taining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust;" devilish; crafty. Moph/is-toph' $\theta$-les (mef ${ }^{\prime}$ Is-tof'e-lez $), n$. [G.] One of the
seven chief devils in the old demonology, the second of the faven chief devis in the old demonology, the second of the legions after Satan. He flgures in the old legend of Dr. readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless

fiend of Goethe's "Faust,", and the attendant demon | me-phit'is (mé-fit'Ik), a. [L. mephiticus, |
| :--- |

mephitis: cf. F. méphitique.] Of, pertaining fr. mephitis to, mephitis; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious;
as, mephitic exhalations, regions, odors.
mephitic air, old chem... carbon dioxide; so called be-
cause of its deadly suffocating power. me-phi'tis (mè-fi'tirs), $n$. [L.] 1 . A noxious, pestilential, poisonous smell from any source; a stench.
2. ccap.] Zoöl. A genus of mammals, containing the
me-ral'gl-a (mè-ral'jĭ $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL.; Gr, $\mu \eta \rho o ́ s ~ t h i g h ~+~$ -algia. 7 Med. Pain in the thigh, esp. of a neturalgic kind. mer'a-line (mer'a-linn), n. A striped woolen fabric for dresses and cloaks.
mer'can-tile (mur'k an-tyl ; -til; ; 277), a. [F. mercantile, It.
mercantile, fr. L. mercans, -antis, p. pr. of mercari to tro mercantie, fr. L. mercans, -antis, p . pr. of mercari to traf-
fic. See merchant.] 1. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; characteristic of, or befitting, merchant; having to do with, or engaged in, trade, or the buying and selling of commodities ; conmmercial.
military.
2. Econ. Of or pertaining to the mercantile system (se below); as, the mercantile school, doctrine, theory, etc.
Syn. - See commercial. Syn.-SEe COMMERCIAL.
mercantile agency. a $L \alpha u$. Agency of a mercantile agen
(in sense a) (in sense a). b An establishment or institution which col-
lects information as to character, responsibility, credit,
reputation, etc., of merchants or others doing business, reputation, etc., of merchants or others for a ssbbscription price; a commercial agency. Such an establishment is prosecution of its business. - m. agent. a One who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions; as defined by the British Factors Act, 1889 ( 52 \& 53 ness as agent, has authority either to sell goods, or to con-
sign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to sign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to
rase money on the security of goods."This is the usual
meaning of the term as used in legal writings. bA person meaning of the term as used in legal writings. b A person
or persons engaged in conducting a mercantile agency (in sense b).-m. Iaw, the laws that deal with, or have grown
out of, the usages and customs of merchants or business


people or their relations to each other. The term is of in. definite significance, including generally, however, the law paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transit, lien, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Cf. LAW MERCHANT. - mercantile paper, negotiable paper given by merchants Econ., the system of public economy (cf. PoLITICAL ECON-
omy, ECONOMICs) that developed in the states of Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. It was broadly characterized by
the fact that its policy in the governmental regulation of industries, trade, and commerce esp. with foreign countries, was determined rommer by national aims than local
or individual interests, seeking to build up the national strength and prosperity by securing a favorable batance of trade (which see), the development of agriculture and establishment of foreign trading monopolies. Characteristic Euglish legislation based on mercantile-system principles was that establishing the regulated companies
(which see), the Navigation Laws, the Corn Laws, statutes establishing discriminating or protective taritf duties, etc. system of the physiocrats and the system of laissez faire. Adam Smith makes the theory of the balance of trade. the
central doctrine of the mercantile system. . But in the light of
modern central doctrine of the mercantile system. . . But in the light of
modern historical research it can scarcely be mintined that the mersantile system was merely the outcome of a failure to distin-
guish between wealth and money.
W. A.S. Hewins.
 spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pur
to commercial enterprise ; commercialism.
2. Econ. The theory or practice of the mercantile system. mer'can-til-ist, $n$. One who favors or practices mercantilism. - mer'can-til-is'tic ( -Ys 'tǐk), $a$
mer-cap'tal (mẽr-kăp'tă1), n. [mercaptan $+a /$ dehyde. $]$ Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RCH(SR/), formed by the reaction of mercaptans with aldenydes, and analogous to the acetals;-called also mer-cap'tan (tayn), $n$. [G. fr. LI, oils of unpleasant odor. mer-cap'tan (-tăn), $n$. [G., fr. LL. mercurium captans seiz-
ing mercury (captans, p. pr. of L. captare to seize): cf. ing mercury (caplans, p. pr. of L. captare to seize): cf. F.
mercaptan. Org . Chem. Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, and hence called also thioalcohols, or sulphur alcohols; specif., ethyl mercaptan, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{SH}$, the first discovered and most important. The mercaptans are, in general, colorless liquids having a strong, repulsive, garlic odor, and are formed by the reac-
tion of alkyl hatides with hydrosulphides and in tion of alkyl halides with hydrosulphides and in other
ways. They are so called because the hydrogen of the SH group is easily replaced by mercury and other metals,
forming compounds called mer-cap'tides (-tidz; -tYdz; mer-cap'tol (-tōl; -t. l ), $n$. Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds formed by the reaction of mercaptans with
ketones; specif., the compound, $\left(\mathrm{CH},{ }_{3} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{SC}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right.\right.$ formed ketones; specif., the compound, $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{SC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}$, formed
from mercaptan and acetone. They are analogous to the mercaptala and, like them, are liquids of unpleasant odor. Mer'ca-tórl-al (mur ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \dot{a}-\mathrm{to}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \overline{\mathrm{I}}-\breve{a} \mathrm{l}$; 201), $a$. Of or pertaining to the geographer Mercator or his method of projection ; as, Mercatorial bearings.號 Mercator's projection. A method of map making in which parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator,
so that at all places the degrees of latitude and so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude This produces an apparent enlargement of the polar regions (as in the map under DATE LIER), but it is of great importance for navigational purposes, since a rhumb line in such a chart is always a straight line. Called also (injection of the surface of a sphere from its center, on a
cylinder tangent along the equator) a depiction similar in general is obtained on roling the cylinder out upon a plane. Mer'ce-da'ri-an (mar'sè-dä'ry-ăn ; 115), $n . \quad R . C$. Ch. A
member of an order (the Order of the Blessed Virgin member of an order (the Order of the Blessed Virgin
Mary of Mercy [LL., de Mercede] for the Redemption of Captives) founded at Barcelonain 12 rder of priests and Nolasco, a French knight, as an order of priests and medan countries. It adopted the Augustinian rule, was
confirmed by Gregory IX. ju 1235, and later (1516) had extonded to it by Leo X. all the privileges of mendicant orders, this being confirmed by Benedict XIII. (1725). izing of Central and South America.
mer'ce-na-ry (mir'sềnê-ř), a. [L. metcenarius, fr. merces
wages, reward. See MERCY.] 1. Acting merely for ward; serving, working, or d. Acting merely for revenal; moved by considerations of pay profit; hireling; terest; having pecuniary advantage as its object or aim ; greedy of gain ; sordid; selfish.


## MERCENARY

## MERCY

2. Sorving for pay or wages; hired; hireling; - now only
of soldiers serving in an army not of their own country. of soldiers serving in an army not of their own country.
3. Salaried ; also, conducted, engaged in, or run for, the purpose of making money. Obs.
Syn.- Mrrcenary, hireling, vinal. Mercenary in the
sense of hired applies (without necebsary opprobrium) sense of hired applies (without necessary opprobrium)
only to soldiers; as, mercenary troops. That is nercenary,
 self-seeking) considerations of profit or reward, as, "She
had

 ambitious enough ", Pane Austen). HMLELING applies to
that which is (esp.) servilely sold, venst to that whic ion that which is (esp.) servilely sold, venal, to that which is
(eap.) basely purchasable, for a dishonorable considera-
 muse and hireling bard" (Byron); "a vermin wriggling in
 . See vindible, hire.
mer'ce-na-ry (mur'sènà-rí), $n$.; pl. - Rirs (-rIz). [L. mer-
cenarius.] 1. One who works solely for pay ; a hireling obs. or $R$.
4. One who is hired or paid for his work; a hireling ; now only a soldier hired into foreign service.
mer'cer (mar'sẽr), $n$. [F. mercier, fr. L. merx, mercis, wares. See merchant.] a a dealer in textile fabrics, as
 mer'car-12e (-iz), v. l.; - zzED (-izd); -iz/ing (-iz/Ing).
[From (John) Mercer (1791-1866), an English calico printer who introduced the process + -ize. 7 To treat (cotton fiber ment causes the fiber to shrink in length and become
stronger and more receptive of dyes. If the yarn or cloth is keptunder tension during the process, it assumes a silky
 emanating from the theological seminary of the German
Reformed Church at Mercersburg Pa. esp. from Prof.
John Williamson Nevin (1803 86 John Williamson Nevin (1803-86). It advocated a Christocentric theology and asserted that the church as the Body
of Christ has passed through experiences similar to those of an individual.
mer'cer-y (mur'sér-1), $n . ; p l$. -IEs (-Iz). [F, mercerie.] Mercers goods or wares; also, a mercer's shop.
the Mercery. Obs. a The Mercers' Company, the first in
order of precedence of the twelve great London City Liv. order of precedence of the twelve great London City Liv;
ery Companies. $b$ The place or street where the mercers mercers' trade.
mar'chan-dise (mGr'chăn-diz), n. [F. marchandise, OF. marcheandise. ] 1. The objects of commerce; whatever
is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants; wares; goods; commodities.
5. Act or business of trading ; trade ; traffle. Archaic.
6. A kind of merchandise or goods ; a commodity. Obs. 3. A kind of merchandise or goods; a commodity. Obs.
mer'chan-dise, v. i.; -DISED (-dizd); -DIs'ING (-diz/ng). To trade; to carry on commerce; to traffic.
mer'chan-dise, v. $t$. To make merchandise of ; to buy and
sell ; to trade or traffic in. "Love is merchandised." S hak mar'chant (mur'ch㐅̃nt), $n$. LME. marchant, OF. mat cheant, marchart, F. marchand, fr. LL. mercatans, -antis, cheant, marchant, F. marchand, fr. LL. mercatans, -antis,
p. pr. of mercatare to negotiate, $L$. mercari to traffc, fr. merx, mercis, wares. See MARKET; cf. commercr, mercy.]
7. Orig., any one making a business of buying and selling commodities; a trafflcker; a trader; now: a One who traffics on a large scale, esp. with foreign countries.
Others, like merchronts, venture trade abroad. b One whe carries on a retail business if a storekeeper or shopkeeper. Scot., North of Eng., \&U.S
8. A buyer; a customer
9. A supercargo.
10. A trading person ; a rogue. Obs.
mer'chant, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or oy in trad or merchandise; of or pertaining to the mercantile marine; commercial ; composed of merchants; as, law merchant; 2. Designating certain sizes of wrought iron and steel bars, the
mer'chant-a-ble (-chăn-tà-b'l), $a$. 1. Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordi-
nary price; as, merchantable wheat; sometimes, designaating particular kind or class; as: a The highest of the three grades of Newfoundland codfish. b Boards or other lumber inferior to clear stuff, but fit for use.
11. Of or pert. to trade or commerce ; commercial. Obs.
merchant adventurer ; pl. MERCHANTS ADVENTVRERS or merchant adventurer; pl. MRRCHANTS ADVENTURRRS or eign commerce by the establishment of trading stations member of an association or company of such. Obs.
12. [cap.] Eng. Hist. Specif., pl., a famous chartered regulated trading company which operated from as early as the 14th century down to near the end of the 16th century, and Whose principal business was the export of cloth, of which
trade it had a monopoly. At the helght of its prosperity
it did an enormous business in the Netherlands, having as it did an enormous business in the Netherlands, having as depot was established at Hamburg, and it became known as the Hamburg company. It served as a model for the
great foreign-trading companies of the 16 th and 17 th cen-
turies. In 1555 a company or association turies. In 1555 a comp comy or association of Merchants Adventurers was incorporated for the discovery of unknown
lands, Sebastian Cabot being named governor for life.

mer'chant-er (mûrchăn-tẽr), mer'chant-eer' (-chănter', $n$. A merchant ghip; a merchantman. Now Rare. mer'chant-like (m@r'chant-lik), a. \&c adv. Like or proper mer'chant-man (-măn), n.; pl. -MEN (-měn). 1. A merchant. Archaic.
13. A trading vessel ; a ship employed in the carriage of
goods or passengers, as distiuguished from a war vessel, a goods or passengers, as distinguise
yacht, a fishing vessel, or the like.
mer'chant-ry (-rI), $n$. 1. Mercantile business; trade
14. The body of merchants taken collectively
mer'chant's mark (mar'chănts). A mark such as was formerly used by merchant traders or corporations (not entitled to coats of arms) on their goods to distinguish
them from the goods of others. It was the forerunner of the modern trade-mark. Merchants of nolle birth sometimes added them to their coats of arms.
merchant tailor or, Archaic, taylor. 1. A tailor who Keeps and sells materials for the garments which he makes. London City Livery Companies.
15. [In the form Merchant Taylor.] A person educated at the
Mer'ct-an (mur'si-an ; -shri-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Anglian kingdom of Mercia, comprising central England. and in the 8th ceatury became the most powerful of the Angloand in the sth ceatury became the most powerfu of the Angio-
Saxon kingdoms. Early in the th century it became merged
with Wespex. $n$. A native or inhabitant of Mercia; also, the with Wespex. $-n$. A mative or inhabitant of
language of Mercia. See Anglo-SAXON, $n$.,
mer'ci-ful (mur'si-föl), a. [mercy T- ful.] Full of
mercy ; having or exercising mercy ; disposed to pity and
spare offenders; compassionate.
The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious. Ex, xxxiv. 6.
A merciful mau will be merciful to his beast. Old Proverb Syn.-Compassionate, tender, gracious, kind, mild, clement, benignant. See humane.

- mer'ci-ful-ly, adv. - mer'ci-ful-ness, $n$
mer'ci-less, $a$. 1. Destitute of mercy ; pitiless ; cruel unsparing; - said of beings, their actions, etc., and also, fig., of things; as, a merciless tyrant; merciless waves. 2. Not having been shown mercy ; unpitied. Obs.

Syn.-Cruel, unmerciful, remorseless, ruthless, pitiless, Mercleess Parliament. = Wonderful Parliambnt.

- mer'ci-Iess-1y, adv. - mer'ci-less-ness, $n$.
 curic + ammonium.] Chem. A radical regarded as derived from ammonium by the substitution of mercury for
hydrogen ; specif., the radical $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{Hg}$. Several series of mercurammonium compounds, or mercuramines, have been described, as $\mathrm{NH}_{3} \mathrm{HgX}, \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{Hg}_{2} \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{HgX},\left(\mathrm{NH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{HgX} 2$ etc., X being a univalent acid radical. They are rega
by some as amides (NH2 Hg Cl, not $\mathrm{Hg}: \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}$, etc.).
mer-cu'ri-al (mẽr-kū'ri-ăl), a. [L. mercurialis of or be-
longing to Mercury, fr. Mercurius Mercury : cf. F. mer longing to Mercury, fr. Mercurius Mercury: cf. F. mer-
curiel.] 1. [cap.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the god Mercury. Now Rare

2. [cap.] Of or pert. to the planet Mercury ; specif., A strol.,
born under, influenced by, or due to the inftuen born under, influenced by, or due to the influence of, it.
3. Having qualities supposed to come from being born 3. Having qualitiey supposed to come from being born
under the planet Mercury, or fabled to belong to, or to be under the planet Mercury, or fabled to belong to, or to be of the metal mercury ; - in various senses; as : swift ; ac tive ; eloquent ; clever; crafty ; commercial ; money-making; thievish; sprightly; fickle; volatile; changeable; as, a mercurial youth; a mercurial temperament.
The mercurial wand of commerce. J. $Q$. Adam 4. Of or pert. to, containing, or combisting of, mercury; as, mercurial preparations, barometer. See MERCVRY. as, mercurial preparations, barometer. See merctry.
4. Med. Caused by, or exhibiting the effect of, the use mercury; as, mercurial sore mouth.
mer-cu'ri-al, n. 1. A person born under Mercury or having mercurial qualities, as a sprightly, volatile, or thievish person. See merctrial, a., 3 . obs.
5. The plant mercury, or Good King mercury.
mer-cu'th-al-ism (-í'm), $n$. [mercurial + ism.] Med. The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of mer-
 mercurializing, or state of being mercurialized
 (-izd); MER-CU'RI-AL-IZ'tNG (-iz/ing). 1. To make mercurial. 2. Med. To affect or treat with mercury.
6. Photog. To treat with mercury ; to expose to the vapor of mercury. See daduerriot ype.
mer-cu'ri-al-ize, v. i. To be sprightly, fantastic, or capricious. Obs.
 Chem. The univalent radical $\mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{Hg}$; as, mercuri-amm Mer-cu'ri-an (mẽr-kū́rǐ-ăn), a. a Of or pert. to the
 mer-cu'ric (-rik), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, or containing. mercury ;-said specif. of compounds in which this ele. ment, has a valence of two.
mercuric chlordde, corrosive sublimate. - mo. cyanide, a compound, $\mathrm{Hg}(\mathrm{CN})_{2}$, obtained in the form of square prisms evaporating. When heated it decomposes into mercury and cyanogen. - m. 1odde, a compound, Hgli occurring
in two crystaline modifications, yellow rhombic and red octohedral. The red form is the stable one at ordinary
temperatures, and is used as a brilliant but impermanent

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pigment under the name of pure scarlet or iodine scarlet. morcuric nitrate, a compound obtained in the form of color
Iess crytals, $2 \mathrm{Hg}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, by dissolving mercury in ho nitrates red crystalline powder by heating mercuric nitrate, by heating mercury in air, etc., and then called also red pre cipitate. A yellow variety, (yellow precipitate) is obtained by precipitation methods. Both Findsare used in oint - m. bulphide, a compound, HgS, occurring native as cinnabar, and obtained artificially as a black powder or as a
scarlet powder (vermilion)- m . sulphocyanate or throcya-mer-cu'rl-s
 (ores), as by intense heat that expels the mercury in fumes which are afterward condensed. b To combine or mingle mercury with; to impregnate with mercury; to mercuri alize. - mer-cu'ri-il-ca'tion (-fi-k $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ shŭn ), $n$.
mer'cu-rous (mar'kū-rŭs; mẽr-kū'rŭs ; 277: the second ac centuation is common in such phrases as mer-cu'rous ox'ide Cf. sulphurous), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, or derived from, mercury ; containing mercury;- Baid specif. of compounda of one - mercarons chlortde, calomel - moxide a com pound, - Hge O, obtained as a brownish black powder, by treat ing a mercurous salt solution with caustic alkali.
Mer'cu-ry (mirfkitri), $n$. ; pl.-rizs (-riz). [L. Mercurius, the god and the planet; akin to merx wares: cf. F. Mer-
cure. Cf. Mhrchant.] 1. Rom. Relig. A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was
derived from that of the Greek Herderived from that of the Greek Herherald or messenger of the gods, conductor of souls to the lower world, and god of eloquence, were
ascribed by the Latin poets. His worship was introduced into Rome, from southern Italy, as early as 495 B. C. Cf. Dr.

## 2. A statue or

3. [l. c.] a carrier of
4. [i.c.] A carrier of tidinge; a
bearer of news; a messenger; a guide; hence, also, a newspaper (now chiefly [cap.] in titles).
There will always be in soo
There will always be in society ce
tain persons who are mercuries of it apmrobation. son; also, a skilliful thief. Obs. 6. A hawker of pamphlets or the 8. Astron. A planet of the solar sys tem, being the nearest known one Mercury. Bronze Statue to the sin, from which ite mean distance is about $36,000,000$ miles. Its period is 88 days and its a time $a s$ an evening or a mornin star. Symbol, 8 .
5. Irer. Purpure, in blazoning by the planets. Obs.
6. [l. c.] Chem. A heavy silver-white metallic element, called aiso, popularly, quicksilver. Sp. gr., 13.56 at $15^{c}-\mathrm{C}$ At. wt., 200.6. Alchemical symbol, $\%$. Chemical symbol nabar, calomel and a faw ory occurs native, and in cin prepared by roasting cinnabar and condensing the va
pors. Mercury freezes at - 38.850 C . ( $-37.93^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) and boils at $357^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .6750^{\mathrm{F}}$.). It does net oxidize unless heated nearly to boning. It is used in barometers and thermometers and
for other scientific purposes, and for extracting gold
and silver from their ores (amalgamation process). It compounds are used in medicine as purgatives, alteratives and esp.as antisyphicas. Chemically, mercury is univalent and bivi See AmALGAM. Chemicaly, mercury is univalent and biva-
lent, formaing the basic oxides Hg ${ }^{2}$ (mercurous) and HgO
(mercuric). Its molecule is monatomic. The element and (mercuric). Its molecule is mo
7. [l. c.] The mercury in a thermometer or barometer. 10. [l. c.] Mercurial quality, as sprightliness, spirit, mu tability, fickleness, etc. Obs.
riendship, or to any design. 11. [l. c.] [Cf. L. herba mercurialis, name of a plant.] Bot. a Any plant of the genns Mercurialis, esp. dog's-mer cury (M. perennis). b Good King Henry. © Poison ivy. U.S mercury ammonium compounds, $=$ mercurammonium com-
pounds.- m. pump. Any of various vacuum pumps in which air or other gas is trapped and exhausted by a stream or
broken stream of mercury. See GEISSLER PUMP, SPRENGEL
Mer-cu'ti-o (mẽr-kū ${ }^{\text {Phinco }}$ ), $n$. In Shakespeare's " Romeo and Juliet," a witty, madcap gentleman, friend to Romeo mer'cy (mir'si)
merci, (marrsi), $n$; pl. MERCIES (-siz). [ME. merci, f to misericordia pity, mis, hire, pay, reward, LL., equiv merr wares. See meperant ; cf. Amerces.] 1. Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in the way of punishment, under provocation, when one has the power to infict it; compas ionate treatment of an offender or adversary; clemency. Examples of justice must be
of mercy for comfort to others

## the seeds of certain species of the genus Merctrialis.

 the genus Merctrialis.mer-cu'ri-al-tet,n. 1.
rial person. Obs.
2. Aguide. obs.
3. Med. A physician who uses

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1. Mercurial quality or state.
2. Mercurial pert. obs.
mer-ct'ri-al-ly, adv. of mercu
 under Mercury.
3. An inhabitant of Mercury.





## MERISTEM

2. Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate and help less; sometimes, favor; beneficence. Luke x. 37 3. Disposition to exercise compassion or forgiveness ; mer In whom mercy lacketh, and is not founden. Sir T. Elyot
3. The power to be merciful or clement, clemency; kind ness; -usually in locutions implying an appeal for mercy as, to throw one's self on the mercy of a conqueror. 6. A merciful act, as of God; a blessing regarded as manifestation of compassion or favor.
The Father of mercies and the God of all comfort. 2 Cor i. 3. 6. Amercement. Obs.

Syn.-Pity, compassion, gentleness, mildness, kindness,
 ness or compassion toward, the suffering or condemned
GRACE (now somewhat archaic in this sense) is spontaneou GRACE (now somewhat archaic in this sense) is spontaneous esp. in the exercise of power; as, "What doth the Lord revi. 8); "Rarthy power doth then show likest God's when mery seasons justice" (Shak.): "There is a remnant ac-
cording to the election of grace. And if by grace, thenis
it no more of works: otherwise grace is no more grace" (Rom. xi. 5, , 6); "If there be such failing in mer 1 might
amend it by the grace of Heaven " (Tennyson) ; a prince famous for his clemency, an appeal to a judge for clemeney. Lesity is esp. mild or gentfe, LEniency (opposed esp. failings, as, "What makes robbery bold but too much
lenity!; (Shak.) ; to look with leniency upon human folly Charity as here compared (see philanthropy), is broad
and kindly tolerance; as "Alas for the rarity of Christian none, with charity for all", (Lincolin); "To know the liter none, with charily for an another language. Aincoln); enlarges æosthetic charily (Lowell) :" "Oxford] seems to give a wide toleration and See PITY, HUMANR FAYOR, GENTLE, EXCUE
at the marcy of, wholly in the power of ; liable to any treatment whatever at the hands of.-M. Fathers or Prjesta of, priest, Jean Baptiste Rauzan (1757-1847), chaplain of Louis
XVIII., and approved by the Pope as the "Society of the Priests of Mercy"in 1834 , whose members are devoted to mission preaching and charitable works. It was intro
mercy beat. Jewish Anliq. I. The golden plate resting on
the Arts on which the blood of sacrificial animals was sprinkled, as prescribed by the law for temple worship; English Bible versions, on the belief that it was the resting place of God. The word means propitiatory thing, means better name for this object is the propitiatory. - sere (mēr), $n$. Also mar. [ME. mere, AS. mere mere sea; akin to D. meer lake, OS. meri sea, OHG. meri, mari,
G. meer, Icel. marr, Goth. marei, Russ. more, W. mor, Ir. \&. meer, Icel. marr, Goth. marei, Russ. more, W. mor, Ir moor waste land.] Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng. 1. The sea; also, an arm of the sea.
2. A sheet of standing water; a lake or pool.
3. A marsh or fen.
mere, mear (mār), $n$. [AS. m $\bar{x} r e$, gem $\bar{x} r e$.$] 1. A boundary$ 2. A measure of land containing lead orc. Derbyshire. 2. A measure of land containing lead orc. Derbyshire.
Off. E. D.
$m^{\prime} \boldsymbol{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{re}$ (mā${ }^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{a}}$; colloq. mar'I), n. [Maori.] The short flat club of stone, wood, or bone which was fo
weapon of the Maoris. See Maori, Illust.
mere (mēr), a.; superl. MER'Est (mēr'ést); the comparativ is rarely or never used. [L. merus: cf. OF. mier.] 1. Unmixed; undiluted; pure; as, mere wine; mere joy. Obs. of others ; sole; as, mere motion (cf. ex mero motu) ; mer ill. Chiefly Law.
3. Being only or fully what it or one appears to be; nothing less than ; entire; absolute ; sheer; unqualified. Obs. 4. Oniy this, and nothing else; nothing more than ; such and no more; ;imple; as, a mere child; a mere form. Syn. - MERE BARE are often employed with little or no distinction. But mere is commonly used to emphasize the what it is and nothing more; "BARE is stronger, and fre quently suggests that mereb," sare is stronger, and freescapes falling short of what it actually is ; as, mere civility
(that is, civility and nothing more) ; bare civility (that is, (that is, civility and nothing more); bare civility (that is, civinty that just escapes being incivility); a mere boy ; to
make a bare living; a mere majority signifies little; elected
by a bare majority: "I do not mean by expression the make a bare living; a mere majority signifies inttie; elected
by a bare majority. "I do not mean by expression the
mere choice of words, but the whole dress, fashion, and mere choice of words, but the whole dress, fashion, and
arrangement of a thought " $(T$. Gray); "Patriarch wits
survived a thousand years. survived a thousand years, $(\dot{P}$ ope bare threescore is all even
[length of fame] can boast
mere (-mér). [Gr. $\mu$ épos part.]
Zoöl. A combining form mere (-mēr). [Gr. $\mu$ épos part.] Zöll. A combining form,
meaning part, portion; \&s, blastomere, epimere.

mere/ly (mēr/1Y), adv. 1. Purely; unmixedly; absolutely entirely; quite; also, solely; in fact; actually.
2. Not otherwise than ; simply ; barely ; only ; as, he came nerely to see and talk with his friends.
Syn.- Solely, simply, purely, barely, scarcely

## mere'stone', mear'stone (mer/stōn'), $n$. A stone designat

 ing a boundary, a landmark, Archaic or Dial.mer'e-tri'clous (mer'è-trǐsh' $\breve{u}$ s), a [L. merelricius, fr. meretrix, -icis, a prostitute, lit., one who earns money, i. e., by prostitution, fr. merere to earn, gain. See merit.] 1. Of,
pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a prostitute; having pert. to, characteristic of, or being, a pro
to do with harlots; as, meretricious traffic.
2. Alluring by false show ; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental ; tawdry ; as, meretricious dress, style, composition. Syn. - See aAUDY.
mer-gantous-ly, adv. - mer' $\theta$-tricious-ness, $n$
(bird, fr. mergere to dip, plunge) + anser goose ; cf. Sp mergánsar.] 1. Any of several fish-eating ducks consti tuting the subfamily Mergine, having a slender bill, and the head usually crested. They are expert divers Their flesh is poor. Mergus merganser of Europe and the very similar M. americanus of America are common large
species. The male has a greenish black head and slight the red-breasted merganser (M. serrator), is common to
both continents. See HoODED MERGANBER, Ilust., sMEW, 2. [cap.] Zoöl. Syn. of Meraus (genus of mergansers). merge (mirj), v. t.; MERGRD (mírjd) ; MERG'ING (mû' jYng). [L. mergere, mersum; akin to Skr. majj to sink
under, to bathe. Cf. Emerae, immerse.] 1. To cause to under, to bathe. Cf. EmERGE, immBrse.] 1 .

To merge all natural... mentiment in inodinate vanity. Burke
Whig and lory were merged and swalowed up scendent duties of patriots. 2. Law. To cause to be absorbed, sunk, or extinguished by merger (which see)
morge, v. i. 1. To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost ; to lose identity by absorption or immersion in something else. Native irresolution had merged in stronger motives. I. Taylor. 2. Law. To be absorbed or extinguished by merger. mer'gence(mir $r^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ens), $n$. A merging; state of being merged. merg'er (mer'jer), $n$. One that merges.
merg'er, $n$. [Formed on the analogy of
merg'er, $n$. [Formed on the analogy of AF. or OF. infin forms used as nouns. See mRRGs, v.] 1. Law. An absorption of one estate, or of one contract or interest, in
another, or of a minor offense in a greater. At common law a merger takes place when a lesser estate and a greate one, or a higher security, obligation, or interest, and a lower one, become vested in one person in the same right without any intermediate estate, etc.; but in equity the
two interests may be treatod as separate so far as equi two interests may be treated as separate so far as equi-
table interests demand. With reference to corporations merger is used to denote the vesting of the control of dif-
ferent corporations in a single one by the issue of stoct ferent corporations in a single one by the issue of stock
of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the of the controling corporation in place of a majority of the companies dissolve, their property and business being transferred to a single company (cf. AMALGAMATION).


Combining form from Greek uepos,

forming a cremocarp (which see).
me-rld/tin (me-rditan), a. [ME. meridien, -an, OF. me ridien, F. méridien, or L. meridianus pertaining to noon $\mathrm{fr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ meridies noon, for older medidies; medius mid, mid dle + dies day. See mid; diurnal.] 1. Being at, or pert to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course. 2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the highest point or 3. Of the highest degree: consumme
3. Of the highest degree; consummate. Obs.
4. Of or pertaining to a meridian
merldian altitude, Astron., the arc of the meridian intermeridian aititude, Astron., the arc of the meridian inter-
cepted between a heavenly body at culmination and the
nearest point of the horizon. It is the complement of nearest point of the horizon. It is the complement of
zenith distance. $-m$. circle. See cIRcLe, $n ., 5 .-m$. Instrament, Astron., any astronomical instrument having a tele acoped that rotates in a meridian plane.-m. mark, Asuron to aid in adjusting or finding its azimuth; - called also mire -m. passage, Astron. the passage of a heavenly body across sisting essentially of a telescope with two object glasse sist prisms for changing the apperent brightness of an ob-
and
served heavenly body, used for finding the magnitude served heavenly body, used for finding the magnitude of a star by comparison with the pole star. - miring, a ring
marked as a sundial. -m . Balling, Navig., sailing north or south, as opposed to parallel sailing east or west.
me-rid'l-an, $n$. [See mrridian, a.] 1. Midday ; noon. Obs. or $R$. Hence: a A midday nap; a siesta. Obs. or Hist. b a midday drink or dram. Scot.
2. Of a star or the sun, its highest appare

3. Hence: The highest point, as of succers, prosperity, or the like; culmination, as the prime of a man's life
4. Astron. a A great circle of the celestial sphere passing
through its poles and the zenith of a given place. It is the center of the sun at local apparent noon. b Short for meridian instrument.
6. Geog. a A great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; also, and now usually, the half of such a circle included between ical meridian of the place. (See prime meridian.) b The representation of such a circle or half circle on a map or globe; any of a series of lines drawn at certain intervals due north and south, or in the direction of the poles. They are numbered according to the degrees of longitude; as, the 90 th meridian east of Greenwich. c A graduated circle, as of brass, in which a globe is suspended and revolves. 6. Fig.: Special or distinctive locality, circumstances, capacities, or the like; grade; plane
All other knowledge merely, serves the concerns of this life,
and is fitted to the meridian thereof. 7. South
me-rid ${ }^{\prime}$-an'o-scope (mè-řd 1 I-an'óskōp), $n$. [meridian + -scope.] A form of solar compass adapted for geological deposits aftects the magnetic needle
 ridionalis, fr. meridies midday, south. See menidins.] 1. Of pertaining to, or situated in, the south; having a 2. Of pertaining to ier , southerly. of people living in 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, people living in
the south, as of Europe, esp. France.

The meridional vivacity of his style Dict. of Pol 3. Of or pert. to the position of the sun at midday; hence, pert. to, or characteristic of, midday or noon. Obs. or
4. Of, pertaining to, like, or suggestive of, a meridian. merldional difference of latitude, Navig, the difference of Navig., meridional difference of latitude; - erroneously so called. - m. part, Navig., the length of any small por-
tion of a terrestrial meridian (expressed in minutes of the equator) and increased from its natural length more and more as the pole is approached, in accord with Mercator's projection - m. projection a
plane paralel to
a
Me-rid'1-o-nal, $n$. One who lives in the south, as of Eu-me-riditonality meridional or on (-nalif-tr), $n$. Quality or state of being on the meridian; position in the south; me-ringue' (mẽ-rang'; F. -rang'), n. [F.] Cookery. A beatene composition, chiefly of powdered sugar and the pies etc or eggs, used as an icing on puddingo, isuc, small cake made of this. - me-ringued' (mẽ-raxng ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $a$. mesture (me-reno), a. [Np., cr. Sp, meno moving pasture to pasture, merino a royal judge and superintend$n u s$, i. e., major villæ, fr. L. major greater. See mayor. Merino sheep are driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage.] 1. Designating, or pertaining to, a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and afterwards widely popular, esp. in America and Australia. The males have heavy spirally twisted horns; the ewes are hornless. In the better varieties the skin hangs in heavy folds, esp. about the breast, shoulders, and thighs. The breed excels allothers in the weight and quality of
me-rino, n.; pl. merinos (-nōz). [Sp. See merino, $a$.] 1. A merino sheep.
2. A fine fabric made originally of merino wool, but later 3. Ane wool mixed with cotton
3. A ine woolen yarn used in hosiery, underwear, etc part, akin to uépos part.] a Bot. Pertaining to or conpart, aks of, meristem: capable of growth as meristem b Zö̈l. Dividing by the formation of internal partitions. mer'l-ste'le (mer'I-stē/lè), $n$. Gr. uepis, or $\mu$ épos, part + stele. $]$ Bot. One of the leaf bundles in a monostelic stem, as that of the higher ferns; - so called because it contains elements of all the tissues of the stele, of which it is a portion. - mer i-stelic (-sterik), a.
mer'l-stem (mer'I-stem), $n$. [Gr. MepiServ to divide.] Bot. Embryonic or undifferentiated tissue, the cells of which are capable of active division. The meristem of growing points and of embryonic rudiments is distin-
guished as promeristem, and the tissue developing from it as primary meristem. Permanent tissue may again become
capable of growth, as in the case of interfascicular cam-
bium, phellogen, etc.; it is then known as secondary merbium, phellogen, etc.; it is then known as secondary moristom. This differs from primary meristem in that it re-
tains the power of independent growth, giving rise on the one hand to permanent tissue, on the other to additional formative elements. See cambivm.


Full explanations of Abbreviationa, Bigni, ete., immediately precede the Voembulary
mer＇1－ste－mat＇lc（měr／T－ste－mat／ik），a．Bot．Pertaining to，or consisting of，meristem；merismat mat＇1－cal－ly（－i－k $\quad$ ăl－1），$a d v$ ．
me－nistic（inĕ－ris＇trk），a．［Gr．$\mu$ eporáós divided．］Biol．
Pertaining to，or divided into，segments（esp －me－ris＇ti－cal－1y，adv．
mer＇It（mẽ＇it），n．［F．mérile，L．meritum，fr．merere，me－ reri，to deserve，merit；prob．originally，to get a share，and akin to Gr．$\mu$ é $\rho o s$ part，$\mu$ ópos fate，doom，$\mu$ eipeoonac to re－ ceive as one＇s portion．］1．Due reward or punishment； usually，reward deserved；a mark or token of excellence or approbation；as，his teacher gave him ten merils．
2．Quality，state，or fact of deserving well or ill ；desert； as，treat each man according to his merit．
3．Law．Specif．，pl．，usually with the：
3．Lats and wrongs of，asually whe rights and wrongs of a case as determined by matters of
substance，in distinction from matters of form ；the strict legal rights of the parties，as distinguished from those de－ pending upon questions of practice，jurisdiction，compe－ tence，discretion，favor，or the like．
4．Quality，state，or fact of deserving well；worth ；excel－ lence ；as，a poet of great merit．
Reputation is ．．oft got
6．That which is counted to one as aut merit．Shak 6．That which is counted to one as a cause or reason of
deserving well；a praiseworthy quality，act，etc． deserving well；a pr
Syn．－See deskrt．
myn．－$v$ ，$t$ ．；－IT－ED；－iv－ing．．［F．mériter，L．meritare，in－ mer＇it，v．i．；－IT－ED；－ir－ina．－［F．mériter，L．meritare，in－
tens．fr．mevere．See menit，n．］ 1 ．To reward；requite．Obs． 2．To earn by service or performance；to have a right to
claim as reward ；to deserve；sometimes，to deserve in a claim as reward；to deserve；sometimes，to deserve in a
bad sense；as，to merit punishment．＂This kindness merits thanks．
mer＇It，v．i．1．To acquire desert；to gain value；to
entitled to receive benefit；to profit．Obs．or Theol．
If in my poor death fair France may mertt，
Give meau． F ． Fl ．
2．To be or become deserving（of good or ill）；to deserve． mer＇It－ed，$p$ ．a．Deserved．－mer 1 It－ed－ly，adv． mer＇1－to＇ri－ous（merry－tō＇ri－üs；201），a．［L．meritorius that brings in money．］1．That earns，or entitles to，r Ward，as virtue ；productive of merit．Obs．
2．Deserving ：worthy ；with of．Ob．
3．Deserving of reward or honor；worthy of recompense And meritorrous singll that hand be called，
Canonized，Merited ；deserved．Obs．
5．Money－earning ；－Latini
5．Merited；deserved．Obs．
－mer＇l－to＇ri－ous－ly，$a d v$ ．－mor＇I－to＇ri－ous－ness，$n$ ．
merit system．The systens of appointing employees
moffice in the civil service，and of appointing employees to
petency only；thent，for com－ petency only；－opposed，in U．S．，to spoils system．
merl，merle（m＠rl），$n$. ［F．．merle，L．merula，merulus．］ mor＇IIn（mur＇lyn），n．［ME merlion OF morlin
emerillon，fr．OF．esmeril merlin ；cf．OHG．smirl，
G．schmerl．］A smadl Eu ropean falcon（Falco xsat
lon），closely resembling lone，closely resembling，
the A merican pigeon hawk， the A merican pigeon hawk，
to which the namehas been extended．
Mer
Merlin（mûrlinn），n．［LL
Merlinus，W．Myrddin． cf．F．Merlin．］In medie－ val romance，a famous
prophet and magician of the 5th century．Accord

ing to one story，he was in Merin．（ 8 ）
inclosed forever in a bush in the wood Broceliande，by
means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress means of a charm which he had revealed to his mistress gprung from the union of a demon and a Welsh princess．
He was connected in various legends with the struggle be－ tween the Welsh and the Saxons，and was especially prom－ inent in the Arthurian stories，etc．He was supposed to have prophesied the future history of Great Britain．A
second Merlin，confused with the former，ived，according
to tradition，in the 6th century．He also was a magician to tradition，in the 6th century．He also was a magician
and a prophet． mer＇lon（－1øn），$n$ ．［ $\mathrm{F} .$, fr．It．merlone，augm．of merlo．］
Fort．One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a Fort．One of the solid intervals between embrasures of a
battlemented parapet；a battlement；also，formerly，a

|  je－nhtrk），a．［meristem + －qe－ | mer＇line．† marline． <br> mer＇ling（mur＇ling），$n$ ．［OF |
| :---: | :---: |
| netic．］Bot．Developed from，or | meplenc，F．merlan，fr．L．merula |
| through the agency of，reeri－ | $a \mathrm{kind}$ of fish，prob．same word |
| etert，${ }^{\text {mer }}$［ Obs ． | as merula black bird．with a Teu－ |
| mer＇tt－a－ble，a．Meritorious． |  |
| mer＇ft－er $n$ ．One that merits． | ropean whiting |
| mer＇tt－ful，a．see |  |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} 1$－thal（ $\mathrm{mer}^{\prime} \mathrm{T}$－thal）， | Mer ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{lin}^{\prime} \mathrm{B}$－gra |
|  | Merlion tit MERLIN． |
|  |  |
| ［NL；Gr．Mépos，or mepis，a |  |
| part＋tadiós a young shoot．］ | mer lace（－108），meriuche |
| Bot．An internode．Rare． | （mer＇luish＇），$n$ ．［F．mer＇us，fr． |
| mer＇1t－le日s，$a$ ．See | Pr．mejorus．］The European hake． |
| mer＇tit－mon＇ger，n．One who |  |
| aks for saivation as a recom－ | ， |
|  | mermaid flsh．Theangel flsh a． |
| on＇ger－y，m，mer | mer＇mald ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$－pursa＇（mir ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ing，s，pr．\＆vb．n．All obs．or R． | mädz＇s），$n$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ sea $p$ |
| mor i－torily，alv．of MERI－ | mermatd weed．Any of a small |
|  | genus（Proserpinaca）or incon－ |
| mer＇i－to－ry，a．［Cf．F meri－ |  |
| toire．］Meritorious．Obs． | mermin，$n$ ． |
| meriye＋MERry． | more sea＋menen female вery－ |
| merk ${ }^{\text {mark }}$（ MARK， | ant．］A mermaid；a siren．Obr． |
| merk（Scol．merk）．Obb．or Scot． |  |
|  |  |
| merkat．+ Market． |  |
| merge．+ mark，murk． | ape |
| mor | ma |
| cert．］1．The femal |  |
| 崖e hair for it．Obs．Slang． |  |
| A mop | me－roc＇or－ite（mè－ros＇er－it），$n$ ． |
| rksehot | Gr．кepas horn．｜Zoil． |
| erling．Rare． | The fourth segment of the an－ |
| lottop（mer－＞yť），n．［F］ |  |
| lotto（mer－iet＇），$n$ ．$[\mathrm{F}$. |  |
| e martet，depicted |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Bib．A king of Baby |

similar interval in the bulwark of a war vessel．Se日 bat－ mer＇mald（mar
mer＇maid（marimäd），n．［ME．mermayde，meremaide． cally represented as having the upper part like that of a woman，and the lower like the tail of a fish；a sea nymph． See nis，Nereid，Oceanid；cf．Triton．
2．A representation of a mermaid，esp．as a heraldic em－
blem or the sign of an inn or tavern．
3．A siren；hence，a harlot．
Mermatd，the．A famous tavern near Bread Street，Lon－ name，said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh and to have had among its members Ben Jonson，Selden， Beaumont，Fletcher，and probably Shakespeare．
mer＇maid＇s－glove＇（－mädz－），$n$ ．A British branched sponge （Har＇matd＇s－hond somewhat resembling a glove．
$\underset{\text { mer＇madd＇s－head＇，} n \text { ．A European spatangoid sea urchin }}{\text {（Echinocardium cordatum }) \text { somewlat resembling a skull }}$ mer＇man（mur＇man），$n ;$ pl．－MRN．The male corresponding to mermaid；a sea man，or man fish．
 cord．］Zoöl．A genus of very slender nematode worms the ground in great numbers after rains．The young stages are passed in the bodies of insects．The genus is the type of a family，Mer－mith＇l－dæ（mẽr－mY̌th＇T－dē）． mo＇ro（máa $\overline{0}$ ），$n$ ．［Sp．；cf．Pg．mero．］Any of several
large groupers of warm seas，esp．the guasa（Epinephelus large groupers of warm seas，esp．the guasa（Epinephelus
guaza），the red grouper（ $E$ ．morio），the black jewfish guaza），the red grouper（E．morio），the black jewfish （ $\mathrm{d} \bar{a} 1 \overline{0} \overline{\mathrm{a}} 1^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \overline{\mathrm{o}}$ ），and the rock hind $\mathbf{b}$ ，distinguished as me＇ro ca－bril＇la（kä－brèl＇yä；194）．
 partial or incomplete cleavage；－said of those eggs which contain considerable accumulations of food yolk，and in which the cleavage is in consequence confined to the pro－ toplasmic part of the egg，the yoik－containing portion re－ for a considerable time or until finally absorbed as food by the embryo．Opposed to holoblastic b Bot Develop－ ing the embryo from a part only of the substance of the egg or ö̈spore，as certain gymnospermous plants．－mer＇－ o－blas＇ti－cal－ly（－tı－kăl－1 $)$ ，adv．
 Med．Femoral hernia．－me＇ro－celicic（－selirk；－sēnrs），a． mer＇o－cyte（měr＇t－sit），$n$ ．［mero－＋－cyte．］Embryol．One
of the nuclei，with or without the surrounding protoplasm， of the nuclei，with or without the surrounding protoplasm，
in the unsegmented part of a developing meroblastic egg， in the unsegmented part of a developing merobl
esp．in the part of the yolk near the blastoderm．
esp．in the part of the yolk near the blastoderm．
mer＇o－gen＇e－sis（－jen＇e－sis），$n$ ．［NL．；mero－+ －genesis．］ mer＇o me mer＇o－hed＇ric（－héd＇rik；－hè＇drik），a．［Gr．$\mu$ coos part＋ ＂סох seat．］a Math．Multiply isomorphic．See ISomor－ Phic．b Cryst．Hemihedral．
 Cryst．a A condition due to symmetrical suppression of
half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holo－ half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holo－
hedral form；－a term including hemihedrism and tetarto－ hedral form；－a term including hemihedrism and tetarto－ hedrism．b An accidental absence of one or more faces of
a crystal．－mer＇o－he＇dral（－hédral），$a$ ． a crystal．－mer o－hedaral（－hé dral），$a$ ．
mer＇o－mor＇phic（－mô＇fyk），a．
mer＇o－mox＇phic（－môr＇fyk），a．［mero－＋morphic．］Frac－ tional；behaving like a fraction．－meromorphle function，
Math．，a function that is holomorphic withim a certain re Math，a function that is holomorphic with
gion except at certain points，called poles．
 modos，foot．］The fourth segment（from the base）of cer－ pods） pods）．me－rop＇o－dit＇lc（－dit＇ik），a
 thigh．］1．Zoöl．A meropodite．

Mer＇0－ Gr．$\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu a, \sigma \omega \bar{\mu} \mu \alpha \sigma$ s，body．］Zoöl．A group consisting of those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is di－ vided into regions，as into thorax and abdomen．The Pyro－ somatide may or may not be included．－mer＇o－som＇a－tous －－8 $\mathrm{Mer}^{\prime}$＇a－tus ，
 ［NL．；Gr．«npós thigh $+\sigma \tau o \mu a,-a r o s$, mouth．］Z＊öl．A
group of arthropods containing the king，or horseslioe， tioned in Is．xxxix． 1 ，as sencl－
ing mrepent to lezekiah，king
of Judal：
 trula developed from a mero
blastice eg．
me－rog na－thite（me－r $\delta g^{\prime} n \dot{a}-$





crabs and eurypteroids and sometimes the trilobites，or alone．It has been variously ranked as a class，or a sub class or order，of Arachnida，or of Crustacea．In some uses equivalent to Gigantostracá－mer＇o－stom＇a－tous
 merous．［Gr．нépos part．］Bot．A suffix signifying di vided into（so many）parts；as，dimerous，pentamerous，
 fr．LL．Merovingi descendants of Merovaeus，Latinized name of a supposed early king of the Franks．Cf．－iNG．］ Designating，or pertaining to，the first Frankish dynasty succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty．－Merovingian script．See German script，under German，n．， 2
Mer＇0－7in＇gi－an，$n$ ．One of the kings（or members）of the Merovingian dynasty ；also，Merovingian script，
mer＇ri－ly（mer＇I－1Y），adv．［From merry．］In a merry manner；esp．，with mirth ；gayly ；joyously ；jovially． mer＇ri－ment（－mént），$n$ ．1．A thing that causes mirth；a jest；specif．，a short dramatic piece of such a kind ；－alse 2．Act of merrymaking．pamphlets or th；hilarity；fun frolic．＂Follies and light merriment．＂$\quad$ Spenser 3．Amusement；diversion．Obs．
mer＇ry（merr＇I），a．；MRR＇RI－ER（－і－ёr）；MER＇RI－EBT．［ME merie，mirie，murie，merry，pleasant，AS．myrge，myrige，
pleasant ；prob．akin to OHG．murg，short（in comp．），Goth gamaurgjan to shorten；cf．L．murcus a coward，who cuts off his thumb to escape military service；the Anglo－Saxom and English meanings coming from the inea delight or happiness；pleasant：Freasble；delightful delight，or happiness；pleasant；agreeable；delightful
hence，of sounds，etc．，sweet ；sweet－sounding；of a wind favorable；of taste or smell，savory ；etc．Archaic．

The merry harp Ps．lxxin． 2 （Bk．of Com．Prayer）． 2．Causing laughter or mirth；amusing ；comical ；funny as，a merry jest．Obs．or Archaic，or merged in def． 3. 3．Laughingly gay ；overfowing with good humor and good spirits ；joyous ；jovial ；mirthful ；hilarious；inclined to mirth，laughter，or play；sportive

They drank，and were merry with him．Gen xliii． 34.

## 4．Hence，cheerful ；happy．Ob

sany mery ？Yet him sing palms．Jas． $\mathrm{\nabla} .1$ ，hence，facetious；jocular．Obs．or Archaic 6．Given to，or marked by，gayety or festivity ；as，I wish you a merry Christmas．
Syn，joyous mirth，blithe，lively，sprightly，vivacious，glee a merry grig，an m．，or lively，as a grig．See Joculat． on，a m．pin．See under PIN．－m．dancers．SRee AURORA，BO－
REALIS．－M．England，a traditional designtion REALIs．－M．England，a traditional designation of England，
which was so called，not on account of the merrymaking of its inhabitants，but in the old sense of the word merry that is，pleasant，agreealle．－m．man．a pl．Companions in arms or followers，as of an outlaw chief ；retainers．D See merryman b．－M．Monarch，Charles II．Ging（ $1660-85$ ）of
England．－might，an entertainment followed by dand ing，games，etc．，often for a charitable purpose；also，a dance held at a public house or inn．Dial．Eng．
mer＇ry－an＇drew（－an＇drō），$n$ ．One whose business is to make sport for others；a buffoon；a clown ；a zany；esp．， one Who attends a mountebank or quack doctor．
The term is asid to have been originally used in ref
wis Trew Barde，an English physician of the lith century nalleged to have got patients by making facetious speeches to the multi－
tude．This is doubtiul mer＇ry－go－round ${ }^{\prime}, n$ ances for affording amus．Any of various revolving contriv－ of seats，of ten in the forms of horses and other animale etc．，on a revolving platform；a carrousel．
mer＇ry－make＇（mex $\left.\mathbf{r}^{\prime} 1 \mathbf{1}-\mathrm{m}_{\bar{a}} \mathbf{k}^{\prime}\right)$ ，$n$ ．A merrymaking．Archaic． mer＇ry－make＇，v．$i$ ．To make merry；to be festive．Rare． mer＇ry－malr＇er（－māk／ẽr），$n$ ．One who makes merry or
participates in festivity or conviviality． participates in festivity or conviviality
mer＇ry－mak＇lng（ $-\mathrm{mä} \mathbf{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ing}$ ），a．Ma
mer＇ry－mak＇lng（－māk＇ıng），a．Making or producing mer＇ry－mak＇ing，n．Act of making merry ；festivity；
 ［mero－＋sthenic．Zoul．Having
the posterior linibs or tail highty
developed ；opposed to pro－ sthemic．
mer＇o－sym＇me－try，$n$ ．［mero－
symmeting．］ mer＇o－sym－met＇ri－cal，a．
mer＇o－system－at ic，a．
 me－rot＇ro－pism（－rt－pyz＇m），mo－
rot＇ro－py（－pin）．
nimero－+
 rou．${ }^{\text {a The Thack（Stobastodes }}$
parcininis）．b The guasa（Epi－
 merowe．＋Manhow，a Bub
stance．
Mer＇owingi－an（mecr＇t－vin＇jy
 ［Proh．fr．Gr $\mu$ épos part $+\xi \epsilon$－
$\nu$ vos stranger；the reason for the
name is not apparent． name is not apparent．Min．A
variet of biotite which includes
nearly all the ordinary occur－ nearly all the ordinary occur－
rences of that mineral．it dif－
fere optically from ammite． $\stackrel{\text { Mer }}{\text { Mer }}$
 form of spore，usually elongate
orfalciciormand somewhatamae－
boid，produced by segmentation


Foreign Word．
merriment; jollity; conviviality ; also, a festive or conviv-
ial occasion; a festivity
mer'ry-thought (mer Wordsworth. mer'ry-thought' (mer rílthot'), $n$. The wishbone. Mer-ten'si-a (mẽr-ten'š̆- $\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL., after F. C. Mertens,
German botanist.] Bot. A large genus of boraginaceous German botanist.] Bot. A large genus of boraginaceous plants having bractless flowers with a smooth funnel-shaped species are natives of temperate regions in both hemispecies are natives of temperate regions in both hemi-
spheres. They are called lungworls or smooth lunqworts;
most of them have hand some deep blue or purple fowers. most of them have handsome deep bl
m. virginica is the Virginia cowslip.
 velleux marvelous. Cf. marvelous.] One of a class of
fashionable women of the time of the French Directory fashionable women of the time of the French Directory
who assumed a fantastic costume atfected to be a revival of the classical. The masc., Merrellleax, was applied to
fantastically costumed men of that period.
 fr. $\mu \eta \rho v x i$ Secv to ruminate. ] Ared. Rumination; chewing
the cud, -a phenomenon sometimes observed in man and the cud, - a phenomenon sometimes observed in man and Mer'y-col'do-don'ti-dze (-koi'doे-dZn'tirdē ), n. pl. [NL.;
 ungulates of the Eocene and Miocene of North Anerica, supposed to be intermediate between the existing deer and
pigs. They had 44 teeth and the lower canines were incisipigs. They had 44 teeth and the lower canines were incisicanines. The feet had four or five toes, and in some
may have been clawed. The tail was usually long.
may have been clawed. The tail was usually long. $n$. ma . Sp .] A table-land or plateau with an
mor abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides, often bordering a
valley; a high terrace. They are common in the southwestern United States.
me-sa'blte (me-sí'bit), $n$. [From the Mesaba (or Mesabi)
Range, Minneota.] Min. An ocherous varity

 acid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$. melting at $202{ }^{\circ}$ It may be prepared wh heating citraconic acid, with which it is isomeric, and to
 gland; - in allusion to the central projection of the receptacle.] Bot. A genus of tall American asteraceous herbs having the heads all discoid, and the small white or pink
fowers tubular and perfect. The 12 species are sometimes
referred to the Old World genus Cacalia M, reniformis referred to the an plantain, and M. atriplici foria, the pale
Indian plantain, are common in the eastern United States.
 anes'arch (mðs'ark), a. [meso-+Gr. a $\rho x \eta^{\prime}$ beginning.] Bot. Having a stele with protoxylem strands partly centrifugal and partly centripetal, as many pteridophytes and
primitive spermatophytes. Cf. endarch, exarch. mes-ar'ter-1'tis (mes-är'terr-i'tirs), n. Also mesoarteritis. [NL. ; meso- + arteritis.] Med. Inflammation of the
midde layer of an artery. mes-ar'ter-1t'lc (-it Tk$)$, $a$.

 proportion; having an index of from 77.7 (or sometimes 75 )
to 80 . See cephalicindex. - mes'a-ti-ceph'a-lism (-sef' $\dot{a}-1 I z^{\prime}$ m), mes'alicindex. - mes'a-ti-ceph'a-ly (-вef $\left.{ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-1 \overline{1}\right), n$
 1. Either of two cactaceous plants of the genus Lophoor joints covered with ribbed tubercles, the tops being
called mescal buttons from their appearance. The plant is used as a stimulant and antispasmodic, esp. anong the b Aclown, buffoon, or jester.
mar'rymeot'ing, n. A festive
gathering. gathering.
morry sole.
mor'ry-tot't
mor'ry-tot'ter, n. n MARYSALE. Digl. Eng.
a Seesaw. Obs. b MEREY-
TROTTER.
 mor'ry-wing,$n$. a The golden-
eye duck
Both Local, $U$. S. mers, $n$ IOD. Merse. meerse, D.
m.ase.
Scot. SCot.
merghandrice. + MERCHAN
merschion. + MARCHION.
merre (mers), n. [Cf. marsh.]
Alluvial land by a river or the sea; a margh. Ncot. 4 Dial. Eng.
merse (marg), v. $t$. $[\mathrm{L}$ mersis.
p. p. of mergere to dip.] To dip
or plunge in a liquid; to im. merse. Rare.
mersemank. + mercement.
merghall.
 mersichly, a. Marshy. Obs.
mersuine.
MERESWINE.
 merth (diat. murth; muth), $n$.
[Cf. Icel. mergす.] Plenty. Obs
or Dial. Eng. $\begin{aligned} & \text { merthe. } \\ & \text { Morthan } \\ & \text { mertrik. }\end{aligned}+$
 at the earth's cented mountain height of 80,000 leagrues and
forming a


 \#/ mérum sal [L.] Pure
genuine good sense or wit.
merare + tirnor.


cant in various ceremonials. Its effect is said to resemble that of Indian hemp. Among the alkaloids extracted from
2. A colorless intoxicating drink distilled in Mexico from
the leaves of various species of A gave, or maguey. 3. Any plant which yields the liquor. The mescal magueys are probably quite numerous; they have thinner leaves than those yielding pulque. See AGAvE; cf. PULQUE.
me-seemg ${ }^{\prime}$ (mesemz'), v. impers.; pret. ME-SEEMED'

 $[\mathrm{NL} . ; \mathrm{Gr} . \mu \epsilon \sigma \eta \mu \beta \rho i \alpha$ midday $+\alpha \nu \theta \epsilon \mu o \nu$ flower.] Bot. A marigolds. They have fleshy leaves and showy white, yel merous petals and stamens. The capsule is hygroscopic swelling up with moisture. The species are manly South
African, a few in California. Many are cultivated for their attractive flowers. M. crystallinum is the ice plant. Also [l. c.], a plant or flower of this genus
mes'en-ceph'a-lon (mexs ${ }^{\prime}$ enn-seff $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$-IIOn), $n$. [NL. See mesoEncerphalos. It Anat. The middle segment of the brain; the
mid-brain. mid-brain. It is usually considered to comprise the crura mes-en'chy-ma (mx $x_{n}$ en-ce-phalic (-se-ment, $a$. chyma.] Embryol. A mesoblastic tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and the structures
derived from it. It consists of a network of more or less derived from it. It consists of a network of more or less
separated branching cells, the spaces being filled by a ho mogeneous matrix. It gives rise to the connective tissues
 me-sen'na (mè-sén'áa), $n$. [From a native name. Cf. be sENNA.] Pharm. The bark of an African mimosaceous tre Albizzia anthelmintica) used as a tæniafuge.
 as, the menentertal flaments threadlike glandular orgoans as, the menentorial Hlaments, threadlikegland
mes'en-ter'lc (mers ${ }^{\prime} \chi_{n}$-te $r^{\prime} I k$ ), a. [Cf. F. mésentérique. Anat. Of or pertaining to a mesentery ; mesaraic.
mesenteric artery, Anul., an artery which passes between the
two layers of the mesentery to the intestine. In man there are two, a superior, arising from the upper part of the aorta and distributed to the greater part or the smal intestine inferior, arising near the lower end of the aorta and dis-
tributed to the remainder of the large intestine. See AonTA, tributed to the remainder of the large intestine. See aonta,
Illust. - m . flament, a mesenterial filament. - m . glands. meshes formed by the superior mesenteric vessels. $-m$ ploxus, Anat., either of two sympathetic plexuses, superior
and inferior, lying mostly in the mesentery in close proximity to, and distributed to the same structures as, the corresponding mesenteric arteries. -m. vein, Anat., a
branch of the portal vin leading from the intestine. In
man there are two, superior and inferior, corresponding branch of the portal vein leadin
man there are two, superior an
to the two mesenteric arteries.
mes-en'ter-i'tis (mês-en'têr-i'tis), n. [NL. See mesen-
trby ;-ris.] Med. Inflammation of the mesentery. TERY; -riss. Med. Inflam
mes-on'ter-it'io (-itrik), $a$.
mes-en'ter-on (mès-en'tär-õn), n.; pl. -TRRA ( $-a$ ). [NL alimentary canal which ioc ooll. a All that part of the and is lined with hypoblast ; -- distinguished from the stomodæum and proctotieum. b The central gastric cavity of an actinozoan, as distinguished from the intermesenteric

 helmets, the visor, esp. When Morocco leather in the dry


neum and inclosed tissues), that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. In man, specif., the mesentery ies being called mesocxcum, mesocolon, mesorectum, etc. They serve to retain the organs in position, and to support and convey to them blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics.
b In various invertebrates, a membranous or muscular
fold fold or septum connecting the intestine and body wall.
2. Zoöl. One of the vertical radial muscular partitions which extend inward from the wall of the digestive cavity of actinozoans.
mes-eth'moid (měs-厄th'moid), a. [meso- + ethmoid.] Anal. \& Zoöl. In the middle of the ethmoid region; desig nating, or pertaining to, a median cartiaginous or bony element of the ethmoidal region which generaly forms the greater part of the nasal septum. In man it is chiefly represented by the perpendicular plate and crista galli of
the ethmoid and the cartilage of the nasal septum. In birds it forms most of the interorbital septum, meg-
eth'mold, $n$. mes'eth-mol'dal (mes'éth-moi'd ${ }^{\prime}$ ) m, $a$, mesh (mesh), n. [AS. (assumed) mæsce; cf. AS. max akin to D. maas, OD. maesche, OHG. masca, G. masche, Icel. moskve, cf. Lith. mazgas a knot, megsti to weave nets, to knot.] 1. One of the openings or spaces inclosed by the
threads of a net between knot and knot; also, one of the similar spaces in any network, as a sieve.
2imilar spaces in any network, as a sieve.
3. In general, network; netting; a net.
A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men Shat.
4. Short for mesh stice.
5. Agric. $=$ spikelet. Local, U.S.
6. Mach. Engagement
6. Mach. Engagement, or working contact, of the teeth of wheel is on wheel and rack; - chiefly in in mesh; as, one 7. Elec. The closed figure produced by joining coils successively end to end, as the armature coils of a polyphase tion grouping winding etc., to indicate that this method tion, grouping, winding, etc., to indicate that this method represented diagrammatically, is a triangle or delta. mesh, v. $t$.; meshed (mesht); mesh'ing. 1. To catch in meshes as of a net ; hence, to entangle;
2. To make the meshes of (a net). Rare.

To provide with meshes; to make resemble network. The marsh is meshed with a million veins. Sidney Lanier. mesh, v. i. 1. To become entangled in or as in meshes. 2. Mach. To engage with each other, as the teeth of wheels.
meshed (mesht), a. 1. Having meshes; as, meshed tissues. 2. Resembling meshes or network; reticulate; tangled; mosh' $\quad$ ort'
(mĕsh'w(rk'), $n$. Meshes collectively; netmesh'y (mexh 1 ), a. Composed of meshes; netted.
 plane :-opposed to lateral. - medel line. $=$ median mine. m. plane, the median vertical longitudinal plane divid: mes'1-tol (mes'ǐ-tol ; tol), $n$. [mesitylene + -ol.] Chem. mes'l-tol (mesilitol; tol), $n$. $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$ mesitylene + -ol.] Chem. tive of mesitylen
[Gr. $\mu$ evitns mediator, fr. négos middle + -yl.] Org. Chem. a A hypothetical radical, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}$, of
which mesityl oxide was once regarded as the oxide and acetone as the hydroxide. b The univalent radical $\left(\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{11}\right)$ of which mesitylene is the hydride, either $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{8}$ or $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}$.
 -ene.] Chem. A colorless oily hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{3}$,
occurring in coal tar and petroleum, and also prepared MEqOAPPENDIX. $\quad$ side toward, the mesial plane;

| mes'e-pim'er-on (mes't-pim'êr |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| On), $n . ; L . p l .-\operatorname{len}(-\dot{\alpha})$. [NL |  |
| eso- + epumerom.] 2ool. The | än), a, Anat. Mesial. Rare. |
| imeron of an insects meso- | mes'i-ce'rin (mess ' $^{\prime}$-sē'rın) |
| thorax.-mes'e-ptm'sr-al(- $\boldsymbol{x} 1), \alpha$. mes-ep'1-ster'num ( $m$ è | [C, , short for mesitylenglycerin] |
| (r'nün), $n$. [NL.; meso + | . A sirupy crystalizable |
|  | $\mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}\right)_{3}$, a trihy- |
| num of an insect's mesothorax |  |
|  | hy-es (me-syk'thl-ez), |
| 's-the $11-\mathrm{um}$ (-¢ | n. pl. [NL.; meson + Gr. lXeves, |
| ), $n$. [NL. $\rceil$ Anat. Mesoth | p]. of extus fish.] Paleon, An |
| lium. -mes-ep ${ }^{\prime}$-the' $11-a l(-a)$ | order of teleost fishes compriaing |
| mes'e-ra'ic (mest ${ }^{\prime}$ - $\overline{\bar{a}}$ ' $^{\prime} \mathrm{rk}$ ) | those usually included in the |
| correct var. of mesaraic. | orders liaplomi and Synentog- |
| e'stead (mēz'stěd), $n$. [ME | nathi. O.P. Hay. |
| m(e, mees, . messuage, OF. més, | me-sid'lc (me-syd ${ }^{\text {rk }}$ ), $a$. [G. |
| LL mansus, mansum (see | mesidinsüure. See mesidine.] |
| MANSE) + stead. Oxf: E. D.] | Org. Chem. Uvitic |
| A messuage. Aichaic. |  |
| meseyes. $\dagger$ miscase $[$ Bib.] | 184), $n$, Also -din. [G. mesidin, |
| Me-qez's-bel (me-sěz't-bet). D.] | contr of mesitilidine, fr. mesitil- |
| esfeate. + misfait. | ol + cumidine, names of related |
| mesh. | substances.] Ory. Chem. A liq- |
| mesh Dial. Eng var. of m | n |
| mesh. Obs or dial. Eng var. of | no derivatuve of mesitylene. |
|  | me-all'la (mā-sel'yä; 194), n. |
| Me' |  |
| Monb whose rei | small mesa. Southwestern U.S. |
|  |  |
| Me'shach (mé'shax |  |
| Shadrach. [mesh, n. 7.] |  |
| mesh connection. Elce. Seei | [NL.] = Ist MESON |
| Me'shech (mé'sherk), n. Sce Ja- |  |
|  | fr. Gr. $\mu \in \sigma i \neq \eta$ s mediator, fr. |
| Meshez'a-beel (met-shéz'́á-bél): | $\mu e ́ \sigma o s ~ m i d d l e.] ~ Z o ̈ ̆ l . ~ A ~ g e n u s ~$ |
| Me-shez'a-bel (-bel). Bit. | of peculiar Madngascan birds of |
| Me-shil' 0 -mith (mit-shy | thrushlike appearance, consigt- |
| myth), -le-moth (-mðth ; -moth | ing of a single species, M, rarie- |
|  | tratus, variously placed with the |
|  | pigeone, thrushes, rails, and her- |
| migrion = individual-Clutch | ons, and most recently witb the |
|  | gallinaceous birds. It consti- |
| t. |  |
| Me-sho' bab (me-shō'bab). Bib, | metimes a suborder, |
| h pin A mesh stick in the |  |
| form of an oval pin. | mes'1-tite (mes 'r.tit).mes' 1 -tine |
| mesh'ra-bi'yeh (mersh'rá-bēr- | (-tyn), $n$. Also mesitine spar. |
| Y̌), $n$. Also mesh're-bee | [Gr. $\mu$ coiths mediator. 7 Hin. |
| rabiy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ d bow windo | A carbnnate of megnesium and |
|  |  |
| sh stick. | diate between magnesite and sid- |
| the mesh is formed in netting. |  |
| Bht. Meshed. |  |
|  |  |
| Me-shal'le-meth (-e-meth). Bib. |  |
|  | $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, gnt by heating mesity- |
|  | lenic acid with hydrochloric |
|  |  |
| Toward, or | me-nit'y-le-nate (me-sity |


artifcially, as by distilling acetone with sulphuric acid.
 or designating a crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, formed by the oxidation of mesitylene.
mosity oxide. org. Chem. A yolatile liquid Ketone,
(CH9) mes-mer'le (mexz-mer'Ik), ac. by, mesmerism; hence, fascinating ; irresistible. - mes-mer'i-cal-1Y (-Y-kăI-Y), adv.
mes'mer-ism (měz'mer-Iz'm; see note below), n. [After F. A. Mesmer, who first brought it into notice at Vienna,
about 1775: cf. F. mesmérisme.] Hypnotism (which see); about
an early name.
the first sylable of this word and its derivatives pron. of
the alike the the first syluable of this word and its derivatives, Iike the
French. The name Mesmer is properly pron'd mes'mẽr. mos'mer-ist, $n$. A hypnotist; also, an adherent of Mesmer's theories. Obsoles.
mes'mer-ize (me za'merr-iz), v.t. \& i.; MEs'mER-IZED (-izd);


mesn'al-ty (mēn'ăl-ty), $n$. [Of AF. origin. See mesne,
a.] Law. Estate or condition of a mesne lord a.] Law. Estate or condition of a mesne lord. Mide
mesne (mēn), a. [Cf. MEAN intermediate.] Law. Middle ; intervening; specif. : a a In mesne lord, designating a lord but lord, or superior, to his own tenant. b Intermediate in time of occurrence or performance; as, a meane encumbrance, or one between two others so as to be junior to one and
senior to the other. - mesne process. See process. - m . senior to the other. - mesne process. See procsss. - m .
proats, profits of premises during the time the owner has mes'o- (mexg't-), mes-(mas). [Gr uéros in the middle] Combining form denoting in the middle, intermediate; as: Org. Chem. a Denoting an optical isomer whose inactivity is assumed to be due to internal compensation. $b$ Designating certain anthracene derivatives. See anthracenc.
 wópiov, dim. of wóvan egg.] Zoöl. The fold of peritoneum
suspending the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body suspending the ovary from the dorsal wall of the body
cavity in some animals, as fishes. - mes o-a'r1-al ( $-a \mathrm{a} 1$ ), a. messo-ben'thos (-beu'thðs), n. [NL.; meso- + benthos.]
Biol. The fauna and fora of the sea bottom, extending Biol. The fauna and flora of the sea bottom, extending
below the epibenthos to a depth of about 500 fathoms. mes'o-blast (més't-blast), $n$ [meso- +-blast.] Embryol. \& Zoöl. The middle germ layer of the embryo; the mesoderm. See GRRM LA YRR, MESODERM.
mes/o-blas'tic (-blas'tIk), a. Embryol. Relating to, or
deriyed from, the mesoblast.- mesoblastic somite, Embryol., a primitive segment. See under PRIMITVE.
messo-bron-chi'tis (-bron-ki'tis), $n$. [NL; meso- + bron-
chitis.] Med. Inflammation of the middle coat of the chitis.] Med. Inflammation of the middle coat of the
 Anat. The fold of perito
mes'o-ca'cal ( $-\mathrm{k} a l$ ), $a$.
mes'o-carp (mes'o-kary), $n$. [meso- + .carp.] Bot. The
middle layer of a pericarp consisting of three distinct or middle layer of a pericarp consisting of th
dissimilar layers. Cf. EPICABP, ENDOCARP.
mes/o-ce-phalic (-sé-falıIk), a. [meso- + cephalic.] Anat. a Pertaining to the middle region of the head. b Having the cranial cavity of medium capacity; neither megace-
phalic nor microcephalic. $\quad$ M Mesaticephalic. - mes/ophalic nor microcephalic. © Mesaticephatic. - me
 n̄̄t), $n$. Chem. A salt or eater with the body walland intestine.




nol. Having a complexion intermediate between light and dark, as the Mongolian race.
 nesocoelia. See maso-; coslin.] Anat. The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the iter. - mes'o-coni-an (an), a.
 midantery joined to mes'o-cor'a-cold ( $-\mathrm{k} x^{\prime} \dot{d}$-koid), $a$ [meso- ( coracoid meso-cor'a-cold (-k $\partial^{\prime} a$-koid), a. a meso- + coracoia.
Zool. Designating, or pertaining to, a median element of the coracoid arch in certain of the less specialized teleost fishes, as the Nernatognathi, Plectospondyli, and Isospondyli. It is situated transversely between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid, and bridges over the interval between them, hence often called the mesocoracoid arch.
is called also precoracoid.
 a monostelic stem With the thericycle it forms the in called conjunctive tissue of the stele. Where internal phloem is present there may also be an internal mesocycle.
 Pros. A portion of a choral ode coming between a strophe and its antistrophe, and having no corresponding portion. mes/o-derm (mess/o-dâm), $n$. [meso- + -derm. $]$ Em-
bryol. $\&$ Zoöl. The middle bryol. \& Zoöl. The middle germ layer; the mesoblast; also, the tissues which are subsequently developed from
it. When used of embryonic tissues mesoderm is strictly synonymous with mesoblast. The two terms are often also used interchangeably of adult tissues. See Germ Layer; cf. mesoglosa. - mes'o-der'mal (-dar'măl), a.
mes/o-gas'tric (-găs'trǐk), a. [meso- + gastric.] a Anat.
© Embryol. Of or pert. to the mesogastrium. b Zoöl. Of or pert. to the middle gastric lobe of the carapace of a crab. mes/o-gas'tri-um (-trí-ŭm), n. [NL.; meso-+Gr. $\begin{gathered}\text { a } \sigma \tau \eta \rho\end{gathered}$ belly. a Embryol. A fold of peritoneum connecting the
stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity b Anal. The umbilical region.

 a gelatinous substance, often coutaining cells and skeletal structures, intervening between the endoderm and ectoderm and becoming very thick in ctenophores and medu-sos;-often called mesoderm, esp. by those who regard it as truly representing that layer, - mes'ogláal (-al), a. mes'og-nath'ic (més $\partial \mathrm{g}$-nath'tk)
mess-og'na-thous (mas-Øg'ndi-thüs) thous.] Craniom.
Having the jaws slightly projecting; having a medium gnathic index (which see) - mes-og'na-thism (mexe- $\delta g^{\prime}$ nd́-th1z'm), mos-og'na-thy (thy), n. Mes'o-hip'pus (mess ${ }^{\prime} \bar{b}-\mathrm{h1p} \mathrm{p}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ), $n$. [NL
a horse.] Paleon. A genus of extinct horselike mammals about as large as sheep, from the Lower Miocene of North America. They had three toes on the fore feet, with a splint mes'o-labe (mx ${ }^{\prime}$ ' $\overline{-1 a b}$ ) $\begin{gathered}\text { maßos ; } \mu \text { é } \sigma o s ~ m i d d l e ~\end{gathered}+\lambda a \mu \beta a \dot{a} \nu \epsilon \nu$ to take.] An instrumakos; $\mu$ écos middle $+\lambda a \mu \beta a \nu \varepsilon c \nu$
ment of the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, required in solving the problem of the duplication of the cube. It was also used for extracting roots geometrically.
mes/o-neph'ros (-nðf'ross), n. [NL. ; meso- + Gr. ve $\phi$ pós
kidney.] Embryol. One of the middle of the three pairs kidney.] Embryol. One of the middle of the three pairs
of embryonic renal organs of typical vertebrates; the
 mes'o-no'tum (-nō'tŭm); $n$. [NL.; meso- + Gr. varov the back.] Zö̈l. The dorsal portion of the mesothorax of in
sects. mes'o-no'tal (-tă 1 , a.

| [NL.] Embryol. The mesogas-trium.-mes'o-gas'tral (-tral), $a$. mes-og'enoпa (més-бj(te-nüs), a. [теso- + -gpиous.] Bot. Grow- |
| :---: |
|  |  |

 Me'
le
mes

 -phyil. ] Bot. The green parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf ; the internal ground tissue of
the blade or lamina. It is usually differentiated into palisade parenchyma and spongy parenchyma. See LEaf. mes'o-phyte (-fit), $n$. [meso- +- phyte. $]$ phytogeog. A
plant that grows under medium or normal conditions of atmospheric and soil moisture, as contrasted with desert plants (xerophytes) and aquatics (hydrophytes). The great majority of plants growing in tenperate regions are mesophytes. - mes'o-phyt'lc (-fit/ 1 k ), a.
mes'o-plank'ton (-plănk'torn), n. [NL.; meso-+ plankton.] fathoms fromating life in the water between one hundred fathoms from the surnace and the botton. mes' 0 -plank

nes'o-plast (mes'o-plast), n. [meso- +-plast.] Biol. The nucleus of a cell. -mos o-plas'tic (-plástik), $a$.
the mesopodialia, the parts of the limibs to which they belong, or the mesopodium of a mollusk
 + Gr. $\pi$ ódoov, dim. of $\pi$ oús, moớos, foot.] Zoöl. Any one mes'o-po'di-um (-p $\left.\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}-\breve{u} \mathrm{~m}\right), n . ; L . p l .-\mathrm{pla}$. mesopodiale.] a Zoöl. The middle portion (-a). [NL. See moliusk ; cf. proradium. b Bot. The intermediat foot of a the axis of a phyllopodium, which develops intothertion of IDIUM, EPIPODIUM. - mes/o-po'di-al (-ăl), $a$
 $\mu i a(\mathrm{sc} . \mathrm{X} \dot{\omega} \rho a)$ the country between two rivers; $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \sigma o s$ middle - $\pi$ otapós river.] A region, district, or country Mos'o-po-ta'mi-an (-ăn), $a$. Of or pertaining to Mesopotamia, the country between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, or, in a narrower sense, the northern part of this country, anciently bounded on the south by Babylonia and on the north by Armenia. $\sim$. A native of Mesopotamia.
 principal basal cartilages which directly support the fin rays in the pectoral fins of certain fishes, as the sharks and nes-op'ter-yg'1-al (-tẽr-1 j/ $1-\breve{a} 1$ ), $a$
mes op-ter'y-gold (męs op-terrly-goid), a. [meso- + pterypart or a process of the pterygoid bone articulating with the palatine bone of the same side or with the basiptery goid process of the sphenoid, or with both. b In teleost fishes, a distinct pterygoid element, articulating in fron with the palatine, behind with the metapterygoid, and laterally with the pterygoid. Also called entopterygoid and mes/or-rhin'f1-an mes'o-rhin'I-an (mex't-rIn rexn) a [meso- + Gr. pic, ptuós, nose.] Anthropom. Having a socie what broad but long nose, or an intermediate nasal index (which see). - $n$. A mesorrhinian person. -mes'or rhin, mes'o-rhin (mĕs'ot-rYn), -rhine (-rin; -rrn), a. mes'o-salpinx (-salpinks), $n$. [NL.; meso- + salpinx.] Anat. A fold of the broad ligament investing and supporting the Fallopian tube
mes'o-scle-rom'e-ter (-sklet-rom'e-tẽr), $n$. [meso- + scle-
rometer.] Meah. A kind of scleronieter for testing the rometer.] Mesh. A kind of scleroneter for testing the
hardness of a material by the penetration of a definitely weighted revolving stylus.


esp of the endosternite which,
meeting its fellow in the median meeting its fellow in the median
line, forms an arch over the
 Ine, formsan arch over thester-
pal canal. - mes'o-phrag'mal


 derivative of resorem and an be-
ing a dihydroxy derivative of



 the plastron of certain pleurodi-
ran turties, situated one on each
side between the hyoplastron
and hypoplathen. - m e ${ }^{\prime}$ o-


## n. $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { of } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { of }\end{aligned}\right.$

 mes'o-rec'tum, n. Entrwol. The
old of peritimeum, or mesen-







 and segment of an insect - men'o
ncu'tal, $a$ mes o-seme meso-sem), a.
[meso +Gr. Grima sign, mark;
cf. F. mesoseme. $]$ Craniom. See OrbiralivDEX
meso-gid"er-ite, $n$. Jin. See



 $\|$ Foreign W ord. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Variant of. + comblned with.

## META-

spi,ere.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American mints with clustered, variously colored flowers, the corolla with a saccate, drooping lower lip.
 standing.] Petrog. Base; groundmass. See base, $n$., 11 b . meg'0-state (mهx/a-stāt), $n$. [meso- + Gr. iataval to make
to stand.] Biol. An intermediate product of metabolism (which see). A mesostate is an an astate or katastate, accord-mes'o-ster'num (-stûr'nŭm), n.; pl. -starna (-ná). [NL.; sternum, between the presternum and the xiphisternum. In man it is known as the gladiolus. $b$ Zoöl. The ventral piece of the middle segment of the thorax in insects. - mes'o-ster'nal (-năl), a.
mevo-sty lous (-stílüs), a.
mow o-sty lous (-stílŭs), a. [meso- + style.] Bot. Mid-
styled ; - said of certain lieterostyled flowers hnving styles intermediate in length between the longest and shortest. mes'orthe'll-nm (thétroum)
 gin. b That part of the mesoblast (and the tissues which are derived from it) which lines the primitive colom, and is distinguished from the mesenchyma by its more or less is pithelial character. In vertebrates it forms two principal layers, a visceral (splanck ic, leuric) and a parietal (somatopleuric), and gives rise to the epithelium of the peritoneum and plure, the striated muscles, parts
organs, etc. - mes'o-the'll-al ( $-a 1$ ), $a$.
mes'o-therm (mexs'o-therm), $n$. [meso- + Gr. $\theta$ épu $\eta$ heat.] for its successful growth, such plants being found in the warmer parts of the temperate zones (except at high elevations), where the mean temperature ranges from $15^{\circ}$ to mes'o-ther'mal (-thar'mall) a $m$
mes'o-ther'mal (-thar'mal), a. [meso- + thermal.] Of,
having, or pertaining to, a medium temperature. mes'o-thorras (-thơ'raks), n. [meso- + thorax.] $Z$ oöl.
The midde one of the three segments of the thorax of an insect. It bears the second pair of legs and the flrst pair
 chal.] Zoöl. A larval marine annelid having the middle of the body surrounded by one or more bands of cilia. -



 got by oxidation of amino malonic acid and in other ways.
 mesoxalic acid. Cf. BEnzorl.
 some classifications, a primary division of the animal king-
dom intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa dom intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa.
It usually comprises two classes. Dicyemata and Orthonectida, containing small, wormlike, lowly parasitic organized
forms composed of comparatively few cells so differentiated as to be comparable to the ectoderm and endoderm of higher types. The genera Salinella and Trichoplax (which
see) are also sometimes included. - mes/0-zo'an (-an), a.
 of geological history including the entire period between the Permian and the Tertiary. See agology, Chart, and
Triabio, Jurabsic, Conanchean, Crbtadeous. Formerly called Secondary, as distinguished from Primary (Palæozoic) and Tertiary. $-n$. The Mesozoic era or group.
nies'pi-lus (m夭s'pílŭs), $n$. [L., medlar tree.] Bot. A large genus of European and Asiatic malaceous trees characterized by the bo
 sopis glandulosa) of the southwestern United States and stituting the only arborescent vegetation of a region. It has pinnate leaves, small fragrant flowers in a dense raceme, and beanlike pods which are very rich in sugar and casionally employed also in cabinetwork. b The screw bean; also, any other species of Prosopis.
mesquite bean. The pod or seed of the mesquite. mesquite bean. The pod or seed of the mesquite.
mesquite grass. Any of various pasture grasses com-
monly found associated with the mesquite in the south-
men'o-Bphe'nold, $a .8$
$=$ mesocuneiform.
= MESOCUNEIFORM.
meas o-spore, $n$. Bot. a The mid-
dle coat of a spore which has
mes o-spore, n. Bot. a The mid-
dle coat of n spore which has
three coats. b A dormant uredo-



 sternebra. Anat. Any of the
parts of the vertebrate meso-
sternum iternum. In man there are
four megosternebras. Which fuge
to form the gladiolus. - mes


 NL.; meso- + stoma.] Zobi.
A genus of smail fresh-w ater
rhabdocelousturbellarins havPhabdocclous turbellaring hav-
ing the mouth at the middle of
the ventral surface of the body. the ventral surface of the body.
It is the type of a family, Me-
son'to-maty
( mat




western United States. The name is chiefly applied to
Bouteloua oligostachya and other species of Bouleloua, and mesquite gram, A gum obtained from mesquite pods Ies-ro
res-ro pl-an (mess-rō píăn), $a$. Of or pertaining to the of the Armenian and Georgian alphabets.
mess (mes), n. [ME. mes, OF. mes, F. mets, LL. missum p. p. of mittere to put, place (e. g., on the table), L. mittere
to send. See mission; cf, Mass religious service.] quantity of food ; specif. ; a Food set on a table at one time ; a course; a provision of food for a person or party for one meal. Archaic, except : b A prepared or made dish milk ar portion or kind of liquid, semiliquid, or sort food, a milk or porridge; as, a mess of pottage. cha sufficient
quantity (of a specified kind of food) for a dish or meal as, a mess of beans. Archaic or Colloq. Shak. as, a mess of beans. Archaic or Colloq. 3. The food given to a beast at one time.
4. A confused, inharmonious, or disagreeable mixture of things; a medley; a hodgepodge ; hence, a situation result ing from blundering or from misunderatanding; a state of confusion, embarrassment, or the like; a mudde; botch The distinctions that, blur into an andeterminate mess per Heption, reasoning, imagination, passion. Haven made a mess of it?
5. One of the small groups, ordinarily of four, into which companies at banquets were formerly divided for sitting together and being served from the same dishes. The practice now survives in the Inns of Court with respect to parties of benchers or of students.
6. Hence : a A group of four persons or things. Obs. b A group or company of persons who regularly eat to gether, as any of the parties inte which the officers and men of a ship or regiment are divided for this purpose,
in England, the judge and barristers when on circuit. 7. The meal so taken ; as, he failed to appear at mess; also the food provided for the table.
8. Short for mese beer, mess poni
mess, $v . ~ t . ; ~ m e s s e d ~(m ð ̆ s t) ~ ; ~ m e s s i n g . ~ 1 . ~ T o ~ p o r t i o n ~ o u t ~$
(food) into messes ; to serve (a dish). Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To divide (a crew) into messes. Obs.
3. To supply with messes, or meals.
4. To make a mess of ; to disorder ; muddie. Colloq.

Messang another man's sleep. Scribner's Mag. to mess about, to handle roughly; tumble about. Slang, eng animals. Chiefly Dial. Eng.
2. To take meals with a mess; to belong to a mess; to eat (with others) ; as, I mess with the wardroom officers.
3. To make a mess; to put or throw things into confusion or untidiness; to dabble; also, to trifle; putter ; meddle. to mess or mell, or to mess and mell, with, to have familia intercourse $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ aj )
nes'sage (měs'aj), n. [F., fr. LL. missaticum, fr. L. mit lete, missum, to send. See Mission ; cf. mRSAENGER.] 1. Any one person to another ; also, Obs., tidinge ; news.
Ehud said, I have a message from God unto thee. Judg. iii. 20 . 2. Specif., an offlcial communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger, as, in Great Britain, such a communication from the sovereign to Parliament, or, in the
United States, one from a chief executive to a legislature United States, one from a chief executive to a legislature of public policy; as, the recommendations as to matter of public policy ; as, the President's message to Cong
the governor's message to the legislature of his State.
3. A divinely inspired or revealed communication, as of prophet; divine tidings; hence, an inspired utterance of truth ; a principle or principles of the nature of information, recommendation, advice, warning, or the like, put forth as a guide to action, method of living, mode of government, etc.; as, Tennyson's or Arnold's
4. A messenger's charge, service, or function ; carrying of nessages ; an errand or mission
6. A messenger or body of messengers ; an embassy. Obs.
 mes'sage, v. i. To carry or send messages. Rare. Carlyle message stick. A stick, carved with lines and dots, used
esp. by Australian aborigines, to convey information. mes-sa'pl-an (mé-sa/pi-ăn), a. [L. Messapius.] Of or per taining to Messapia, the classical Calabria.
moss boef. Barreled salt beef, packed with about 80 mes'sen-ger (mès'ĕn-jẽr), $n$. [ME. messager, OF. messagier,




F. messaget. See message.] 1. One who bears a message or does an errand; as, God's messenger, i. e., an angel (which see), a prophet, or a minister; esp., the bearer of an oral or written communication, notice, or invitation,
from one person to another, or to a public body ; specif., from one person to another, or to a public body; specif., an office servant who bears messages, or a boy or other person whose duty is to bear messages in the employ of a 2. Specif a a Cong their transmission.
2. Specif. : a Cong. Ch. In New England, a delegate from a church to a synod. Obs. b A forerunner; harbinger ;
herald. "I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare herald. "I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare
the way before me." Mal, iii. "Yon gray lines that the way before me." Mal. iii. 1. "Yon gray lines that
fret the clouds are messengers of day." Shak. e Bankruptcy Law. A person appointed to act for the sheriff, commission, judge, etc., in taking and keeping charge of the estate of the bankrupt.
3. Naut. A rope passed round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together to form an endless rope or chain. It was formerly used for heaving in the cable.
4. A piece of paper sent up a kite string.
6. Short for messenger-at-arms, messenaer cable.
messenger-at-arms, Scots Lau, an officer under the I
measenger-at-arms, Scots Low, anl officer under the Lyon and letters of diligence. m. of the press, a government
official charged with searching for unlicensed publication onfficial charged with searching for unlicensed publications
and presses. Obs. messsenser cable. Elec. The cable, or either of the two
cables, supporting the trolley wire of an electric railway in the single or double catenary construction system, in which Mes-síah $\left(m e x-\mathrm{si}^{\prime}(\dot{a})\right.$.
 deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. See Chaist, $1 \& 2$. deliverer of the titie
2. [Sometimes l. c.] An expected deliverer or savior in other ruligions than the Christian
Mos'gi-an'lc (mes'I-an $\boldsymbol{I}_{k}$ ), a. Of orpert. to the Messiah ; as,
 BIAH.] The Messiah.
1 know that Messios co
moss'man (mess mán), n.; pl. -MEN ( -men ). Nav. A man detailed to prepare the tables, care for the mess gear, bring food from the galley, etc., for an enlisted men's mess.

## in a sailors' mess

2. Any of several eucalypts, esp. Eucalyptus amygdalina and $E$.obiqua - - so called because usually associated with
mess pork. Barreled salt pork made from shoulders and sides of light-weight hogs, cut in pieces of about 4 lbs. each.
mes'suage (més wai), n. [OF, mesuage, also nasuage a mes'suage (měs'wàj), $n$. [OF. mesuage, also nasuage a
certain tenure of land, fr. LL. mansum, whence OF. més certain tenure of land, fr. LL. mansum, whence OF. mes
dwelling place; cf. LL. mansuagium, mestagium, messudwelling place; cf. LL. mansuagium, mestagrum, messu-
agium. See manse.] Law. A dwelling house, with the agium. See manse.] Law. A dwelling house, with the
adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands adjacent buiddings and curtilage, and the
appropriated to the use of the houselpold.
 mess; disordered, untidy. - mess'i-ness (-Inces), $n$. mes-te9' (mex-tē'), $n$. [See mastizo.] The offspring of s

akin to OF. mestis, F. métis ; all fr. (assumed) LL. mixti tius, fr. L. miztus mixed, p. p. of miscere to mix. See mix cf. Mestre, métif, métis, mostere.] In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood ; esp., the offspring Indian Negro Malay, or other person of dark non-Euro Indian, Negro, Malay, or other person of dark, non-Euro-
pean stock; often specif., Phil. I., a person of Chinese and native blood. mestizo wool. Wool imported from South America, which
is produced by mixed breeds of sheep.
mes'tome $\left(\mathrm{mê}{ }^{\prime}\right.$ tōm), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \epsilon \sigma \tau \omega \mu$ fullness, fr. $\mu$ ectós mes'tome (mes'tom), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \epsilon \sigma T \omega \mu a$ fullness, fr. $\mu$ eofors
full.] Bot. The conducting portion of a vascular bundle, including the hadrome and leptome. Cf. stereome.
Mes'u-a (m8s'in- $\boldsymbol{a}), n$. [NL, after Mesue, Misua, or Mas-
sooa, an Arab physician of the 8th century.] Bot a small sooa, an Arabphysician of the 8th century.] Bot. A small
genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees with large solitary flowers with a 2 -celled ovary. M. ferrea, an ironwood tary fowers with a 2-celled ovary. M. ferrea, an ironwood
wide hard redivated in the East Indies, yields nagkassar oil
$\mathrm{me}^{\prime} \mathrm{ta}$ (métaí), n.; pl. ME'Te(-tē). [L.] Rom. Antiq. One of the conical columns or posts placed at each end of the spina of a circus to mark the turning place or goal in a met'a- (met' $\dot{a}-$ ), met-. [Gr. $\mu \in \tau$





|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | mes'ter,-tier. †mister. a trade. |
| mes'sleurs (mes'yêrz ; F. $\mathrm{ma}^{\prime}$ '. | mes'tor (més 'ter). Dial. Eng. |
| O', , n., pl. of Monsieur, | var of mastere mpstive. Of. |
| ed also as pl. of E. Mister (Mr.) | meetralita. = mestive. Ofs. |
| and then usually abbr.to Messrs. | mes'ti-call † MISKal <br> mes'tive (mXétyv), a. (L. mares |
| mes sin. Var of messan. Scot. | mes tive (mos Mry tus ad. 1 Mournful. Obs. |
|  | mef-tíza (mes-tézzá), $n$, fem. |
| es ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $a$ Of or pert. to Messina | mestrlen + maslin prain. |
| or its imhabitants. $-n$. sing. 8 |  |
| Messina. | mestom Var of |
|  | mesuage. + messuage. |
| mess'ing, $p$.pr. 8 | mesur. meaure $\dagger$ measere |
| es'gin-ger + messenger | megurable. + MEAS |
| mes'sire (me'ser ${ }^{\text {che }}$ ), n. [OF., |  |
| m case, my lord, Sir ;-n | me-bym al-on (mê-sim nY-0n), |
| title [cap.] formerly prefixed |  |
| orig. to the names of high | A short colon or rhy thmic series |
| French nobles, and later to | rpolated in a stanza, or be- |
| those of persons of quality and | tween the lines, esp. of a hymn. |
| ofessional men. Alsoused in | met. + MEET |
| addressing such persons. | met. |
| mens kit. The cooking and table | mite. Obs or dial Eng var of |
| asils of a mess, with the re- |  |
| tacle in which they are |  |
| rtation. | Obs. |
| Essan. Scot. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Ikin to AS. mid with, G. mit, Goth. mij, E. mid, in midwife.] A prefix meaning in general between, with, after, of placing after the correct time; metaphor, lit., a carrying over; metathesis, a placing reversely. In specific senses
meta- implies: a A change of place, form, or condition. meta- imples: a A change of place, form, or condation.
b Sequence in time; after or later in time, also, situation
or posilion posterior or beyond in place. In this sense it or posilion posterior or beyond in place. In this sense it and meso-, as in pronephros, mesonephros, metanephros
o Chem. Also used adjectively. (1) Denoting a form of cer-
tain inorganic acids derived from the ortho, or ordinary tain inorganic acids derived from the ortho, or ordinary,
form by the loss $8 f$ one molecule of water from each molecule
of the acid; as, metaphosphoric acid, HPO ${ }_{3}$. Cf. PYRo(2) A substance isomeric with, or otherwise closely related to, hyde, metastannic. (3) Any of certain benzene derivatives as, metaxylene, meta position. See BENzENE NUCLEUS. d
Petrog. As prefixed to names of igneous rocks, denoting any of certain metamorphic rocks resembling them in ming
 Gr. $\mu \in \tau a ́ \beta a \sigma c s$, fr. $\mu \in \tau a \beta a i \nu \in \iota \nu$ to pass over; $\mu \in \tau a ́$ over +
Baiveıv to go.] A transition; as : a Rhet. A transition from Baivecu to go.] A transition; as: a Rhet. A transition from
one subject or point to another. b Med. = metabola.
 moving. See meriabasis.] Physics. Of or pertaining to the
transfer of heat or of any form of energy.
 relationship batceen two organisms when one of the two
can flourish coly after the other has preceded it and prepared the environment for it. - met'a-bl-ot'io $(-\gamma t / I k)$, $a$.
 also pyrosulphile. The potassium salt, $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, is obtained hot saturated solution of potassium carbonate, and is used mo-tab'o-la (mètab $\left.{ }^{\prime} \dot{\phi}-1 \dot{a}\right)$ ]. [NL., from Gr. $n e r a \beta o A \eta$. me-tab'o-le (mè-tab'ol-lē) change; $\mu \in \tau a ́$ beyond $+\beta \dot{1} \lambda$ -
Aeur to throw.] Med. A change or mutation; a clange of dew to throw.] Med. A change or
disesse, symptoms, or treatment.
Me-tab'o-la (-1à), n. pl. [NL. See 1st metabola.] Zoöl.
[Ne
 тabola.] 1. Zoöl. Pert. to, or undergoing, a metamorphosis; changeable in form: specif., of or pert. to the Metabola.
2. Biol. Of, pertaining to, or claracterized by, metabolism. me-tab'o-lin (mé-tax't-IIn), $n$. Physiol. A product of metabolic action ; a metabolite ; a mesostate. The sum of the processes concerned in the building up of protoplasm and
its destruction incidental to the manifestation of vital phenomena; the chemical changes proceeding continually processes and bectivities and new material is assimilated to repair the waste. Metabolism may be constructive (termed anabolism or assimilation) or destructive (katabolism or dis-
similation). Both forms consist of a series of steps. In similation). Both forms consist of a series of steps. In
anabolism these are in the main synthetic, resulting in plex living protoplasm. In katabolism they are mainly destructive, decomposing and oxidizing the protoplasm into
simpler bodies with a liberation of energy. Anabolism and katabor bodies with a liberation of energy. Anabolism and small, and the katabolism (in consequence of their greater complex organic substances (proteids, carbohy rates, iats, water, carbon dioxide, urea, etc., as katabolic products The cells composing the green tissue of plants are highly ide of the air by photosynthesis, and utilizing these substances, with the nitrates and other mineral saits absorbed also in numerous secretions and by-products. See NUTRL-
TION, SECRETION, ASSIMILATION, KATABOLISM. me-tab'o-lize ( -liz ), v. $t$.; -Lized ( -1 lizd ); -Liz/ing ( $-\mathrm{liz} /$ ing ). Physiol. To subject to metabolism ; to change the character
of by either anabolism or katabolism. met'a-bo'ric (mett'a-bō'rIk; 201), a. [meta- + boric.] Chem. Pert. to or designating an acid, $\mathrm{HBO}_{2}$, obtained as a glassy to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $212^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.). Most metallic borates come from it.
 to the metacarpus. - $n$. A metacarpal bone.
 part of the hand or fore foot (esp. of its skeleton) between
the carpus and the phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, me more or less elongated bones. In many animals some are rudimentary or wanting, and adja-
cent ones may fuse, as in the cannon bones of the fore limbs of various ungulates (see canNon BoNz). In existing birds the metacarpus comprises only a compound bone repr met'a-ca'se-In ( $\mathrm{mext}^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{k} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ sè- in $), \quad n$. $\quad[$ meta $a-$ casein. $]$ Physiol. Chem. A form of caseinogen prodnced by pan
 $n$.$[m$ eta- + center; cf. $F$. mélacentre.] Hydros, \& Ship-
building. The point of intersection ( $M$ in hlust.) of the ver-
ticalithrough the center of buoy-
 ancy ( $B$ ) of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of broyancy ( $B^{\prime}$ ) when the center of gravity ( $G$ ) of the flittle. When $M$ is above the center of gravity ( $G$ ) of the floating body the position
of the body is stable; when below it, unstable; when cident with it, neutral. There is in general a different
metacenter for each position and displacement of the metacenter
floating body
met'a-cen'tric (-sern'tryk), a. Of or pert. to the metacenter. metacentric height, the distance between the metacente
and the center of gravity of a floating body. - m. atability
met'a-chem'ic (-kem $\left.\boldsymbol{I}_{1 k}\right)$ ) a. 1. Passing the bounds of met'a-chemi-cal (-Y-kăl) $\}$ chemistry proper; of or per 2. Geol highly speculative chemistry

Met'a-chla-myd'e-w (-k l $\dot{a}$-m $\mathbf{Y}$ d'èeè), n. pl. [NL. See mbta-; chlamydeous.] Bot. A division of dicotyledonous seed plants (subclass Dicotyledones), in which the parts of the inner fioral envelope, or corolla, are more or less
united, the corolla being called gamopetalous. Plants of united, the corolla being called gamopetalous. Plants of this group are of later phylogenetic development, indicat Sympetalx. - met'a-chla-myd'e-ous ( $-\mathrm{e}-$-й s ), $a$.
met'a-chro'ma-tism (-krō'máatiz'm), n. $\quad[$ meia- + Gr.
 metachromatic granule, Bacteriol., one of the granules found in the proth anilic substance many bacterly, staining as the progenitors of apores, as nuclear structures, i. ate products, or reserve substances.
me-tach'ro-nlsm (mé-tá $\mathbf{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \overline{\mathrm{t}}$-n1z'
me-tach'ro-nism (mè-tăk'rt'-niz'm), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \in \tau a ́ x p o v o s, ~$ $\mu$ eraxpóvtos, after the time, happening afterward; нeтa
beyond + xpóvos time cf. F. métachronisme, LL. metachronismus.] An error in chronology committed by placing an event after its real date. Cf. Parachronism.
met'a-chro'sls (mēt' ${ }^{\prime}$-krō'sys),
[NL
xpēoıs a coloring.] Zoöl. The power of changing color at will by the expansion of special pigment cells, under nerve melluence, as seen in many reptiles, fishes, etc. Grepe. Cope. koraós fondness for the letter $\mu$.] a The placing of a word with final $m$ before a word beginning with a vowel -regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition. Oxf. vowel where it should be elided. $c$ Mytacism.
met/a-cycrlic (-sIk'lik; -si'klIk), a. [meta- + cyclic. $]$ in any genoting, or pert. to, any permutation of elements many given cycle of numbers. See grour, equations. by solving a series of cyclic equations; a solvable equation
me-tad'ro-mous (mêtud'rotmüs), a. [meta-+-dromous] me-tad'ro-mous (mè-tăd'rō-mŭs), a. [meta-十-dromous.]
Bot. Having the primary veins in each segment given oft Bot. Having the primary veins in each segment given of
from the upper side of the midrib, as in some ferns. met'age (mèt'aj ), $n$. [From м MTR, $v$.] Official mea met'a-gen'e-sis (mxt/ $\dot{d}-\mathrm{j} \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{sis}$ ), $n$. $n$. meta + genesis. Biol. Alternation of generations; specif., alternation of a gemmiparous and a sexual generation.
met'a-ge-net'ic (-je-net'rik), a. 1. Biol. Of or pertaining 3. Cryst
2. Cryst. Designating twins formed by additional deposition from crystals originally simple. Cf. paragenetic. met'a-ge-om'e-try (-je- $\mathrm{Om} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}-\mathrm{trI}$ ), $n$. [meta- + geometry.]
Geometry that ignores the tacit assumption of Euclid that the straight line is infinite; the geometry of Riemannian space; more generally, any non-Euclidean geometry. See parallel postulate, - met/a-ge-om'e-ter (-tẽr), ne

me-tag'na-thous (mè-tag'n $\dot{\alpha}$-th $\breve{u}_{\mathrm{u}}$ ), a. [meta- + -gnathous.]
Having the tips of the mandibles crossed, as the crossbills. - me-tag'na-thism (-thiz'm), $n$.

 met'al (niet'ăl), n. [ME. metal (also metail), 0 métal, L. metallum metal, minel (also meiall), OF. id.. F. $\mu \in \tau a \lambda \lambda \hat{\alpha} \nu$ to search after. Cf. mertie, medal. ] 1. Any of substances which typectricity, and show a peculiar luster (see metallic luster), as gold, bronze, aluminium, etc. ; also, any such substance without reference to special character; as, a ball of metal. Most metals are also malleable, and comparatively heavy, and all 2. Chem. Specif., an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or alloy. The metals constitute over
three fourths of the recognized elements. They form ox-
ides and hydroxides which are basic, and they may exist ides and hydroxides which are basic, and they may exist
in solution as positive ions. Some metals, however, also in solution as positive ions. Some metals, however, also
show acidic properties, in so far resembling the nonmetals.
See NoNmETAL. Arsenic is classed sometimes as a metal, from its physical properties in the free state, but oftener as a nonmetal, from its chemical behavior. The radical ammonium is by some regarded as a metal. See AMMONIUM. Infi In naming new metals, it is customar
8uffix or -ium ; as, aluminium, niobium.
3. Her. Either of the two noble metals, argent (silver) and or (gold), used as tinctures.
4. A metal object (of the kind contextually indicated) 5. Material ; substance ; stuff; -often used in special manufactures to denote partially prepared materials. Hence, disposition; temper; spirit; mettle. See mertis. 6. In technical and specif. uses; a Glass in a state of fusion. $b$ The black fused mass obtained in the manufac-
 Print., state of being in type. d Roads, Railroads, etc.
$=$ road metal. $\theta$ Metal. In the Welsh method of coll = road metal. e Metal. In the Welsh method of cop-
per smelting, the regulus or matte. It is called, accordper smelting, the regulus or matte. It is called, accord-
ing to its apparance and the percentage of copper, coarse
metal, about 20 to 40 per cent ; red metal, about 48 per cent: metal, about 20 to 40 per cent ; red metal, about 48 per cent; blue metal, about 60 per cent; sparkle metal, about 74 per
cent; white metal and pimple melal, about 77 to 79 per cent. cent; white metal and pimple melal, about 77 to 79 per cent.
Fine metal includes the last four. Hard metal is impure copper containing much tin.
7. Hardened clay ; shale.
8. Mining. a Ore from which a metal is derived. b In oat Mining, country rock as distinguished from coal. $R$. 9. A mine; in phrase to condemn to metals. Obs. \& $R$.
10. The effective power or caliber of guns on a 10. The effective power or caliber of guns on a war vessel; 11. The speculum of a reflecting telescopery.
11. The speculum of a reflecting telescope. Obs

metal; as, to metal a ship's bottom ; to metal a road. mot'al-am-mónl-um (-ă-mōnrincm), n. $\quad[$ metal $+a m-$ by replacing more or less of its hydrogen by a metal. met-alde-hyde (mět-alldè-hīd), $n . \quad$ [meta- + aldehyde.] of ordingry of ordinary aldehyde, and formed from it by cold in the presence of smal amounts of certain substances, as sulphu-

 ${ }_{\lambda}{ }^{L}$, + גaußivecv to take.] 1. In ancient rhetoric, a figure for for another which would itself be taken figuratively
met'a-lep'sy (mét' $\dot{a}-\mathrm{le} \mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ sis), n. [Cf. F. métalepsie. See metalepsis.] Chem. Substitution; metathesis. 1. Of or met'a-lep'tic (-lep'trik), a.

Transverse ; as, the metaleptic motion of a muscle.
met'al-Ine (mét'all-inn; -ēn), or concerned in, mubstance of variable composition, but resembling a soft, dark-colored metal, used in the form of plugs inserted into holes drilled in machine bearings, for obviating friction, and as a substitute for ordinary lubricants.--met'al-ined (-Ind; -ēnd), $a$. met'al-ing, or met'al-ing, p. pr. \& vb. $n$. of METAL. Specif.: $n$. Metal for a road or rairoad
metalicus, fr. metallum cf. F. metollique. See mbTAL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a metal, oxides and salts; resembling metal ; as, a metallic rod, appearance, element; metallic iron; a metallic voice. 2. Yielding metal ; metalliferous.
metallic ammunition, fixed ammunition for small arms, rapid-




 A modification of gelatin that
metallurgy.
remains fluid, used in photog-
metal age. The period includ-
ing the bronze and iron ages











fire guns, machine guns, etc., with a metallic cartridge case, usually of copper or brass. - metalic luster or lastie shown characteristic of metals in a compact state and and dyes. It is due to more or less of selective absorption
in the surface layer, combined with strong reflection. The in the surface layer, combined with strong reflection. The blackness of finely divided metals is explained as due to reorlde, Chem., an oxide of a metal. - m. paper, paper covered
with a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size. When With a thin solution of lime, whiting, and size. When
hardhere effaced. m. phosphoras. See phosphorus, 3.-
mo. thermometor See rhernometen. -m. tinkling, Med., a
sound resembling the striking of a small bell, heard on
auscultation in
gouncultation in cases of pneumothorax.
met/al-1ic'l-ty (m㐅t/all-18


me-talil-form (met-talı-
metalli-form (mè-tall/1-fôrm), a. [L. metallum metal +
 metallum metal + - $y$.] To convert into metal.
mo-tal/lity (mètatiry $), n$. [Turk. See metal; ef. beshlik.]
Any of a series of debased coins still current in Turkey. The one nominally worth 20 paras, usually called turkey, varies in actual value from 10 to 18 paras ( 1 to 2 cents).
met'al-line (met/ăl-In; -In ; 277), a. [Cf. F. mete

1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic.
2. Impregnated with metallic salts; as, metallic.
metalist (-1st), n. A worker in metals, or one skilled
met'al-lize (-iz), v. t.; -Lizen (-izd) ; -LIz/ing (-iz/Yng). a
To make metallic; to coat with metal ; to imprenate with a metal or metallic compound. b To vulcanize. Rare. motallised flament. Elec, a carbon filament, for glowlamps,
which has been subjected to very high temperatures in the Which has been subjected to very high temperatures in the
electric furnace. This so modifies the carbon as to perthe lamp may be operated.- metallized glans, glass contain ing metallic spangles. Cf. AVENTVRINE, n., 1 .
 metallo- Combining form of L. metallum, meaning metal [metallo- + Gr. Xpîya color.] A coloring or ring produced mo-tal'lo-chro'my (-krō'my), $n$. [L. metallum metal + Gr. xp $\omega \mu a$ color. 7 The art or process of coloring met
esp. by electrolytic deposition. See Nobili's mings.
esp.
metal'lo-graph (mèt-taloto-graf),
A print made by metallography,
[metallo- $+-g r a p h]$.
A print made by metallography.
3. Pertaining to or prod of coins. Obs.
4. Pertaining to, or produced by means of, metallography.
mot/al-log'ra-phist (met'al- $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ ' $\dot{a}$-fist), n. 1. One who writes on the subject of metals.
5. One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallography.
met'al-log'ra-phy (-fI), $n$. [metallo- + -graphy. mot'al-log'ra-phy (-f1), n. [metallo- + -graphy: cf . F.
métallographie.] 1. The science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on or artals.

## 2. Mieroscopic study of metal structure and alloys.

3. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of 7. A to metailic surfaces by chemical action.
4. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone.
tallỡde.] (métal-oid), $n$. [metallo- + -oid: cf. F. méalkaline earth metal, as calcium ;-so called by Davy because not supposed to be well-defined metals. Obs. b Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellu$o$ Usually, a nonmetal. See nonmetal.
mot'al-loid, a. 1. Having the appearance of a metal.
5. Chem. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid
6. Chem. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloid.
met'al-lom'e-tor (- $\mathrm{on}^{\prime} \mathrm{e}$-tẽr), $n$. [metallo- + meter.] A machine for testing small thin metal strips by flexion.
me-tal'lo-phone (mètal ${ }^{\prime}$ of-fön), n. [meiallo- + -phone. $]$
Music. a An instrunnent like a pianoforte, but having
Music. a An instrument like a pianoforte, but having
metal bars instead of strings. b An instrument like the metal bars instead of strings. D An instrument like the
xylophone, but having metallic instead of wooden bars.
 tallo- $\frac{1}{\text { r }}$-plastic. $]$ Of or pertaining to
metal from solution in producing casts.
 Med. A theoretical method of diagnosis and selection
of remedies by observing the effects of metals on the skin.

[metallo- + therapy.] Med. Treatment of disease, esp. of nervous affections, by applying metallic plates to the body.
met'al-Iur'gic (mett alotr'jk)
. [Cf. F. metailurgique. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { met'al-lur'gic met } \\ \text { met'al-lur'gi-cal (-jI-kar'jik) }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { a. Cf. F. metallurgique. } \\ \text { of or pertaining to met }\end{gathered}$ allurgy. - met'al-lur'gi-cal-1y, odv
met'al-lur'gist (met'al-ar'jist), $n$. O
 a mine t the root of $\epsilon \rho \gamma o \nu$ work: cf. F. métallurgie. See
metal ; wonk.] The science and art of preparing metals

for use from their ores by separating them from mechan ical mixture and chemical combination. It includes various processes, as smelting, amalgamation, electrolytic
refining, etc. Metallurgy, as usually understood, is concerned with the production of raw material, the manufac
ture of which into finished articles belongs to other arts.
 Beyond the scope or province of logic.
met'a-lu'mi-nate ( (lū'my-nāt), $n$. [meta + aluminate. Chem. A salt of the hypothetical acid, $\mathrm{HAlO}_{2}$, derived
from aluminium; as, calcium metaluminate, $\mathrm{Ca}\left(\mathrm{AlO}_{2}\right)_{2}$. The minerals called spinels are metaluminate
 ophy of the higher mathematics ; the study of relatious of space and manifoldness transcending ordinary ligher mathem
kă 1 ), $a$.
met'a-mer (mett'a-mẽr), n. [See metamere.] Chem. A compound which is metameric with one or more others. met'a-mere (-mēr), $n$. [meta- + -mere.] Zoöl. One of
the more or less similar segments or parts arranged in the mitudinal series composing the body of many animals : longitudinal series composing the body of many animals;
a somite or somatome. Such segmentation is present in a somite or somatome. Such segmentation is present in
very varying degrees; it is best marked in many of the worms and in arthropods, but is also exhibit
tebrates, as in the spinal column, ribs, etc.
met'a-mer'ic (-mer'lk), a. [meta- + Gr. $\mu$ épos part.]
7. Zooll. Of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism. proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and different properties; iso meric (in the specific sense). See isomzaic. Berzelius cases in which the different forms easily change into on another. It has also been limited to cases in which the forms have the same type but contain different radicals. met'a-mer'l-cal-1y (-1-k $\breve{a} l-1), a d v$. In a metameric manner. me-tam'er-ism (met-tam'ẽr-1z'm; 277), $n$. 1. Zö̈l. The 2. Chem. State or quality of being metameric ; also, the 2. Chem. Sation or condition of metameric compounds. also, the
 formation or differentiation of metameres. . Divided int me-tam'ar-Lzed (mètamer-izd), $a .200 i$ Divided in
metameres. mot'a-mor'phic (met/da-mor'ffr), $a$. [See mbr
8. Subject to change ; changeable; variable.
9. Causing a change of structu
10. Geol. Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, met amorphism ; as, metamorphic rocks. See metamon
mot a-mor'phism $\left(-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. . Metamorphosis.
11. Geol. In its broadest sense, any change in the consti tution of any kind of rock; more commonly, a prouounced change, generally effected by the combined action of presmore highly crystalline condition of the rock. This phase of metamorphism is anamorphism, and is opposed to kats morphism, which is the breaking down of rock by chem-
ical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distincical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distinc-
tion is made between local, or contact, metamorphism
produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated
waters, and regional, or general, metamorphinm, affecting
wide areas. In the wide areas. In the latter case pressure is the most im portant factor, and such heat as is involved is largely gen-
erated by the molecular and other movements which result from the pressure. Water, which is present in most rocks, acts by solution and redeposition ; heat and pressure
increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart rom any movement of the rock masses (atatic metamo metamorphism). Thermal metamorphism places emphasis on heat as a factor in the process, hydrothermal metamorphism on heat and moisture. Among the ettects of metamor
phism (anamorphism) are: consolidation (either by mere phism (anamorphism) are: consolidation (either by mere
pressure or by cementation), expulsion of water, gas, etc.,
obliteration of fossils, production of fissility and schistosity, change of crystal form (paramorphism), and chang of chemical constitution (metasomatism). Both igneous
and sedimentary rocks may be metamorphosed. Marble is metamerphosed limestone; most gneiss is metamorphosed granitic rock; while schists, which represent ex-
treme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any treme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any
sort of rock. Quartzite, derived from sandstone or quartz and shale, are partially metamenthosed rocks. Rocks produced by the metamorphism of sediments are sometimes called metasedimentary rocka, and those fromigneous rocks,
meta-igneons rocks. See also DYNAMOMRTAMORFHISM, HYDHO meta-igneons rocks. Soe also dYNAMOMETAMORPHISM
METAMORPHISM, METASOMATISM. Cf. EPIGENESIS 3
met'a-mor'phist (-frst), n. Eccl. One believing that the body of Christ merged into the Deity when he ascended.
 sense of localization of objects which may arise from misplacement of a portion of the retina or of the skin without entire detachment of it or loss of sensibility in it.
mot'a-mor'pho-scope (-mô $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{f} \mathrm{\delta}-\mathrm{sko} \mathrm{p}$ ), n. [See met'a-mor'pho-scope (-mor'fo-sikop), $n$. [See metamorproduced by the successive interchange of heads, bodies, and legs in a series of fantasticaly drawn figures. The parts are mounted on separate parallel band
at different speeds through the field of view

 (-fōzd; -fóst); -phos-ing. [Cf. F. métamorphoser.] 1. To
change into a different form ; to transform; transmute. change into a diferent form; to trani earth was metamorphosed into man. Dryden. 2. To cause

## Sym. - See transform.

mot'a-mor'phose, v. i. Zöll. To undergo a change of form. met'a-mor'pho-sic(-fó-sik $), a$. Of or pert.tometamorphosis. met'a-mor'pho-sis (-sǐs), n.; pl. metamorphoses (-sēz).
 structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic ; transformation of any kind; also, the form resulting from metaof legends of transformations
2. Zoöl. A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal in the course of its postembryonic development, as when the larya of an insect becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or a tadpole changes to a frog. In entomology a metamorphosis is said to be complete when
the larva, pupa, and imago differ from each other rreatly in structure. An incomplete metamorphosis implies that the young hatches from the egg, with the general form of the adult and at no time passes into a quiescent stage corresponding to a pupa.
3. Bot. The sum of
3. Bot. The sum of the various modifications through which a primitive plant structure may pass in the course of its development. Goethe's theory, which was held by
most botanists of the 19th century, held metamorphosis most botanists of the 19th century, held metamorphosis organs, such as stamens and pistils, arise by transforma-
tion of primitive foliage leaves. It is now is primarily ontogenetic, and that changes in mature oris primarily ontogenetic, and that changes in mature or-
gans are do infuences affecting the primordia of those
organs. Thus the primordia of foliar structures may be organs. Thus the primordia of foliar structures may be developed according to the actual ne

## Physiol. Metabolism.

Med. A form of degeneration marked by conversion of net/a-nau'pli-us structures into other material. nauplius.] Zoöl. A larval stage of crustaceans, following the nauplus, with about seven pairs of appendages.
net'a-neph'ros (-nefrios), $n$. NL.; meta-- Gr. veфpós kidney.] Embryol. One of the posterior of the three pairs organs developed in typical vertebrates. See kidNEY. - met'a-noph'ric (rik), a
met-an'il, or met-an'line, Fellow (m
-1-ilic acid and used in wow azb dyestuff derived from metpet printing used in wool dyeing, paper staining, car-met'a-nil'ic (-nyink), alled also vactoria yellow.
a crysill (-nilik), a. Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline
phanilic acid.
Chem, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right) \mathrm{SO}_{3} \mathrm{H}$, isoneric with sulphanilic acid. Chemically, it is meta-amino-benzene sul-
 meta- - Gr. עштоу back.] Zoöl. The dorsal portion of the metathorax of insecte. - met'a-no'tal (-tal), a.
met'a-phase (met'á-făz), $n$. [meta- + phase. $] \quad$ Biol. A period preceding the anaphase in mitosis, when the chromosomes have been drawn to the equator of the spindle. In typical cases the splitting of the chromosomes then occurs.
met'a-phoz (met'd -før), n. [F. metaphore, L. metaphora,
 $\mu \in t a$
bear to carty.] Reyond. A figure of speech by bear to carry.] Rhet. A figure of speech by which a word
or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is or phrase hiteratly denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another by way of suggesting a likenese or
analogy between them; the transference of terms denoting one thing to the expression of another; as in "the be regarded as a compressed simile, the comparison implied in the former being explicit in the latter. Thus comSyn. - See comparison,
met'a-phor's ( $-\mathrm{f} \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathbf{1 k}$ ), $a$. Metaphorical.
met'a-phor'i-cal (-1-kăl), a. [Gr. $\mu \in \tau a \phi о р t к o ́ s: ~ c f . ~ F . ~$ métaphorique.] Of, pert. to, or comprising, a metaphor;
figurative; as, a metaphorical expression. - met'a-phor'figurative; as, a metaphorical expression. - met'a-phor'-1-cal-ly, adv. - met'a-phor'1-cal-ness, $n, ~$
met'a-phrase (met' $\dot{-}$-fraz), $n$. Gr. ue

 to speak: cf. F met translation from one language into another; esp., a sion or transiation from one language into another, esp,
word-for-word translation, as opposed to a paraphrase.
 ing (-fräz/Ing). a To make a metaphrase of. Formerly, specif., to render into verse. is To alter the wording of.
met'a-phrast (-frast), $n$. Gr. $\mu \in \tau a \phi \rho \alpha \sigma \tau \eta$.] One who met'a-phrast (-frast), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \in \tau a \phi \rho \alpha \sigma \tau \eta s$.$] One who$
metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter, metaphrases, as by rendering verse into a different meter, or prose into verse, - met'a-phras'tic (-frăstik), met'a-
phras'ti-cal ( $-\mathrm{tI} \mathrm{k} \overline{\mathrm{z}} 1$ ), $a$. - met'a-phras'ti-cal-1y, adv.
 met/a-phy
2. Me
2. Metaphysical character or constitution.
met'a-phys'i-cal (-1-kall), a. [Cf. F. métaphysique, LL. met's-pa-rap'ter-on, $n$ Zoill. phoëm developed in connec

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| met'a-phe-nom |  |
| ing th |  |
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| he'nyl-ene, $n$. Org. |  |
| e meta variety of the |  |
| al phenylene. See pheny | m |
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| Bot. A displacement of the | $n$. [NI, See MeTAPH |
| orls in cyclic flowers. Rare. |  |
| a-phlo èm |  |
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 Full explanations of Abbrevialions, signa, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
merephysicus.] 1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; ac-
cording to rules or principles of stract or abstruse, as, metaphysical reasoning.
As in the night all cats are pray, so in the darkness of meta2. Pert. to, or having, real being or the essential nature of reality; as, metaphysical truth, ; metaphysical being.
 3. Preternatural or supernatural. Obs.
4. Designating, or pertaining to a so-called "school" of 17 th-century poets, whose works abound in cold and forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression;

- so called by Dr. Johnson. Donne, Cowley, Herbert, and Crashaw are of this group.
metaphyaical idealism. See idealism.-m. necobalty. See ne-
 manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician.

2. In the mode of a metaphysical reality or existence. 3. Supernaturally. Obs.
 physicien.] One who is versed in metaphysics.
met'a-physios ( $\left(\mathrm{fI}^{\prime} \mathbf{z}^{\prime} \mathrm{ks}\right.$ ), $n$. (See -Ics.) [Gr. цecà rà $\phi u \sigma \kappa \alpha$ after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. $\mu e \tau \alpha ́$ beyond, after $+\phi$ vociós relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. фúris nature : cf.
F. mélaphysique. See physics; cf. metaphysic, $n$. The F. metaphysique. See pHysics; cf. metaphysic, $n$. The term was first used, it is believed, by Andronicus of Rhodes, the editor of Aristotle's works, as a name for That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or
knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse
philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology from those discussions by Aristotle which he himself
called the First Philosophy or Theology, and which deal canted the nature of being, with cause or genesis, and with
whe existence of God. Later. possibly in part owing to the name taken os signifying that which is beyond or above the physical, metaphysics was understood as the science
of the supersensible. By Abertus Magnus it was called the transphytical science; and Aquinas considered it to be phy in general understood it as the science of bing in itself, that is, as ontology, a meaning which, with some dif-
ference of interpretation, is still retained. The Renaissance resulted in two developments. In Germany, Christian psychology, and nataphysics into or rational theology, cosmology, In England, cacon defned it as the quest or study of formal and final efflient and material causes. As philosophy received from Descartes its peculiarly epistemological character the conception of metaphysics altered from the science of England, owing to the prevalence of psychological probpems it became practicaly identifed with the time; whilin Germany, Kant's Criticue
asserted its transcendental province, as the science of asserted its transcendental province, as the science of the positivistic denial of the possibilivy of metaphysical knowledge, while the critical spirit and logical point of view of Kant caused metaphysics to be identified with logic
by Hegel. Schopenhaner and later writers have insisted that metaphysics is concerned with analysis of experience,
in the broad sense, and this empirical view is largely held by modern writers, many of whom also tend to emphasize the distinction between epistemology, or the
edge, and metaphysics proper, or ontology.
Metaphysics, that fertile fleld of delusion prop
guage. Another and a perfectly distinct department of acience, to which the name metaphystcs more particularly belongs, is ise, the
portion of mentap philosophy which attempts to determine wha
part of the furniture of the mind belongs o it originally, and
whit part is constructed out of materials furnished to it from what part is constructed out of materials furnished to it from
without.
Commonly, in the schools, called metaphysics, as being Sart of Commonly, in the schools, called metaphysics, as being part of
the philosphy of Aristotle, which hath that for title, but it 18 in another zense ; for there it sipnifieth as much as "books writ-
ten or placed after his natural philosophy" But the school
take them for "books of supernatural phil oophy;" for the ten or praced " books of supernatural phil. ophy ;" for the
take them for
wobbes.
Hetaphusics will bear both these senees. word metaphysics will bear both these senses.
Now the science conversant about all such
known being from its known manifestations,
inferences of un
1s colled ontology
Sir W. Hamalton
or metaphysics proper.
met'a-phyte (møt'á-fit), n. [meta- + phyte. Hamitton
Bot. A multicellular plant;
phyt/ic $\left(-\mathrm{fl}^{\prime} / 1 \mathrm{k}\right)$, a
met'a-pla'si-a (-plázzhĭ- $\dot{a}), n$. [NL. See meta-; -pLAsiA.]
Physiol. Direct conversion of one form Physiol. Direct conversion of one form of tissue into an-
other form, as of cartilage into bone.
 NL; ; meta-+Gr. $\phi \rho \eta \nu, \phi \rho \epsilon \nu$ os
diaphram. The part of the
back behind the diaphragm.
 n. - METAPHYSICAN.
met'a-phya'f-cize $(-\operatorname{siz}), v .2 . \& t$

 [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \in \tau a \phi \cup \in \sigma \theta a c$ to duous nature. Change of
form ; transformation.

 a. Zool. a Of or pert. to a meta-
pleure. O of or pert. to the met-
apleuron ; posterior nind lateral.
 mhevó the side.] Zoü. One of
the folds of integument along
the sides of the abdomen in $A m$ the sides of the abdomen in $A^{m-}$
phioxus and related genera.
met'taplen'ron (-ploo'ron; 243 ),


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me-tap La-bis (métap $1 \dot{d}$-sis), $n$. [NL. See mera-;-pLASis.] Biol. The period of fulfilled growth and development in

## met'a-plasm or an individual. <br> met'a-plasm (mět'd́-plaz'm), n. [L. metaplasmus, Gr.

 1. Gram. a A change in the letters or syllables of a 1. Gram. a A change in the letters or syllables of aword. b The use for oblique cases of forms not from word. b The use fo
2. Biol. That part of the contents of a cell consisting of
2. Biol. That part of the contents of a cell consisting of Some of thern may later be converted into protoplasm, cel walls, or secretions.
 form made by metaplasm
met'a-plas'tic (-plắs'tik), a. a Physiol. Pert. to, or pro duced by, metaplasia. $b$ of or pert. to metaplasm met'a-po'di-al (-pódr-ăl), a. Zöll. a Of or pert. either to the metacarpus or metatarsus. b Of or pert. to the
 A metapodial bone
met'a-pódi-um (-pō'dY-ŭm), n.; pl. -DIA (-dY-i). [NL.; foot in mollusks.
met'a-pol'i-tics (-polf-tyks), $n$. Rarely met'a-pol'l-tic (-izk). Teoretical political science; also, political theo rizing. - met'a-po-lit'i-cal (-pol-lǐt/1-kă $)$, $a$. - met'a polid-ti'clan (-polil-tish'an ),
mot'a-poph'y-sis (-pXf'I-sis), n.; pl. -sRs (-sēz). [NL. the anterior articular process of a vertebrojecting from the an rior articular process of a vertebra, esp. in the
umbar region. In man they are rudimentary and known as mammillary procesees or tubercles. In the armadillo they
 me-tap'sy-cho'sis (métup'si-k $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ sis), $n$. The action of midap
 principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes,
 met'ap-tor'Y-gold (mðt'ap-tar ${ }^{\prime} 1$-goid), a. [meta- + pteryapterygoid bone. In teleost fishes it is the third and most posterior of the pterygoid elements, and is commonly ar ticulated in front with the mesopterygoid. constituent of cherry and beech gums and beet pulp, and formed artificially by heating arabic acid. It is a pentosan, yielding xylose by hydrolysis. In water it swells, but does not dissolve.

 formation of the constituent minerals and the replace formation of the cons
ment of some of them.
met'a-sta'ble (met/ $\dot{\alpha}$-stà ${ }^{\prime} b^{\prime} 1$ ), a. Physical Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a condition or phase of comparative when broughth, however, passes into the stable phase fif the grought into contact with even the smallest particle solutions is an illustration of this change.
met'a-stan'nate (-stān/āt), $n$. Chem. a A salt of metastannic, or $\beta$-stannic, acid. b A salt of the general for mula $\mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{SnO}_{3}$, from a-stannic acid. See stannic acid.
met'a $\mathrm{stan}^{\prime}$ nic ( -Ik ), $a$. Chem. Designating an acid of met'a. stan'mic (-Ik), a. Chem. Designating an acid of
tin. See stannic acid. mo-tas'ta-sis (mè-tas't $\dot{\alpha}$-šs), n.; pl. -ses (-sēz). [L. transition, fr. Gr. $\mu e \tau a ́ \sigma r a \sigma t s, ~ f r . ~ \mu e \theta c \sigma \tau a ́ v a c ~ t o ~ p l a c e ~ i n ~$
another way; $\mu e \tau \alpha$ after + ívtává to place.] 1. Rhet Change of subject, esp. sudden transition. 2. a Physiol. \& Med. Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbific matter, from one part or organ to another, as of mumps 3. Change pland to testicles. of Biol. Metabolism. spiritual change, as during baptism.
The lamp and oil man, just then berinning, by a not unnatural met'a-stat'ic (met' $\bar{a}$-stat ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik}$ ), $a$. Of, pertaining to, o
 met'a-ster'num (-star'nŭm), n. [meta.- + slernum.] a Anat. The most posterior element of the sternum; the xiphisternum. In Fuman Anat, usually called ensiform process. b Zöll. The ventral plate of the metathorax

- met'a-ster'nal (-star'nă $)$ a.

| met-ar'a-bate (mét-ă $\left.r^{\prime} \dot{a}-b \bar{a} t\right), n$. Chem. A salt of metarabic acid mot-ar'gon, $n$ [meta- + argon.] | metathorax of an insect - met'-a-scu-tel’lar, a. <br> met'a-scu'tum (-sktu'tüm), $n$ <br> [NL.] Zoöl. The scutum of the |
| :---: | :---: |
| hem. A supposed gaseous ele- |  |
| ent announced in 1898 by | 2-8cu'tal |
| ambay and Traycrs as occur- | m |
| $g$ in minute amount in the |  |
| mosphere, but subsequently | met/a-sil'i-cate |
| [See metaral |  |
| met's-rhy'o-lite, $n$. Petrog. |  |
| -rar'se-nate (myt-ar ${ }^{\prime}$ be-nāt), | met'a-80'ma $<-\mathrm{Bo}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Chem A salt of metarse | pl. - Soma |
| See arsenicacida. | +Gr. $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu \mathrm{a}$ body. 1 Zoñl. The |
| met'ar-sen'ic, a. [meta-+ ar- | hinder part of the body of a mol- |
| arse | lusk - met $\mathrm{arar}^{\text {co}}$ m |
|  |  |
| cabsmious |  |
|  | me |
| em. A salt of metarsenious |  |
| acid. Sce absentous acib |  |
| met'a-sac-char |  |
| saccharic. 1 Chem. a Mannosac- |  |
| charic; specif., l-mannosacchar- | met'a-sperm |
|  | -sperm. $]$ Bot, An |
| t/a-sac'cha-rin, $n$. [meta- + | , |
| $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{40} \mathrm{O}_{5}$, obtained by |  |
|  | Met' ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {der }}$ 'mx (-s |
| anting lactore with lime. $t^{\prime} \dot{m}^{\prime} \dot{a}-$ | pl. [NL. See - ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Med. A change in the form |  |
|  | mot'a-stat's-cal |
|  |  |
|  | met/a-stat/1-cal-1y,ad |

 mouth.] Zoöl. A median platelike or bifid process behind the mouth in crustaceans and related arthropods.
met'a-tar'sal (mett $/ \dot{a}$-tär'săl), a. Anal. Of or pertaining met'a-tar-sal'gi-a (-tär-sal'j11- $\dot{a})$.
met'a-tar-sal'gl-a (-tar-sal j1-a), n. [NL.; metatarsus +
 animals of the hind foot), or of its skeleton, between th tarsus and phalanges, comprising, when all the digits are present, five more or less elongated bones. These are re duced in number or fused in many animals in a similar Way to those of the metacarpus. In man it forms the
instep; in horses and cattle, the part of the hind leg from the hock to the fetlock joint, the functional part of the skeleton being reduced to the cannon bone. In birds the metatarsus, ordinarily called shank or tarsus, contains a
large bone representing three fused metatarsals and cer large bone representing three fused metatarsads and cer tain distal tarsal elements (united with its pro
2. Zoöl. a The tarsus of the posterior pair of legs of a insect. b The proximal segment of the tarsus of an insect mot'a-tat'lc (-tat'rk) of the foot of a spider. reivecy met'a-tat'i-cal (-1-k $\boldsymbol{m}_{1}$ ) $\}$ stretch.] Physics. Coincident in direction with the directions of stress or strain; - said of certain axes or planes used in discussing the elastic properties of bodies. - mot'a-tat'l-cal-ly, adv.
Met'a-the'ri-a (-the'ri-a), n. pl. [NL. See META-; -THERIUM.] Zool. In some classifications, a subclass of mam-
mals coextensive with the order Marsupialia. - met'a-therri-an (-ăn), a. \&c $n$.
me-tath'e-sis (met-tath't-sis), n.; L. pl. -sEs (-sezz). [L., fr
 pis.] 1. Gram. Transposition, as of the letters, sounds, of syllables of a word; as, A.-S. ascian, axian (cs $=\mathbf{x}$ ); $\mathrm{OH} G$ erila, elira; the deaf-mutism kinfe for knife, and simila mis writings or mispronunciations; Falstaff for Fastolph. 2. Med. A mere change in position of a morbid substance,
without removal from the body, as the pushing back into without rem of a calculus located in the urethra.
3. Chem. = substitution
3. Lhem. = substitution.
 met'a-tho'rax (-thórăks), n. [NL. See meta-; thorax.]
$Z$ oöl . The posterior segment of the thorax in insects. It bears the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings. -meta-tho-rac ic (-tho-rasik),
met'a-tung'stic (-tŭng'sty̌k), a. [meta- + tungstic.] Chem Designating, or pert. to, any of various complex tungstic ble in water, having the formula $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~W} \mathrm{O}_{1}$ ascribed to it
 See métayke. The metayer gystem of farining land.
 moirty.] One who cultivatesland for a share (usually one half) of its yield, receiving stock, tools, and seed from the landlord. Cultivation of land on this system (called the metayer aystem or system of share rent) was once common in
England and continental Europe. It survives in Italy, and is used locally in the United States and other countries. animal.] Zoöl. A collective name for all animals except the Protozoa. They have the body when adult composed of except in a few degraded parasitic forms, a digestive cavity
lined with specialized cells. Reproduction is chiefly (in
a majority of forms always) sexual, and each individual a majority of forms aiways) sexual, and each inde cell (see egg , which by resulting new cells grows into an adult organism, gener-
ally passing through an embryonic stage lnown as a gas
trula (which see), or some recognizable modification of it. met'a-zo'an ( $-\check{a} \mathrm{n}$ ), a. Zö̈l. Of or pertaining to the Meta $\boldsymbol{m e t}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{zo}^{\prime} \mathrm{ic}(-1 \mathbf{k})$, a. Zoöl. Metazoan
mete (mët), v. $\ell . ; \mathrm{meT}^{\prime} \mathrm{ED}$ (mēt $\neq \mathrm{Cd}$ ) ; meT ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{INa}$ ( $\mathrm{me} \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{Ing}_{\mathrm{ng}}$ ). Icel. meta, Sw. mäla. Goth. mitan 1 , moderation, modius a corn measure, meditari to meditate Gr. $\mu \dot{\delta} \delta e w$ to rule, $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \delta \mu \nu$ vos a corn measure, and perh. ulti mately from the same root as E. measure, L. metiri to measure; cf. Skr. $m \vec{a}$ to measure. Cf. meditate, metr, $a$,
mode.] 1. To find the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.
2. To assign by measure ; to apportion; allot ; - chiefly 3. To determine the limits or value of by measure. Obs.
 of the hody, in the hinder part
met'a-stIg'mate (-sty'mat), a - said of certain insect larvat


ats. 1 Ned. a Discharge of mor
bid matter through the pores bid Matter through the pores,
etc. Obs b Reomposition after
momentary dissolution; reeto-




 per surface of which is a con
cave incline, used by Mexicar
women in grinding corn, etc. women in grinding corn, etc.
metta-the-ilo-gy, $n$. See META-



mete (mēt), e. i. To measure. Archaic. Mark iv. 24. mete, n. [Cf. AS. gemet. See mete to measure.] a Goal
Obs. © Boundary; - chiefly pl., in metes and bounds. met'em-pir'ic (met - $z_{m-p i e f l y}$ pl., in metes and bounds.
 ince of metempirics. - met'om-pir'1-cal-1y, adv.
mot'em-pir'i-cism (-1-šz'm), $n$. The science that is concerned with metempirics. - met'em-pir'd-cist (-sist), $n$.
met'om-pir'tcs ( -Mks ), $n$. The science or study of concepts and relations which are conceived as beyond, and yet as related to, the knowledge gained empirically.
 -chos'ing (-kös'Ing). [See metempsychosis.] To translate
 animate; ćv in $+\psi v \chi \bar{\eta}$ soul. See psychology. The passing of the soul at death into another body, whethe of a brute or a person ; transmigration of souls. The doc trine of metempsychosis was held by the ancient Egyptians, taught by the Pythagoreans and in the Orphic mys-
 fall in or upon suppression of a day in the calendar to prevent the date of the new moon being set a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile day once in 134 years. Cf. proemptosis.
 posterior segment of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo; the afterbrain. It is practi-
cally coextensive with the medulla oblongata, its cavity cally coextensive with the medulla oblongata, its cavity
 [NL.; meta- + enteron.] Zoöl. a The enteron modified in any manner from the primitive archenteron. ob One of the radial digestive chambers of an actinozoan as distinguishe
from the mesenteron. - met-en'tor-on'tic $(-\alpha n \pi k) ~$

 a suspension or hovering in the air, fr. ácipev to lift, raise up.] 1. Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosoften classed as: ä̈rial meteors, winds, tornadoes, etc. equeous metoors or hydrometeors, rain, haif, snow, dew, etc. and luminous meteors, meluding, besides rainbows, halos,
etc., the lgnous metoors, lightning, shooting stars and the
like. "Hail, an ordinary meteor."
Bp. Hall. 2. Specif.: A transient luminous body seen moving rap idly through the atmosphere, esp. in the higher regions and called specifically, when very brilliant, a fireball or boItde, and when small, a shooting gtar or falling star; also,
loosely, a meteoroid. Tbe earth in its orbit is constantly loosely, a meteoroid. The earth in its orbit is constantly the resistance of even the rarer portion of the atmosphere ing them into mefeors. The majority are probably entirel dissipated, but some pass out of the atmosphere again and the remnants of some fall to the ground as meteortes. various streams or swarms, the orbits of which are closely
related to those of certain comets, the passage of the earth near which these showers recur annually, as the Perseids (Aug. 10-12) have a longer period. See Ligonid, Lyraid, Andromede.
ngit Meteoric showers are named from the constellations in

mète-or'ic ( $-\mathrm{\delta r}^{\prime}$ Ǐk), $a$. [Cf. F. météorique.] 1. Of or per taining to a meteor or meteors (in either sense); meteor ological; as, meteoric phenomena; meteoric stone 2. Like a meteor in appearance, fight, etc,
meteoric iron, iron of meteoric origin. See me. faper, a paperlike substance of confervoid origin found
foating in the air. It was formerly supposed to fall from
meteors. - mhower. See meteors. - m. shower. See METROR, 2.-m. atone, a meteor
ite, esp. one wholly or chiefly of ston $\mathbf{y}$ matter ite, esp. one wholly or chiefly of stony matter.
[Cef. Fe météorisme, Gr.
nem $\mu e \tau \epsilon \omega \rho \cdot \sigma \mu$ ós a lifting up.] Med. Flatulent distention of the
abdomen. See tympanites.- me'te-or-is'tic (-is ${ }^{\prime}$ tik), a.

me'te-or-1te' (mè'té- $\left.\delta \mathrm{r}-\mathrm{It} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}\right), n$. [Cf. F. méteorite.] A stony

 passage through the tot 4 tate
earth's atmosphere. A meteorite may consist: (1) Of me-
tallic iron, which is usually chiefly composed of kamacite and tanite, and is invariably alloyed with a smamacermanganese, tin, etc. (meteoric iron, or sidertte, formerl hologiderite). When etched this usually exhibits peculiar
crystalline figures, called Widmanstatten figures. crystalline figures, called widmanstatten fgures. (2) Of a
cellular mass of iron with embedded silicates (siderolite,
formerly megosiderite). (3) Of a stony mass of silicates with formerly mesosiderite). (3) Of a stony mass of silicates with little iron (meteortc stone, or aërolite, forme
rite). (4) Of a mass without iron (asiderite).

## me'te-or-it'ic (-1t/rk) a of or pert to

me'te-or-it'Ic (-it/ik), a. of or pert. to meteorites. meteortilc hypothesis, the hypothesis that the earth Wa ayoids some of the difficulties militating against the neb ular hypothesis, but it has never been marked out into con
crete form nor gained general support. It has some fea crete form nor gained general support. It has some fea
tures in common with the planetesimal hypothesis.

 [meteor +-graph: cf. F. météorographe.] 1. Meteor.'An autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously sever meteorologic elements, as barometric pressure, tempera ture, moisture, wind, rainfall, sunshine, evaporation, etc. 2. A camera or pho graphig meteor traile.
mete-or-og'ra-phy (-or-og ra-f1), $n$. The registration of te-or-o-graph'tic (

One tor oold (me te-or-oid), $n$. [meteor + -oid.] Astron which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere See metror. - ma'te-or-ol'dal (-oi'd ${ }^{\prime}$ al), $a$.
 léorologique. $]$ Of or pert. to the atmosphere and its phe nomena, or meteorology. - me'te-or-o-log'i-cal-1y, adv meteorological elementa, the snbjects of meteorological ob
servation, as temperature, barometer pressure, aqueous servation, as temperature, barometer pressure, aqueous
tension, precipitation, wind velocity, etc. $\mathrm{me}^{\prime}$ te-or-01/o-glst ( $-\delta \mathrm{l}^{\prime} \bar{\delta}-\mathrm{jIst}$ ), $n$. A specialist in meteorology.
me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-j1), n. [Gr. $\mu \in \tau \epsilon \omega \rho o \lambda o y i a ; ~ \mu \epsilon \tau \epsilon \epsilon \rho o s ~$ high in the air + גóyos discourse : cf. F. méteorologie. See atmosphereand its phenomena, esp. of its variations of hea and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc. Cf. climatolagy ne'te-or-ome-ter (-8meter), $n$. [mically to meter.] A apparatus which changes automaked by the anemometer barometer, thermometer, etc
 me'ter, me'tre (métêr), $n$. [ME. metre (in senses $1 \& 3$ ),
F , métre, measure; f. AS. meter, fr. L. See METE to measure.] 1. Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; riythm. Also, any specific rhythmical arrangement; as, Horatian meters; dactylic
Music. That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values; as: a The division of a composition into measures according to a uniform grouping of its rhyth mic beats or time units by the heavier "grammatical" accents; less specifically, bnt more commony, called time or rhythm. b The distribution of long and short tones with in measures. a The formation from measures of larger divisions, such as phrases, sections, or strophes
Meter, in music, is the grouping of two, three, or more tones, as
time units, into a whole, or time integer, called measure, the first part of whicl - the thesis- han an accent, the second part-
J. H. Cornell.
arsis - either no accent or a weak one.

3. A metrical composition or, sometimes, version ; a poem or verse. Obs. Robinson (More's Utopia).
4. [F. mètre.] A measure of length, the basis of the metric system (which see)
Syn. - See
mo'ter, me'tre (métẽr), v. t. do i. ; ME'TERED, ME'TRED (mé'tẽrd); ME'TER-ING (tẽr-Ing), ME'TRING (métring). To compose in, or put into, meter.
$\mathrm{me}^{\prime}$ ter (me'têr), $n$. [From mete to measure.] 1. One that measures; esp., an official measurer of conmodities.
2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for record2. An instrument for measuring, and usually for record-
ing automatically the quantity measured. Gas meters ing automatically the quantity measured. Gas meters artially submerged, partitioned drum rotaqua by the
gas ; dry meters, usually indicating by piston displacement. gas dry meters, usually indicating by piston displacement. Both are automatic, with the necessary recording clock-
work and dials. Water meters usually act by piston diswork and dials. Water meters usually act by piston dis-
placement or by a rotating vane or a gyrating disk. Elecplacement or by a rotating vane or a gyrating disk. Elecelectrolytic, clock, or motor, metets, according to whether operated by electrolysis (deposited metal being subsequently weighed), a time clock of changing rate, or a mo-
tor and the necessary recording apparatus. Motor meters are now almosestexy exively used. See WATTMETER.
me'ter, v. $t$. - ME'TERBD (-terd) ; ME'TER-ING. To measure mo'ter, v. $t$.; ME'TERBD (-terd)
by means of a meter or meters.
-meter. [L. metrum measure, or the allied Gr. $\mu$ é $\tau \rho 0$ : cf. F.-mètre. See merer rhythm.] A suffix denoting : a An instrument or means for measuring some quantity; as, ba-
rometer, chronometer, voltmeter. $b$ A poetical measure or arrangement of words or syllables in verse; as, heptameter, arrangement of words or ser
meter, or metre, angle. Med. The angle between the visat a point one meter from their centers in that plane. me'ter-gram' (mē'ter-gram.), n. Mech. A measure of energy equal to the work done linting a weight of one meter wheel. The cbambered drum
METER), or one used in some carburetors to bring the air or gas into contact with the carbureting liquid. mete'gtick' (mētstik'), $n$. [mete, v. + stick.] Naut. A device to level cargo or measure a hold, consisting of a stand moth-ac'e-tin (meth-g ${ }^{\prime}$ 'è-tIn), $n$. Pharm. A colorleas crystalline substance used as an antipyretic. Chemically it is para-methoxy-acetanilide, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) \mathrm{NH} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}$. meth/a-cryl'ic (meth' $\dot{\alpha}$-krll/k), a. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $\mathrm{CH}_{2}: \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$ $\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, occurring in Roman oil of camomile and also pra-
pared artificially. It is a methyl derivative of acrylic

 meth-e/mô-), $n$. Also methe'mo-glorbin. [meta-十 hex-
moglobin.]
Physiol. Chem. A soluble, brownish red, crystalline compound, a transformation product of oxycrystalline compound, a transformation product of oxy-
hemoglobin. It is formed by the spontaneous decompo-
sition of blood and also by the action on blood of various
reagents, as ozone, potassium ferricyanide, etc.
meth'ane (meth'an), $n$. [G. methan; methyl + -an, equiv.
to E. -ane.] Chem. A gaseous hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$, light, to E. -ane.] Chem. A gaseous hydrocarbon, $\mathrm{CH}_{4}$, light, odorless, and inflammable, occurring naturally as a prod-
uct of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines, and produced artificially by dry distillation of many organic substances. - called also marsh gas. It is a constituent of natural gas and coal gas, ald is the first memmethane series. Chem. A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons of the general ormula $\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{2 n+2}$, of which (because of the general chemical inertnessand indifference
of its members) the parafin serios (little-affinity series). At ordinary temperatures the lowest members, containing one to four carbon atoms, are gases; intermediate mem-
bers ( $n=5$-15) are liquids, of which benzine, kerosene etc., are mainly mixtures; while the highest members,
from $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{34}$ on, are white waxy or fatty solids, of a mix-
meth'a-nom'e-ter (meth' $\dot{a}$-nðm'tenterer), n. [methane +
-meter.] An instrument, resembling a eudiometer, to deAn instrument, resembling a eudiometer, to do-me-theg'lin (mè-thěg'Iñ), $n$. [W. meddyglyn; meddyg physican (fr. L. medicus) t $y m$ iquor, juice. An oldwater; mead or a spiced variety of it.
meth'e-nyl (mēth'e-ml), $n$. [methene + -yl.] Org. Chem. meth'e-nyl (metthetenil), $n$. [methene + -yl.].
The radical CH, known only in combination.

 Full explanations of Abbreviationa, Slens, ete., Immediately precedo the Vocabulary.


 seem, denken to think, E. think. See me; Thinm.] It seems to ine. See me, 1 d. Now Rare, except in poetry.
In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, $m e-$ In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, mee
Shenser
Shes, not without great cause. moth/i-on'sc (methis-ŏn'Ik), chem. Designating, or pert. to, a deliquescent crystalline on acetylene, acetamide, etc. It is a sulphoric acid acting acid deriv-
ative of methane, and called also methylene disulphonic acid. meth'od (měth'ŭd), $n$. [F. méthode or L. methodus, fr. Gr. † íós way.] 1. An orderly procedure or process, as, orig. of treating disease; regular way or manner of doing any thing; mode of procedure; hence, manner; way; mode
as, a method of teaching, a method of improving the mind 2. Med. The system of the methodics. Hist.

Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or olassification; lucid exhibition, as of ideas; systematic arrangement peculiar to a person or a given matter; plan
or design, as of an author; more generally, orderiness or design, as of an author; more generally, orderlin

Thaugh this be madness, yet there 's method in it. Sh.
Thoultion
4. Connected arrangement in literary composition; also the art of such arrangement or the discipline teaching it. 6. Table of contents. Obs.
6. An arrangement which follows a plan or design. Obs. Syn.- Order, system, procedure, process, rule; way,
manner, fashion, course. Method, mode. Method in commonly a special or definite system of procedure; mode, as here compared (see FASHION), though often suggestin or ", manner," is ordiuarily less specific than method, as of calculation; one's mode of speaking, one's mode of
life "Give me all the hints you can about the method, the
mode of treatment, I have adopted "(J. R. Green). But the mode of treatment, I have adopted" (J. R. Green). But the
two words are often interchangeable. See mANNER. Indlrect method of difference, or joint method of agreement and
difference, Logic, the combined use of the methods of agreement and difference. J. S. Mill. - m. of agreement, Logeic,
m method of scientific induction according to which it may a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when two or more instances of the phe-
nomenon under investigation have only one circumstance
in common, this circumstance is the cause or effect of the pheuomenon. J. S. Mill. - m. of concomitant varlations, a causal connection or relation of phenomena is to be inferred whenever a change in one is uniformly accompa-
nied by a change in the others.
Empirical generalizations in sociology may be made by tho Empirical generalizations in bociology may be made by two
methods namely, he comparative and the hittorical. Both are
forms of what is known in logic as the mothod of coucoutant forms of what is known in logic as the methor of concomitant
variatious.
Fach is a gystematic observation of coherences
among phenomena, combined with an inference that phenomena among phenomena, combined with an inference that phenomena
that persist together, or that change together, are cause and
effect, or are effects of a common cause
$F$. $H$. Gidflings. - m. of difference, Logic, a method of acientific induction more instances having all circumstances save one in common the phenomenon under investigation occurs in one indiffer is causally connected with the phenomenon. $J$. $S$.
Mill. - m. of divisors, Math., a method of find ing the commensurable roots of an equation from the factors of the progressive exclusion of the nonessential by coniparison
of cases to find the essential residue or real cause. - $m$. of exhanstionan. = ExHAUSTION, $n ., 2$ - m. of extinctions, Astron.,
the method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by obthe method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by ob
serving its total extinction in a wedge of neutral tinted op tical glass. - m. of fuxtons. See fluxion. - m. of increments,
Mailh., the calculus of finite differences; esp., the treat ment of sums and differences in various kinds., functions. - m. of indeterminats coefficients, M M
cartes's primciple that in a power series, $A+B x+C x^{2}$.
$=0$, where $x$ is variable and may be made small at will $=0$, where $x$ is variable and may be made small at will,
the constant coefficients $A, B, C, \ldots$ must separately
equal $0 .-\mathrm{m}$. of indlvisibles, the constant coeftcients $A, B, C$, . . . Must separately
equal $0 .-$ m. of indivistbles, Math., a modification of the
method of exhaustions, devised by Cavalieri ( $163 \overline{5}$ ), forerunmethod of exhaustions, devised by Cavalieri (1635), forerunning the caiculus and dealing with points, lines, suriaces
as the elements of lines, surfaces, volumes. - m. of isoperim-
oters, Geom., a method, devised by Descartes but atribas the elements of lines, surfaces, volumes. - m. of isoperim
oterm, Geom., a method, devised by Descartes but attrib-
uted to Schwab, for finding the diameter of a circle hav uted to Schwab, for finding the diameter of a circle hav-
ing a circumference of given length, $m$ of quadratures,
Math., a method of approximate integration by cutting wa the interval of anpegration into integration by cutting
up thats so small
that the integral for each differs very slightly from some known integral.- m. of resideres, Logic, a method of scien-
tific induction according to which it may be inferred that when from any phenomenou such part as is knowred that When fromany phenomenon such part as is known by pre-
vious inductions to be the eftect of certain antecedents is
subducted, the residue of the phenomenon is the result subducted, the residue of the phenomenon is the result
of the remaining antecedents. J. S.Mill.- m. of sections,
Engin., a method of finding analytically the stresses in the Karts of a method of finding analytically the stresses in th parts of a bean, frame, or truss, by taking a section, usu
ally vertically, and writine down the conditions of equilib
rium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated rium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated of standardizing or calibrating, especially in comparing
units of nearly evinal size, as of mass, length, or electrical resistance, in which, as in Borda's method of weiphing.
oneof the group of units to be compared is exactly balanced
against an unknown but adjustable guantity. The other against an unknown but adjustable quantity. The other for it and compared with the unknown. - m. of tangents, Roberval, before the invention of the integral calculus, for
the calculation of areas, volumes, and centers of gravit the calculation of areas, volumes, and centers of gravity
by use of tangents to the curve,
me-thod'Ic (mèthodrik), a. [L. methodicus, Gr. ueto $\delta$ me-thod'Ic (methĕdrik), a. [L. methodicus, Gr. $\mu e \theta$ od $\iota$
кós: cf. F. méthodique.] I. Designating, or pertaining to
the ancient school of physicians called methodists. Obs. the ancient school of physicians called methodists. Obs.


2. Done or acting with method; of or pertaining to me-thod'lc (mèthðdirk), n. A methodic physician, MeTHODIST, 2. Obs. or Hist. me-thod'l-cal (-i-k 2. Arranged with regard to method; characterized by method or orderliness; disposed, performed, or the like, with method or order; as, methodical arrangement ; a me-
thodical treatise. "Methodical regularity." Addison 3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant 3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant
of order; systematic; as, he is a very methodical person. of order; systematic ; as, he is a very methodical pe

- me-thod'cal-ly, adv. - me-thod'i-cal-ness, $n$.
me-thod'ics ( - iks), $n$. (See -Ics.) The art and principles of method; methodology.
doctrin-ism (neth $\breve{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{d}-\mathrm{Iz}$ 'm), n. 1. [cap.] Eccl. The doctrines, polity, and worship, peculiar to Methodists.

2. Methodical procedure ; over devotion to methods.
meth'od-1st (-1st), n. [Cf. F. méthodiste. See method.]
3. One versed in or observant of method; one who lays great stress on method. Now Rave.
2 One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their prach on reasong and between those of the dogmatic and empiric sehools and to have held that difeased conditions consicised in "tloose-
ness," tightness," or a mixture of the two, for each of which threo states there was a suitable remedy
4. Eccl. Hist. a An advocate of a particular theological 4. Eccl. Hist. a An advocate of a particular theological
system ; esp., an Amyraldist. b [cap.] In the 17th century, one of a class of Roman Catholic apologists who gave systematic representations of the wethod of polemics. 5. [cap.] A member or adherent of a denomination of Protestant Christians, which is the outgrowth of a small reversity, in 1729 , by Jolin and Charles Wesley and others The name was originally one of several applied derisively by the Oxford students to the members of the club, this
one alluding to their methodical habits of study and relig ious observance. The movement, at first one of revival within the Established Church, expanded into a great
evangelistic work. Eventually canea separation from the evangelistic work. Eventuaily cane a separation from the
Wurch of England. In doctrine, the Methodists, like the with th, Wesleys, was rigid Calvinst and so soon rated from them. The welsh Calvinistic Methodiste, the chief religious body of Wales (called also Welsh Presbyterians), are
in reality Presbyterians. See PRESBYTERIAN, $a$. In governin reality Presbyterians. See Pasberyerian, $a$. In govern-
ment, the various Methodist bodies differ. The British Methodist churches are governed through conferences, in sorme features of their administration. In America, the prevailing form of polity is a modified episcopacy, with superintendents in the $M$. $\mathbf{E}$. Chureh as assistants to them. The chief distinctive features of Methodism ingeneralare:
(1) the system of probationers ; (2) the class meeting; (3) () the system of probationers; ; (2) the class meeting; (3)
exhorters; (4) local preachers; (5) the itinerancy ; (6) pre-
siding elders; (7) bishops. Various bodies of Methodists have rejected some of these. The names, dates of organization, distinctive features, etc., of Methodist bodies in Great Britain, Ireland, and America are as follows:
Great Britain \& Ireland. (No bishops: governed directly
through the Conference.)
Wesleyan Methodists: 1739; British parent body.
Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church
Independent Methodist Churches: 1797 ; each church independ-
ent : no paid ministry ent: no paid ministry.
Primitive Methodist Connexion: 1810 ; large use of laity in
church government; women licensed to preach. church government; women licensed to preach.
Wesleyan Reform Union: 1 iss
United Methodist
United Methodist Church: 1907 ; forned by union of Methodist
New Connexion (177T-9\%), Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1515),
and United Methodist Free Churches (185i). and
gited states. (Orig. and still chieffy episcopal in organizetion :
governed by bishop elected by the General Conference.) Methodist Episcopal Church : 1784; largest body; home territory, northern U. S.
Methodist Episcopal Church, South ; separated from preceding in 1845 on slavery; becond in size; home terr, , fouthern U. S. African M. E. Church. 1114; colored.
African Union Methodist Protestant Church : 1816; colored; opposes itinerancy, paid ministry, and episcopacy.
African M. E. Zion Church : 1820 ; colored ; women equally eliMethodist Protestant Clurch $\leq 1831 ;$ nonepiscopal; lay represen
tation in Conferace equal to ministerial tation in Conference equal to ministerial.
Wesleyan Methodist Connection or Church of America : 1843 ; nonepiscopal: opposed to secret societies.
Primitive Metioofist Church irom England into U. S. about
1 843 ; nonepiacopal ; maintains itinerant and local ministers. Congregational Method ists: Iosz; nonepiscopal ; not strictly congregational in polity.
Free Methodist Church : 1860 ; since 1907, a bishop presides ; enjoing strict aimplicity
zion Union Apostolic Chureh : 1869 ; colored.
Colored M. E. Church : 18f1; organized from
of M. E. Church, South. © New Congreqational Methodist 1881 ; nonepiscopal.
New Congrerational Methodists: 1881 ; nonepiscopal.
Eungelist Misionary Church: 1886 ; colored; no cred
Independent Metliodist Churches : each ehurch independent. Independent Metliodist Churehes: each churh independent.
Canada (Nonepiscopal.) Methodist Church of Canada: 1874: formed by union (1874) of
Weeleyan Meth. Ch. In Can., Meth. New Connection, Enstern
Brit Amer. Conferences; joined (1883) by the M. E. Ch. in Can., Brit Amer. Conferences; joined (1883) by the M. E. Ch, in Can.,
Primitive Meth. Ch.in Can, and Bible Christian Ch. of Canada: 6. A person of strict piety; an exact observer of religious duties; - sometimes used in contempt or ridicule. odisin; as, Methodist hymns; a Methodist elder.
 Meth'od-is'ti-cal (-ti-kăl)
teristic of, Methodists or Methodisml ; resembling a Methodist. - Meth'od-is'ti-cal-1y, adv.
 meth'od-1ze (meth'ŭd-iz), v. t.; -IzED ( -izd ) ; -IZ'TNG ( $-\mathrm{iz} \mathrm{\prime}$ Yng). To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arange in an orderly manner ; as, to met
or thoughts; also, to render methodical.
meth'od-ol'0.gy (-81'o-jí), $n$. [Gr. $\mu e \theta_{0}$.




-logy.] The seience of method or arrangement; hence, whether of theoretic or practical science. - methiod-0

 presence of methoxyl, usually replacing hydrogen.
moth-ox'yl (meth-ok'sil)
 combined with oxygen), analogous to hydroxyl.
meth-ron'ic (mêth-řn'ik), a. [G. methronsäure; con-
tracted fr. methyltetrylondicarbonsäure.] Chem. Designating or pertaining to a white crystalline dibasic acid ${ }^{\text {nating, or pertaiming to, a white crystalline dibasic acid, }}$ Meth'ven sereen (meth'věn). [After John Methven, the inveutor, in England.I Photometry. An opaque screen With a narrow slot so adjusted that a gas flame three
inches high will transmit an amount of yight through it
equal to that of two standard sperm candles. meth'yl (méth'fl), $n$. [See METHYLENe.] Chem. The univalent hydrocarbon radical $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$, of which methane is the hydride, known only in combination, but a constituent in many compounds; as, methyl alcohol, methyl ether, methyl amine, etc. The radical was at one time supposed to have
been isolated, but-the gas was ethane, whose molecule is regarded as a union of two methyl groups, $\mathrm{CH}_{3}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$. methyl acetate. Chem. A colorless, fragrant liquid, meth'yl-al (mðth $\uparrow-1 风 1$ ), n. [methylene + aldehyde.] Org. Chem. A light, volatile liquid, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)_{2}$, of a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl a methyl alcohol. Chem. A light, volatile, inflammable
liquid, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{OH}$, boiling at $66^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. ( $15 \mathrm{~S}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.), obtained by the distillation of wood and in other ways;- called also wood alcono, woon spre
is like ordinary or ethyl alcohol in many of its properties,
and is hence widely used as a solvent and in lamps. It is also used in chemical manufacture and in denaturing ordinary alcohol. Unless specially purified it has a foul odor, intoxication, but blindness, coma, and often death
meth'yl-am'ine (m夭th/1l-am/n; -a-men'; 184), n., or
methyl amine. Also-min. Chem. A compound formed by the replacement by nethyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{NH}_{2}$, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, hy dry disbromine and caus, wod, and by treatmg acetamide with ( $53.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 1,150 volumes of the gas dissolve in one volume
of water. Its aqueous solutionsare more strongly alkaline than those of ammonia. aniline. Also - lin. Org. Chem. A colorless oil,
$\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH} \mathrm{HCH}_{3}$, boiling at $193.5^{\circ}$ C. (380.3 $\quad$ F.), derived from aniline by the replacement of one ammoniacal hydrofrom aniline by the replacement of one ammoniacal hydrogen atom with
meth' yl-an'thra-cene (-an'thrä-sēn), n., or methyl anfrom anthracene by methyl. Specif., 2-methyl-anthracene, a yellowish or white crystalline substance occurring in coal tar, and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.
Chem. A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the Chem. A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal ; a
methyl alcoholate; as, sodium methylote, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{ONa} ;$ - less commonly, but perhaps preferably, called methoxide, as being a binary compound of methoxyl.
 1. To inppregnate or mix with methyl alcohol.
5. Chem. To treat in such a
more methyl groups, $\mathrm{CH}_{3}$. more methyl groups, $\mathbf{C H}_{3}$
methylated aptrit, ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol denatured with
methyl alconol, of which, under the law of Great Britain
 methyl chloride. Chem. A colorless, sweet-smelling gas used as a refrigerant and local anæsthetic. from $A r$ ú $\theta$
 wine $+i \lambda \eta$ wood; - a word coined to correspond to the
name wood spirit. name wood spirit.] Org. Chem. A bivalent hydrocarbon
radical, $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$, not known in the free state, but conveniently radical, $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as , met
ylene bromide, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Br}_{2}$. methylene blue. An important blue dyestuff, usually sold mi the form of a double compound with zinc chloride
(see DYE). It is also used in microscopy as a stain. Nitric acid converts it into methylone gropy.
methylene lodide. Grg. Chem. A yellowish liquid, $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{I}_{2}$, high specific gravity ( 3.235 at $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. or $59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.), and usts as meth'yl-en'i-tan (methril-en'I-tăn), $n$. [G.; dioxymethOrg. Chem. A yeliow, sirupy substance first obtained in 1861 by heating trioxym ithylene with lime water. It is a mixture of compound: Delonging to the sugar group, and was the first of such counpounds artificially produced. sable gas, $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}$, of agreeable odor, obtained by heating methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid, a process analogous
to that for preparing ordinary, or ethy, ether;-called methyl givcocoill. Org. Chem. Sarcosine
methyi green. A green rosaniline dyestuff, formerly im.
portant in cotton dyeing and calico printing. formed by methyl chloride acting on methyl violet. It is still used
in dyeing, and in microscopy as a stain for fresh tissues.

 | rusalem). Ohs. or Vulgar. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { methy } \\ \text { Me-tha'ge-lah (-se-lis), } n .\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| of the patriarche, who is related |  |



 | Forelgu Word. tousolete Variant of. + comblned with.
methyl/ic (methyirik), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, or derived etc.
mathyl iodide. org. Chem. A heavy liquid. $\mathrm{CH}_{\text {sI }} \mathrm{I}$, pre-
pared by heating methyl alcohol with iodine and phosphorus. It is used as a reagent in organic chemistry.
methyl naphthalene. Org. Chem. Either of two isome ic hydrocarbons, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$, occurring in coal tar. One compound is a white solid resembling naphthalene. Both boil at about the same point ( 242 C Cor 467 F .).
methyl orange. An azo dimethylaniline. It dyes silk and wool a fiery orange, but is used being yellow when neutral and pink when acid. It is not
altered by carbon dioxide. Called also helianthin, orange
methyl salicylate. Chem. The methyl ester of salicylic
acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CO}{ }_{2} \mathrm{CH}$, the chief constituent of oil of win-
tergreen and an ingredient of many other essential oils. tergreen and an ingredient of many other essential oils.
methyl violet. Any of a series of commercial dyestuffs
chiefly mixtures of methylated rosanilines. The shade varies from reddish to bluish with increas. The shade methylaion, the bluest grade having six methyl groupsand desigare indicated by the marks $R, 2 R$, etc. They are also used in medicine as antiseptics and in microscopy as stains. met'ic (mettlik; 277), $n$. [Gr. $\mu$ étockos, prop., changing one's abode; $\mu \in \tau a$, ndicating change + oiкоs house, abode:
cf. L. meloecus, F. mélèque.] Gr. Antiq. A settler ; an mmigrant; specif, at Athens, an alien resident in Attica who had some privileges of a citizen. Cf. isotkly.
 me-tio'u-tous mè-triét-his, a. Ine meticulosus, fr, metus fear: cf. F. méticuleux.] 1. Timid; fearful. Obs
8. Unduly or exceseively careful of small details or about comparatively unimportant matters; finically scrupulous.
 aess; trade; line. aess; trade; , ine.
Not only is it the business of no one to preach the truth, but it
is the metter of many to conceal it.
 oper in photography. Chemically, it is the sulphate of oper in photography. Chemically, it is the sulphate of
Me-ton'lc (mé-ton 1 lk ), $a$. Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, the A thenian astronomer of the 5th century b. c. period of 19 years, after the lapse of which the new and dars of all the nations of modern Europe are based on this darsle. Cf. Calurppic
mot'o-nym (mettonlm), $n$. A word used in metonymy


 See Name. ] Rhet. A trope in which one word is put for another that it seggests; as, we say, a man keeps a good poems; a man has a warm heart, that is, warm affections. Syn.- METONYMY, SYNEODOCHE alike involve the substitunical distinction between the two, which may be seen in the defs., is now little noted, and the tendency now is
met'o-pe (met'ot-pē), n. [L. meiopa, Gr. uetím ; with, between + on $\pi \dot{\eta}$ opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam ends.] Arch. The space between two
triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients,
was often adorned with carved work. See order, Illust. Me-to'pl-as (mètō'p1-㐅e), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \in T \omega \pi i a s$ having a broad forehead, fr. $\mu \epsilon$ t $\quad$ num forehead. $]$ Zoöl. A genus of large labyrinthodonts from the Keuper formation
(Triassic) of Germany, having a rather weak dentition (Triassic) of Germany, having a rather weak dentition
with but slight internal folding of the enamel, and very with but slight internal fo
large pectoral bony plates.
large pectoral bony plates
me-top'1c (mê-topîk), $a$.
Anat. Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. -metopic
 head. Craniom. A point situated midway between the frontal prominences. Soe CRANiometry, Illusi.


watcher : cf. F. métoposcopie.] Study of physiognomy art of discovering character by the feareo, or lin me-tral'gi-a (mètral'j1- $\mathfrak{a}$ ), $n$. [NL.; metro- + -algia. $]$
 ectusia.] Med. Dilatation of the uterus. - met'rec-tat'Io

Surg. Hysterectomy.
met'rec-to'pi-a (mět rek-tō'pix- $\dot{a}$ ) ] n. [NL. netrectopia me-trec'to-py (met-trek'to ${ }^{\prime}$-pí) See metro-; ectopia.]
Med. Displacement of the uterus. - met'rec-top ${ }^{\prime}$. (met rek-top ik ), a.
met'ric (mět'rik), a. [L. metricus, Gr. $\mu \in \tau \rho \iota \operatorname{có}^{\prime}$ : cf. F melrique. See meter rhythm.] 1. Relating to m
2. [F. métrique.] Of or pertaining to the meter as a standard of measurement, or pertaining to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the basis. 3. $=$ metrical, 1
metric geometry, geometry that introduces the axioms ol
distance and thence determines the size of geometrical distance and magnitudes, as lengus, areas, m . ures originating in France at the close of the 18th century
the use of which is now required by law in the majority of nations and permitted in most of the othlers, including the
United States and England. The basis is the meter which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-milliont part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth
from the equator to the pole, being equal to about 39.37 inches, or 3 feet 3 inches. Speaking accurately, a meter is the in Paris, when this bar is at on a certain platinum or 320 . The Eng-
kish Board of Trade value is 39.370113 inches. In the United
lis States the accepted value is 39.37 inches. Copies of the Pari meter are kept elsewhere, and its value in wave lengths of
light is also known with very great exactness. Upon the meter are based the other primary units: the square meter,
the cubic meter, or stere, the are ( 100 square meters), the lifer (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter, and the gram (the weight, very nearly, of distille
water at $4 \triangle$. contained in a cube whose edge is one hun dredth of a meter). Successive multiples of the primar units are designated by the Greek prefixes deca-, hecto-kilo-, myria-', successive parts by the Latin prefixes deci-,
centi-, and milli-. See Tables. The prefixes mega- and micro-centi-and milli-. See Tables. The prefixes mega-and micro-
are sometimes used to denote a multiple by one million,
and the millionth part, respectively. and the millionth part, respectively

METRIC TABLES.
The most commonly used names are italicized. Lenoth.

| Myriameter. | 10,000 meters | $6 . \overline{2137}$ miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kiometer... | 1,000 meters | . 62137 mile. |
| Hectometer. | 100 meters | 328 feet 1 inch. |
| Dekameter.. | 10 meters | 393.7 inches. |
| Decimeter.... | 0.1 meter | 39.37 inches. |
| Centimeter.. | 0.01 meter | . 31377 inch. |
| Millimeter.. | 0.001 meter | . 0394 inch. |
| Surface. |  |  |
| Hectare..... | 10,000 equare meters | 2.471 acres. |
| Are......... | 100 square meters | 119.6.6 вquare yard |
| Centare....... | 1 square meter | 1,550 square inches. |


|  | Capacity. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Liters. } \end{aligned}$ | Cubic Measure. | United States Measure. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Kiloliter, or } \\ \text { Stere.......... } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 cu. meter | $1.308 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{yds}$. |
| Hectoliter | 100 | 0.1 cus meter | 2.837 bu.; 26.417 gals . |
| Dekaliter | 10 | 10 cu . decim. | 1.135 pk.; 2.6417 gals . |
| Liter ............ | 1 | 1 cu . decim. | . 90 quart; 1.1567 qts. |
| Deciliter......... | 0.1 | 0.1 cu. decim. | 6.1022 cu. in.; 0.845 gill. |
| Centiliter....... | $0.0101$ | 10 cu centim. | .6112 cu . in.; 0.3 .38 fl . oz. |

weight.

| Name. | Number of <br> Grame. | Weight of what Quantity of Waterat Maximum Density. | Avoirdupois Weight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metrac Ton, Mil- |  |  |  |
| Quintal or \% | 1,000,000 | 1 cubic meter | 2204.6 lbs. |
| Myriagram ..... | 11, 2,00 | i dekaliter | 22.0446 lbs . |
| Kilogy am, or Kilo | 1,040 | 1 liter | 2.2146 lhs. |
| Hectogram | 100 | 1 deciliter | 3.5274 oz . |
| Dekagram | 10 | 10 cubic centimeters | 52\% 7 oz. |
| Gram. | 1 | 1 cubic centimeter | 15.432 gr . |
| Decigram. | 0.1 | I cubic centimeter | 1.54:8.8. |
| Centigram |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { lit cubic millimeters } \\ & 1 \text { cubic millimeter }\end{aligned}\right.$ | . 154.34 gr gr. |

militintize

| met'o-pan-tral'gi-a (met'o-p६n-tralfji- $\ddot{a}$ ), $n$. [N1. See MथTOP- | ( $\left.\mathrm{m} \mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \dot{a}-\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{Y}-\dot{d}\right), \quad$. [NL.; metro- + anæmite.] Med. Auæ- |
| :---: | :---: |
| IC; antrum; -atgia.] Med. | mis of the uterus. |
| Pain in the frontal sinuses. |  |
| meto-pan-tri tis (-tri tis), $n$. | Atony of the uterus. |
| Med. luflammation of | me'tre (mé'tēr). Var. of meter. |
|  | metredate. $\dagger$ mitheida |
| met'o-pe (mett ${ }^{\text {c-pen }}$ ), $n$. (See | metrede, $n$. [Cf. mete to dream, |
| ] Zooll. The middle | and for the last part kindred.] |
| por | A dream. Obs. |
| ding the orbital cavities and | me'tre-1y, ads. |
| the parts betw | me'trer + meterer. |
| met'o-pism (m) |  |
| Anat. Condition of having a | the decimal subdivisions of the |
| persistent frontal suture | meter, the first being the deci- |
| t'o-po-man'cy (-pt-mxn'š), | e- |
| n. [G |  |
| -mancy.] Fortune telling by |  |
|  |  |
| te-on (me-t $\mathrm{c}^{\text {d }}$ | Tchle. |
|  | me |
| bone. $]$ Zoöl. The posterolateral | me |
| ification in the sternum | metreta, Gr. $\mu$ ¢т |
| birds. - me-tos'te-al | ME |
|  |  |
| 1.o meta-+ ovum. 1 Biol. An | mistress.] |
| cell with its surrou |  |
| mntter. Irreckel. | fr. Gr. $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \rho a$ womb.] Med. |
|  | Puerperal fever. |
| n; 18t), m. Also-zin. Chem. | met'ri-cal-ly, adr. of |
|  | met'ri-cism (-rY-bYz'm |
| Onis |  |
| g. | I1-ctat (-sY |
| \%. | ri-cize (-siz), w, t. To |
|  |  |
| (me ${ }^{\text {t' }}$ | met'ri-cize, $\hat{r}$. $t$. To change |
| politan of Abyssini | into or express in the metric sys- |
| ran-ato (-at), |  |
|  |  |

Some Common Meabures and Weiohts, with thrir Metrio

| Com'n Measures. | Equivalents. | Common Measures. id quart, | Equivalento. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inch | 2.54 centim. | Dry quart, C , | 1. 1101 Liters. |
| ot | . 31418 meter | Quart, imperial | 1.1341 liters. |
| Rod | 5. 91.244 meters | Galon, U.S...... | 4.544 Iit |
| Mile | 1.6id 13 kilom. | Peek, U. S. | 8.809 liters. |
| Sq . inch | 6.452 sq centim. | Peek, imperia | 9.108 liters. |
| Sq. foot. | . 03429 sq. meter | Bushel, U. | 35.24 liters. |
| Sc. yard | . 836 sq . neter | Bushel, imperia | 36.35 liters. |
| Sq. rod | 25.24 sq meters | Ounce avoirdupois | ms |
| Acre | . 4046 hectare | Pound avoirdupois | .458f; kilograms |
| Sq. mile. <br> Cu. inch | 16.339 cus centim. | Ton, iong. | 1.016is metric toz. |
| Cu - 100 t | (1283) cu. meter | Grain | 1/444 gram. |
| Cu. yard | .fith eu. meter | Ounce | 31.103 gram |

- metric ton, a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or $2,204.6$ pounds met'rl-cal (mět'r 1 -kăl), a. 1. Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter ; as, metrical compositions.

2. = metric, 1,2
me-trícian (mề-trĭsh àn), n. [Cf. F. métricien. See MRTER rhythm.] A composer in, or student of, meter;


 or put into, meter; to make a metrical version of
$\mathbf{m e}^{\prime}$ trist (me'trist; met'rǐst ; 27t), $n$. [LLL. metrista.] A maker of verses; also, one skillful in making verses or handling meter; a metrician.
me-tri'tis (mètri'tĭs), $n$. [NL. ; metro- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the womb.

 Mer. Hernia of the uterus.
me'tro-col'po-cele ( -k$)^{\prime} \mathrm{p}$.
 Med. Hernial protrusion of the uterus into the vagina.
met'ro-graph (metrōgraf), $n$. [Gr. uєтpov measure -graph.] An instrument attached to a locomotive to re--graph. An instrument attached to a iocomotive tops.
 -logy.] The science of, or a system of, weights and meas-



 music to show its tempork at the beginning of a piece of a M.M. $=110$ means that the sliding weight of Maelzel's
metronome is to be set at 110 , and the music played at the metronome is to be set at 110 , and the music played at the
rate of 110 time umits $($ in this case crotchets) to the minute.

 ancestor ; as, a metronymic name or appellation ; also, denoting such derivation; as, a metronyntic suffix;-disting. met'ro-pole (met'rồ-pōl), n. [Cf. F. métropole. See MrTropolls.] 1. A chief town; a metronois. Obs
3. Eccl. A metropolitan see; a metronis.

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 －Ladis，prop．，the mother city（in relation to Gr．$\mu \eta$ Tpo ning mother + módes city．See mother ；rolice．］
1．Eccl．The seat，or see，of a metropolitan（which see def．1）．＂The great metropolis and see of Rome．＂Shak． 2．The chief or capital city of a country，state，etc．
［Edinburgh］gray metropolis of the North．Tennyson
3．A principal seat or center；as，a metropolis of religion or commerce．
4．Zöll．\＆Bot．The region where a particular species o plant or animal，or a group of species，is most abundant． used of Greek cities or states
used of Greek cities or states．
Thus did Cambridge become，in the true Greek pense of a
much－abused word，the met，opolis，or＂mother town＂of liat
 of a metropolis． 1 1．Eccl．Of，pertaining to，or designat－ ing，a metropolis or metropolitan；characteristic of，or authority ；metropolitan bishops．
authority，metropolitan bishops． city；as，metropolitan trade；metropolilan luxury． 4．Chief；leading ；principal．Obs．
met＇ro－pol＇l－tan，n．［L．metropolitanus．］1．Eccl．A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province（cf． patriarch，$n ., 3$ ．．His see is an ecclestastical metropolis，
and orig．was usually，and now oftenis，the civil metropolis or capital of a province or country．In the branches of bishops of a province mer in some cases a country）and
ranks below the patriarch（when there is one）and above ranks below the patriarch（when there is one）and above
an archbishop．In the Roman Catholic Church a metro－ an archbishop．In the Roman Catholic Church a metro－ politan is an archbishop with suffragans．In the Church There are two in England，the archbishops of Canterbury and York，and one in Canada and one in Australia．
2．A chief town or city；metropolis．Now Rare． 2．A chef town or city；me
4．One who lives in，or has the manners，customs，or ideas of，a（or the）metropolis（sense 2）．

## met＇ro－pol＇s－tan－ate（－at），$n$ ．The see or oftice

politan bishop．
me－trop＇o－lite
（me－trðp ${ }^{\prime} \delta-1 \mathrm{lit}$ ），$n . \quad$［L．metropolita，Gr $\mu \eta \tau \rho о \pi о \lambda i \tau \eta s.] ~ 1 . ~ E c c l . ~ A ~ m e t r o p o l i t a n . ~ B a r r o w . ~$
2．A metropolis．Obs．
 such as is not menstrual．－me＇tror－rhag＇ic（－rajrlk），$a$ ．
 －rhea．］Med．Any abnormal discharge from the uterus．
Me＇tro－si－de＇ros（－tro－sl－déros），$n$ ．［NL．；Gr．$\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \rho a$ hear of a tree $+\sigma i \delta n \rho o s$ iron．］Bot．A genus of myrtaceous trees or shrubs，natives chiefly of the Pacific ialands．The rather large flowers are borne in 2－3－forked cymes，their numerous bright red stamens making them ornamental． M．vera is the iron tree of Java．Several plants cult
under this name belong to the genus Callistemon．
metry．［See－meTEr．］A sufflx denoting arl，proc
science，of measuring；as，acidimetry，chronometry．
science，of measuring；as，acidimetry，chronometry．
met＇tle（mett $\because 1), n$ ．［E．metal，used in a tropical sense in allusion to the temper of the metal of a sword blade．See metal．］Quality of temperament or dispositiou；spirit， esp．as regards honor，fortitude，ardor，etc．；courage；ar－
dor．＂What mettle his heart is made of＂ dor．＂What mettle his heart is made of．＂
on，apon，or to（one＇s），mettre，incited or roused to the
of one＇s best efforts；in the highest state of efficiency．
met＇tied（－＇ld），a．Having，or full of，mettle；mettlesome
met＇tle－some（mett＇l－sŭm），a．Full of mettle，or spirit ； having natural ardor ；fiery ；as，a nettlesome horse． Syn．－See spirited．
met＇tle－some－ly，adv．－mot＇tle－some－ness，$n$ ．
II me＇um（méum），$n$ ．［L．，neut．of meus mine．］Lit．，
mine；－used in meum et luum，or meum and tuum．as， mine，－used in meum et toum，or meum and tuum；as， own property from that of others；to be dishonest．
meuse，muse（mūs ；mūz），$n$ ．［From F．musse，OF．muce．
Cf．MUSET．］1．A gap or hole，as in a hedge or wall，through Cf．muset．］1．A gap or hole，as in a hedge or wall，through 2．Fig．A A loophol，or opening for escape．Obs．or $R$ ．
areus＇nier＇s
that the center of curvature of any plane section at any point of a surface is the projection upon its plane of the
center of curvature of the normal section at the same
point and through the same tangent line；－enounced mew（mūu），n．［AS．mer $w$ ，akin to D．meeuw，G．möwe，
OHG．mēh，Icel．mār．］A gull ；esp．，the common Euro pean gull（Larus canus），also called new gull
mew，$n$ ．［ME．mue，mewe，F．mue change of feathers scales，skin，fr．muer to molt，mow．See MSW to molt．］
1．A cage for hawks，esp．while mewing 1．A cage for hawks，esp．while mewing．
2．A coop or cage for animals，esp．formerly for fattening
fowls．Obs．except，Dial．Eng．，a breeding cage，as for canari．Obs．except，Dial．Eng．，a breeding cage，as 10
Full many a fat partrich had he in mewe．Chaucer
3．Act of mewing，or molting；fig．，process of transfor－ mation；－in phrase in，or in lhe，mew．Obs
4．Confinement；concealment；also，place of confinement or concealinent；hiding place；den．
Forthcoming from her dark

Spenser．
rthcoming from her darksome mew．
Violets in their secret mews．Wordsworth．
5．［pl．in form，but usually construed as a sing．］a The royal stables in London，built on the site of the king＇s mews for hawks．b Hence，a stable or range of stables round an open space or area．
mow，v． ．；MEWED（mūd）；MBW＇ING．［ME．muen，F．muer，
fr．L．mutare to change．Cf．MAD，a．，MEW a cage，MOLT， fr．L．mutare to change．Cf．mad，a．，mew a cage，molt，
mutable．］1．To shed，cast，or change（feathers）；to molt ；－said of birds，esp．hawks．Archaic．
2．To shed or change，as color or a coat
2．To shed or change，as color or a coat．Obs．
3．To shed or cast（the horns）；also，to shed the horns 3．To shed or cast（the horns）；also，to
from（the head）；－said of a stag．Obs．
Nine times the moon had mewed her horns Dryden mew，v．i．1．To cast the feathers；to molt；hence，to change；to put on a new appearance．Archaic
2．Of a stag，to shad or cast the homs．Obs．Turbervile． mew，v．$\iota$ ．［From Mrw a cage．］1．To put or keep（a hawk）in a mew，esp，when molting
2．To confine or shut，as capons，in a coop for fatteming； 3．To shut up $u p$ ．Obs．
3．To shut up；to inclose；to confine or conceal，as in other inclosure，－now more commonly with up．
More pity that the eagle should be mexed．Shak．
Close mewed in their sedans for fear of
mew，$v . i$ ．［Of imitative origin；cf．G．miauen．］To utter a cry sounding like mew，as a cat；to cry as a cat；miaow．
Formerly，persons did this to express contempt． mow，v．$t$ ．To utter by mewing；to miaow
mew，n．\＆interj．The common cry of a cat；miaow；also， mewl（mūl），$, i, d t$ mewled（mūd ）；MEWL＇ING［Cf mewl（mul），v．i．di．；MEWLED（muld）；MEWL＇ING［Cf．
MIAUL，MEW（of a cat）．］1．To cry weakly，an a young child；to whimper；to squall．
2．To cry as a cat；to mew．
mewl，n．Act or sound of mewling
Mex＇l－can（mexk＇si－kăn），a．［Cf．Sp．Mejicano，formerly
Mexicano．］Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people．
Mexicano．］Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people．
Mexican slmond，the Malabar almond．－M．asphalt．＝cha－
Papote．M．bedbug，the cone－nose．－M．boil weevil，tbe
boll weevil－M cloth boll weevil．－M．cloth．＝mexicaine．－m．clover，a tropi－ cal American rubiaceous herb（Richardsonia scabra）some－ substitute for ipecacuanha．－M．coc．Its roots furnish －M．copal．＝MEXICAN RLEM1．－M．coral drops．See BES
SERA．M．dollar．＝DOLLAR， 5 ．M．elem．See ELEMI d
－M．fire plant．a The annual poinsettia． m．fire plant．a The annual poinsettia．ob The mock
cypress．M．Mog，a peccary．M．M．ivy，the cobea．M．M． tree Crolon draco．－m．malberry，a small－leaved Mexican species of mulberry（Morus microphylla）．－M．oat，a dark
colored variety of oat，esp．adapted for cultivation in arıd regions．－M．onyx，a translucent veined and party－col－
ored variety of arayonite，from Tecali and other Mexi－
can localities，and the southwestern United States an localities，and the sout flawerder，rutaceous shrub Choisyar ternata．－M．Malmetto，a
palmetto or fan nalm（Inodes mexicana）of southen Texas palmetto or fan palm（Inodes mexicana）of southern Texas
and adjacent Mexico，resembling the cabbage palmetto of Florida．－M．persimmon，a persimmon tree（Diospyros tex
ana of Texas and Mexico，having small cuneate leaves and black fruit much inferior to the common persimmon －M．plum．＝cIRUELA．－M．poppy，a tropical American marge yellow flowers；hence，any other species of Arge－
mone．M．rose，the portulaca．－M．gnakeroot，a West Amer－
ican asclepiadaceous ican asclepiadaceous herb（Asclepionlora decumbens）used
as a specific for snake bite．－M．вnapper，the red snapper as a specific for snake bite．－M．snapper，the red snapper
（Lutianus aya）．－M．star，or Mexican star of Bethiehem，the
frostfower－ costhower．－M．subregion．Roogeog．$=$ central Ameri－
can pubreedon．－te，a rank－scented tropical．Ameri－

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| ragon＇s crest is to be fear |  |
| Imetus（mertas），${ }^{\text {m }}$ ． | mewld．Mewled．Ref．Sp． |
|  | mewte． |
| Of METEWAND，METEY |  |
| metyn．Obs．p．p．of mete， | m |
|  |  |
| met＇re（met | me |
| （ Ben）．${ }^{\text {［G．］See mbasche }}$ ． |  |
| M | Mex．Abbr． |
|  | mex－cal＇（měkg－käl＇），mex＇i－ |
| $\\|$ mea＇bles（mábi＇），$n$ ．pt．［F．］ | cal＇（mexk＇ş－käl＇）． |
| meuer．Hunc，a． |  |
|  | mex＇en．Var．of m |
| meulevee ${ }^{\text {a }}$ M00Lver |  |
| Me＇um（ $\mathrm{me} \overline{e r}^{\prime}$＇um），$n$ ．［L．，spick－ | $\\|$ |
| nel，Gr．Mnov．］Bot．A genus | ［F．］ 4 silk，or |
| of apiaceous lierbe consisting of | dress fabric ornamented with |
|  |  |
| cm，the spicknel． |  |
| Me－u＇nim（me－a＇nYm）．Bib． | malce，or become，Mexican or |
| 硡 | like the Mexicans or their coun－ |
| meur＇te，$n$ ．［OF．meïrté．］ | try，esp．in respect |
| Ripeness ；maturity．Obs． | ly frequent revolution |
| euse．$\ddagger$ mews | mey．${ }^{\text {ma }}$ |
| meuse（musa muz），w，t．\＆i | mey，$n$ ．［AS |
| mins or go through a mev | meyce．$\ddagger$ Mace， |
| Ohs or Dial．Eng． | meyde．+ masid． |
| meate（muth，$n$ ．+ | meydies．$\dagger$ mesdless． |
| menwe．†MEW．［ABL | ydvyf．+ MIDWife． |
| meve mevable．$\ddagger$ MOVE，MOV－ | Mey＇er valve（my＇er）．See xx－ |
| mente． | PaNSION VALVE． |
|  | m |
| MEW．］A gull；mew．Local，Eng． | meyti + MEET |
| ew．Dial．Eng．of mow，of h | ynaf |
| w．Obs．or Scot．\＆dial．Eng | megnal，meyne |
| pret．of mow，to cat down． | meyne．† mayne，MANY，mea |
| aw，$n$ ．［See MeUm．］ |  |
| w，mewe．＋Move |  |
| mewe + MEW． |  |
| mew＇er，$n$ ．One that mews． |  |
| mewea．† mEws． | Mez＇a－hab（－hrb）．Bib． |

a weed throughout the United States．It is used in medi－ cine as a tonic and emmenagogue．－Mexican thistle，a tall America，having heads of yellow flowers，the involucral bracts being bright red．－M．tiger the jaguar．－M．Walnut，
a walnut（Juglans rupestris）of the southwestern United States and Mexico ；also，its to that of the black walnut．－M．whisk．＝Broomroot． Mex＇i－can（měk＇sĭ－kăn），$n$ ． $\mathbf{1}$ ．A native or inhabitant of
Mexico．The Mexicans comprise a dominant white popu－ Mexico．The Mexicans comprise a dominant white popu－ ranging in culture from the totally，savage Seris to the
civilized Mayas．See Aztec，Maya，Mixtec，Zapotec． 2．Short for Mexican dollar．See dollar， 5
Me－zen＇ti－us（mè－žn＇shǐ－us），$n$ ．［L．］In ancient Italian legend，a cruel Etruscan king who aided Turnus against Aneas．He bound living persons face to face with dead
ones，leaving them to starve．Eventually he was exiled．
ones，leaving them to starve．Eventually he was exiled．
－Me－zen＇tian（－shăn），a．Me－zen＇tism（－tīz＇m），$n$ ． me－ze＇re－0n（mè－zétrè－on），n．$\quad$［F．mézéréon，Per．mäzar－ yün spurge olive．］1．A small European thymelæaceous shrub（Daphne mezereum），cultivated for its fragrant Iliac－ purple fowers，which appear bemore the leaves．Thes acrid fruit is sometimes found as an adulterant of black pepper．

2．Pharm．\＆Med．The dried bark of mezereon or some other European species of Daphne，used externally as a vesi－ catory and irritant，and internaliy as a diuretic，diapho－
 （－zōth）．［＇Heb．mézūuzāh doorpost．］Among the orthodox Hebrews，a piece of parchment bearing the passages Deut． vi．4－9 and xi．13－2．written in twenty－two lines．It is rolled up in a wooden，uetal，or glass case or tube and at－ tached to the doorpost as both the passages command．On the outer side of the top of the parchment is inscribed the II mez＇za ma－iol＇f zo；majolica．］Ceram．Italian pottery of the epoch and general character of majolica，but less brilliantly decorated， esp．such potlery without tin enamel，but painted and glazed．Aiso，mproperly，Hispano－Moresque ware．
mez＇za－nlue（mèz＇ánin；－nen；2if），n．［F．mezzanine， See mezzo ］ 1 rch aldo，hezo middle，halr． See mbzzo．］1．Arch．a Also mezzanine floor or story．A ground floor and the story above；an entresol ；also，a partial low story introduced in the height of a main story； a low story，as of a back part of a building，which is not on the same level with the corresponding story of the main building，as in cases where the floors of the back part are on a level with landings of the staircase of the main build－ ing．b A flooring laid over a floor to bring it up to some
2．Also mezzanine floor．Theat．A floor under the stage， Irom which various contrivances，as traps，are worked．
mez＇zo（méd ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}$ ），$a$ ．［It．，fr．L．medius middle，half．See mid，$a$ ．I Music．Mean；middling；not extreme．
 moderately soft


 mez＇zo－so－pra＇no（med＇zō－sto－prä́nō），n．［It．］Music．a
A voice of medium compass and having somewhat full， deep quality between that of the soprano and contraito． b A person having such a voice．－mez＇zo－s0－pra＇no，a． mezzo－moprano cler，the C clef on the second line of the staff，
 2into．l 1．A half tint．Obs．or Archaic．
2．a A manner of engraving on copper or steel by working on a surface previously roughened with a cradle，removing the roughness in places by scraping，burnishing，etc．，to produce the requisite light and shade．It is well adapted to broad and velvety effects．b An engraving so produced． mez＇zo－tint，v．., －TINFED；－TiNT＇ing．To engrave in，or represent by，mezzotint．－mez＇zo－tint＇er（－tin＇tẽr），$n$ ． mezzo－tinto

+ tinto tinted，p．of tingere to dye，color，tinge，L．tin． gere．See mezzo；－TINT，］Mezzotint． mho（mō），n．［Anagram of ohm．］Elec．A unit of con－ ductivity，being the reciprocal of the ohm．
mhom＇e－ter（mom＇è－tẽr；mo＇mé－），$n$ ．［mho＋－meter．］
Elec．An instrument for measuring conductivity．


## mezail．Var．of MESAIL．ININE．｜｜｜mez＇zo－rl－Ile＇vo．Var．of MEZ－

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| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{mez}^{\prime}$ an kor＇rie moth（ $\mathrm{nč} z^{\prime} \alpha^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$－ |  |
| rnian moth |  |
| ræa mezantorrie）of |  |
| utheastern Asia．lts larva | m |
| 这． |  |
| m |  |
|  |  |
|  | mfd．Abbr．Manufactured |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| z－qui＇ta（－kes＇tà）．Var． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| \％．of MESQUTT |  |
|  |  |
|  | Clicm．［no period |
| zezza（med zä），a．，fem．of |  |
| mez＇za vo＇ce（ $\overline{0}{ }^{\prime}$ chē ） |  |
| fr mezzo，fem．$m$ |  |
| voic | M．－G．，M．－Goth，or MGoth |
|  |  |
| d | mgm．Abbr．Mil |
|  | mgr．$A$ |
| ＇zo），$n$ ．Short f | Mgr． |
| oprano，mezzotin |  |
| Mez＇zo－ra＇ml－a（me $z^{\prime}$ ¢－r－$\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ ． |  |
|  | M．H．Abbr．Main h |
|  | ping）；Master of Horticultur |
| Be | miner＇s ho |
|  | la |
|  | mhen＇dee．Var．of mendee |
|  | M．H．G．，or MHG． |
|  |  |
| of Africa，unknown to the | House of K |
| of the world and inacceasi－ | House of Keys（Isle of Man） |
|  |  |
| 析边 |  |
|  | mho＇wa tree（ $\mathrm{m} \boldsymbol{0}^{\prime} \mathrm{w}$ ） ）．Va |


 A Foreigu Word tobsolete Varlant of．＋comblned with．＝equale．
$\operatorname{mi}$（mè），$n$ ．［See molmantion．］Music．a A sylable ap－ plied to the third thone of the diatonic scale in solimization （which see）．b The tone E （as third in the scale
so called esp．in the French and Italian systems．
mi con＇tra ta（kðn＇trid fa），Medieval Music，，lit，mi，（of the famणT．It was the intorval B－F，the tritone or augented

 quian tribe that formerly occupied the country between
the Wabaeh and Maumee rivers．They are now gathered on the Quapaw Agency，Oklahorna．
 mi－ao $\mathbf{w}^{\prime}$ ，mi－aou＇（mi－ou＇$), n$ ．\＆inter $j$ ．［Imitative ］The cry of a cat；a mew．Cf．mew．－v．i．To make or ime
itate this cry ；to mew．mitaower，mi－au＇er（－er $), n$ ．
 нeicu less + appypos silver；－becanse it contains less silver than pyrargyrite．］Min．A mineral occurring in
iron－black to steel－gray crystals or masses，whose powder iron－black to steel－gray crystals or masses，whose powder
is cherry－red．It is a sulphantimonite of silver， $\mathrm{Ag}_{2} \mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{3}$ ． is cherry－red．It is a asiphan
$\mathrm{H} .,{ }^{2}-2.5$.
sp．gr．， $51-1-5.3$
 name of a variety of granite at Baveno，Italy + －lite + －which well－formed crystals project；－said of certain ig－

 pollute．］Infectious particles or germs floating in the air；
air made
noxious by the presence of such particles or germs；noxious effluvia ；malaria．

 arma，caused by miasma．－m1＇as－mat＇l－cal－1y，adv．
 study of miasmata．
 wretch，prop．one stained，a polluter，fr．$\mu$ aivev to stain， defile．］Zoöl．A genus of dipterous flies of the family Cecidomyiidm，whose species are remarkable for their par－ egg，develops internally a brood of similar larvan，which egg，develops internally a brood of similar larve，which
on esceping may repeat the process for several generations
before pupation and development of mature individuals． before pupation and development of thature individuals． －ould＇）；MI－AUL＇ing．［Cf．F．miauler，of initative origin． Cf．MRWL．］To cry as a cat；to
midany，$n$ ．The crying of a cat．
mi－aul，$n$ ．The crying of a cat．
mi＇ca（mi＇k $\dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［L．mica crumb，grain，particle ；prob．
influenced by L．micare to group of minerals crystallizing in forms apparently ortho－ rhombic or hexagonal but really monoclinic，and character－ ized by higbly perfect cleavage，so that they readily sepa－
rate into very thin leaves，more or less elastic．They rate into very thin leaves，more or less elastic．They vary in color from colorless，pale brown，or yellow，to the doors of stoves，ett．，beeng popularly called isinglass，
The mica division includes the micas proper，the brittle micas（which see），and the chlorites．The important micas arer：muscovite，common or potash mica，pale brown or
green，often silvery，including damourito（also called $h y$－ dromica）；blotita，iron－magnesia mica，dark brown，green，
or black；lepldomelane，iron mica，black ；phlogopite，mag nesia mica，coiorless，yellow，brown；phopldolite，lithia grayish，greenish；and zinnwaldite，iron－lithia mica，pale
violet，yellow to brown，dark gray．Mica is a prominent
constituent of many igneous and metamorphic rocks constituent of many igneous and metamorphic rocks．
mi－ca＇ce－ous（mī－kā＇shê－ūs），a．Pert．to，consisting of，or containing，mica；resembling mica in foliation or luster． micaceons iron ore，hematite having a micaceous structure．
$\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$＇cah（mi＇k $\bar{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ．［Heb．Mikah．］1．Lit．，Who is Iike 2．a A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century в．c．b The 2．a A Hebrew prophet of the 8 th
Book of Micah．See Old Testament


Mi－caw＇ber，Mr．Wilkins（wilkinz mi－kôheerr），A cele brated character in Dickens＇s＂David Copperfield，＂noted
for his long speeches，ambitious style，love of letter writ－ ing，alternate elevation and depression of spirits，hearty appetite，reckless improvidence，and everlasting troubles， and for his constantly＂waiting for something to turn
up．＂He exposes the villainy of Uriah Heep and emigrates to Australia．His good－tempered and cheerful wife，in spite＂I hever will desert Mr．Micawber．＂ mi－cel＇la（mI－sel＇$\dot{a} ;$ mī－），$n . ; ~ L . p l . ~-L \not E ~(-\bar{e}) . ~[N L ., ~ d i m . ~$ cal aggregations of molecules of which organized bodies ar composed according to Naegeli＇s theory（micellar theory or hypothenie）．Micellæ are assumed to have a crystalline
structure and to be capable of increase or diminution structure and to be capable of increase or diminution
without change in chemical nature．－mi－cel lar（ $-\dot{a r}$ ），a．
 －masc．prop．name．F．Michel（m＇⿱⿱亠凶禸 （mètkātlà）；Sp．\＆Pg．Miguel（mè－gøl＇）；G．Michiel （më＇ka－el）．－Dim．Mike（mik）．
2．An archangel mentioned in the Bible as having special charge of the Tsraelites as a nation（Dan．x．13，21），as dis－ puting with Satan about the body of Moses（dude 9），and the upper regions（Rev．xii．7－9）．Michael figures largely in Milton＇s＂Paradise Lost，＂being sent with Gabriel to cherubim，to Paradise，to drive out Adam and Eve，and foretell to them events till the time of Christ．
Hoh＇ael－mas（mI ${ }^{\prime}$ ti－mas $), n$ ．［Michael + Mass religiou festival，celebrated on the 29th of September．It is one of the four quarter days in England．
miche（mIch ；mēch），v．i．；miched（micht ；mēcht）；mich＇ INa．［ME．mychen to pilfer ；cf．OF．muchier，mucier，to conceal，F．musser；or perh．fr．（assumed）AS．mȳcan or myccan to lurk，akin to OHG．mūhhen to waylay，G．meuch lings treacherously．Cf．micher，muset．I To lie hid
 Buons，（145－1504）or his for grandeur of conception，dramatic－almost violent－ action，and technical mastery of execution．
Mi－che＇li－a（mi－kéli－a），n．［NL．，after Piero Antonio Micheli，Italian botanist．］Bot．A genus of Asiatic mag noliaceous trees marked chiefly by the introrse anther and many－seeded carpels．Several species are grown for their magnolialike fowers．M．champaca is the champac mick＇le（mIk ${ }^{\prime}$ l），a．［ME．mikel，muchel，mochel，mukel， AS．micel，mycel；akin to OS．mikil，OHG．mihil，mihhil，
Icel．mikill，mykill，Goth．mikils：cf．L．magnus，Gr．mé－ yas，gen．$\mu$ çáhov，Skr．mahat．Cf．much，muckle，magni Scot．＂A man of mickle might．＂Archaic，or Dial．Eng．
Mit＇mac（mYk＇mXk），$n$ ．One of a tribe of Algonquian In－ dians of Newfoundland and eastern Canada，formerly noted for raids into New England．They work as fishers，guides， curio makers，etc．，and are mostly Roman Catholics． mi＇co（mē $/ k \bar{o}), n$. ［Tupi mico，prob．through Pg．mico．］
A marmoset；esp．，the black－tailed marmoset（Callithrix A marmoset；esp．，the black－tailed marmoset
melanurus）of parts of tropical South America．
mi－creos＇thete，mi－cres＇thete（mi－kresthēt），$n$ ．［See mi－ cro－；esthete．］Zoöl．One of the small sense organs in Mi－cram＇pe－lis（mi－kram＇pèlys）
 American cucurbitaceous herbs having small white mo noecious flowers，with a 5 －parted or 6 －parted calyx and
corolla，and a dry or fleshy，very spinose fruit．M．lobata corolla，and a dry or fiesh
is the wild balsam apple．
mícren－ce－phali－a（mīkren－sè－fā／Y－$\dot{a}$ ），mi＇cren－ceph＇a－ ly（－sef＇a－li），$n$ ．［NL．］Med．Atrophic condition of the

mícri－fy（mílkrifi），v．$t . ;-\operatorname{FIED}(-f i d) ;-\mathrm{FY}^{\prime} \mathrm{ING}$（ $-\mathrm{fi} / \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Ing}$ ）
micrity（mily
micro－+ fy．$]$ To make small or insignificant．

mi＇cro－，micr－（mikrot－by some mik＇ró－，but milkrot is now apparently thoroughly established，esp．in scientific
terms）．Combining form（opposed to maero－and mega－） from Greek uıкрós，small，signifying specif．：a Small the metric systern and in various terms in electricity，me chanice etc，millionth part of－as，microfarad microhm mi／cro－am－pers＇（mi／krot－am－pâr＇），n．Elec．One mil lionth of an ampere．
 analysis．Analysis of the structure of materials from
 recording minor fluctuatione of atmospheric pressur as opposed to general barometric surges．
mi＇crobe（mi＇krōb），$n$ ．［F．microbe，fr．Gr．$\mu к \kappa \rho^{\prime} \mathbf{s}^{\prime}$ small + Bios life．A microscopic organism or microórganism a germ ；－popularly applied to bacteria，esp．to the path
 cro＇bic（－krō＇bik；－krðb＇Ik），a．
 Med．Any agent detrimental to，or destructive of，mi crobes or bacterial organisms．－mi－cro＇bi－cid＇al（－sid ${ }^{\prime}$ ăl $)$ ，$a$ ．
 the bacteria．－mi＇cro－bi＇o－log ${ }^{\prime}$－cal（ $\left(-i^{\prime} \bar{\delta}-1 \mathrm{lj}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{l}-\mathrm{k} \overline{a l}\right)$ ，as ． aro－bi－ol＇o－alat（－bi－orojat）$n$


 $\mathbf{m l} /$ cro－ceph＇a－ly（－sef $\hat{a}-11)$ ）Med．Condition of being mi＇oro－oe－phal＇io（mi／krò－sè－fal／$/ \mathrm{k})\}$ a．［micro－+ cephal－ mi＇cro－ceph＇a－lous（－sef＇$\dot{a}$－lŭs）ic，cephalous．］Hav ing a mmall head；having the cranial cavity small ；－op

 or portions of matter masnifled by the use of the objects scope．－mi＇crochem＇i－cal（－ǐk $\downarrow$ ），－chem＇ic（－1k），a． －mi／coro－chem＇l－oal－ly，adv．
Mi＇cro－chi－rop＇ter－a（－kī－röp＇têrr－$\dot{a}$ ），n．pl．［NL．；micro + Chiroptera．$]$ Zoöl．A suborder of bats including all except the fruit bats（Megachiroptera）．They are of small or medium size，the index finger when present is not
clawed，and the teeth are cuspidate．Most of them live
chiefly on insects．－mi＇cro－chi－rop＇ter－an（ -an ），a．\＆$n$ ． －micro－chi－rop＇ter－ous（－us），a．． mi／cro－chro－nom＇e－ter（－kro－nom＇e－ter），n．An instrumen n．micro－十 Ar．кגivelv to incline．］Min．A mineral of the feldspar group，like or－ thoclase or common feldspar in composition，but triclinie in form，though approaching orthoclase in crystal habit
 See Micro－；coccus．］Bacteriol．A large genus of non che cell division proceeding in two directions of space Among the pathogenic species is M．pyogenes，occurring in numerous forins on the skin，and one of the causative agents of suppuration，being commonly called staphylo－ coccus．Numerous harmless species are found in the air
and in water．Also［l．c．］，an individual or

 The Gr．phrase $=$ man． I 1．A little world；a miniature universe．Hence ：a Man，or human nature as a supposed epitome of the exterior universe or great world；－opposed to macrocosm．Shak．b The body．Humorous．© A community，institution，town，district，country，etc．，re－ garded as an epitome of the world or as being a ittle world． representation in miniature or on a small scale
2．Alchemy．The philosopher＇s stone．Obs．
2．

mi／cro－cos＇mic（mi／krit－k才z＇mYk）a．［Cf．F．microcos－ milcro－cos＇mi－cal（－mI－kăl）
or of the nature of a microcosm． mique．］of，pert．to， or of the nature of a microcosm．－miderocosmic balt，Chem．，
a white salt，HNaNH， $\mathrm{PO} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{O}$, best obtained by mixing
and solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate
or chloride．Chemically，it is hydrogen sodium ammonium
 on heating，and hence is used in place of borax as a blow－
pipe reagent in testing for metalic oxides．It was orig inally pipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides．It was originally
obtained from human urine，and called sal microcosinicum． mi／cro－cou－lomb＇（ $-\mathrm{kō}-10 \mathrm{~m}^{\prime}$ ），n．Elec．A unit，the mii－ $\mathrm{mi}^{\prime}$ cro－cr
Petrog．Having the constituent grains invisible by the microscope individually，but recognizable by their aggre－ gate effect on polarized light
mi／cro－crys＇tal－line（－kris＇tăl－inn；－ins），a．Petrog．Hav－ ing the constituent crystalline grains visible by the micro－ scope but not by the unaided eye．
mifcro－cyte（milkrò－sït），$n$ ．［micro－＋－cyte．］Anat．One but of one third or one half the size，wlith occur in blood （in especially large numbers in certain forms of anæmia）． mi＇cro－cy－thæ＇mi－a（－si－thémí－ i$)$ ，n．［NL．See MicRo－
 mi＇cro－cy－to＇sis（－si－toósis），$n$ ．［NL．］Med．Production of microcyes or of microcythæmia
mi＇cro－dont（mi＇krot－dXnt），a．［micro－＋odont．］Having small teeth．See dental index．－micro－dont－ism mi＇cro－tar＇ad（－fraxd），n．Elec．The millionth part of a farad，used because of its convenient size instcad of the
 mi＇cro－gal＇va－nom＇e－ter（－gal＇va－nom＇é－tẽr），n．A form of reflecting galvanometer to measure very weak currents．
mil ＇cro－ga－mete＇$\left(-\mathrm{g} \dot{a}\right.$－mêt $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n$ ．［micro－＋gamete．］Biol． The smaller，or male，of two conjugating gametes ；－dis－ tinguished from megagamete or macrogamete．
mi／cro－glos／si－a（－glos $1-\dot{a}), n$ ．［NL．See micro－；alosba．］
Med．Abnormal smallness of the tongue． midcrog－nath $1-\mathrm{a}\left(\mathrm{mi}^{\prime} \mathrm{kr} \gamma \mathrm{g}-\mathrm{n}\right.$ 㐅th $\tau$－$\left.\dot{a}\right), n$ ．
 mi＇cro－gram（mi＇kro－gram），$n$ ．［micro－＋gram．］Physics． when the gram is an inconveniently large standard．
mi／cro－gran＇Ite（－grann＇rt），n．Petrog．An igneous rock com－ posed，like granite，of crystals of quartz and alkalic feld－
epar，but on a very minute scale；commonly used to spar，but on a very minute scale；－commonly used to
designate the groundmass of certain porphyries．－mi／cro－

mi＇cro－graph（mi＇krō－gráf），$n$ ．［See micrography．］1．An
instrument for executing minute writing or engraving． 2nstrument for executing minute writing or engraving．
2．A picture of an object as seen through the microscoper
2．A picture of an object as seen through the microscope．
When it is a photograph，it is，properly，a photomicro－
graph，but the distinction is not always observed．
graph，but the distinction is not always observed．
crography．
 to micrography；minutely written．
2．Related to，or disclosed by，microseopic examination， 3．Petrog．Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only 3．Pelrog．Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only
under the microscope ；micropegmatitic．See GRaphic． mi－crog＇ra－phy（mi－krø＇＇rá－fi），$n$ ．［micro－＋－graphy．］ 1．Description of microscopic objects．

mi＇crohm（nï＇krōm；mī－krōn＇），n．［micro－$+0 h m$ ．］ Elec．A unit of resistance equal to one millionth of an ohm．
mi－crohm＇me－ter（mī－krōm＇mē－tēr），$n$ ．Elec．A sensitive mi－crohm／me－ter（mí－krōm＇mē－ter），n．Elec．A sensitive
 collectively，including members of several families as the coliectively，including members of several families，as the
term does not represent a natural group，and is used term does not represent a natural group，and is used
 usually affecting polarized light and often referable to usually affecting polarized light and often referable to
some mineral speces．Microlites generally appear in the
form of rods or needles，either singly or grouped．



2．Nin．A mineral occurring usually in very small iso－ metric crystals of yellow or brown color and resinous
luster．It is essentially calcium pyrotantalate， $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{Ta}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ H．，5．5．Sp．gr．，5．5－6．1

## 


composed of microlites．Petrog．Of or pertaining to，or
 mi／cro－log＇l－cal（－i kăl）$\}$ ogy；very minute；as，micro logic examination．－mícro－log＇cal－1y，adv．
mi－crol＇o－gy（mī－krơl＇ó－j1̆），$n$ ．［micro－+ －logy．］Atten tion to，or discussion of，petty items or differences
$\mathrm{ml}^{\prime}$ cro－ma＇ni－a（ $\left.\mathrm{mi}^{\top} \mathrm{kr} \mathbf{0}-\mathrm{ma} / \mathrm{nĭ}-\dot{a}\right), n$ ．［NL．］The delusion that certain objects，esp．parts of the patien
become small．－ml／cro－ma＇ni－ac（ -ak ），$n$ ．
become small．－mi／cro－ma＇ni－ac（－ak），n．
mi＇cro－mere（mi／krot－mer $), n .[$ micro－+ －mere．$]$ Embryol． micro－mere（mìkrō－mer＇），$n$ ．［micro－＋－mere．$]$ Embryol
One of the smaller cells or blastomeres due to the une－ qual segmentation of an egg．－mi＇cro－me＇ral（－mérăl），a M1／cro－me＇rl－a（－mér ri－d），$n$ ．［NL．See micro－；－mere． Bol．A large genus of fragrant menthaceous chiefy old
World herbs having a calyx mostly 13 －nerved，a small and scarcely exserted corolla，and four unequal anthers．$M$ ． douglasii occurs in California．
ml／cro－me－rit＇sc（－mèrítrik），a．［micro－＋Gr．$\mu$ f́pos part + －ile + －ic．$]$ Granitic，with grains so small as to be invis
 science of metallurgy which deals with the composition and structure of metals or metallic
ered by microscopic examination．
mil－crom ${ }^{\prime} \theta$－ter（mi－krðm＇è－tẽr $)$ ，$n$ ．［micro－+ －meter：cf F．micromètre．a An instrument，used with a telescope or microscope，for measuring minute distances，or the ap parent diameters of ohjects which subtend minute angles． The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass．b Short
for micromerkr caliper，etc．



## screw mete



 made by，the micrometer．－micro－met＇ri－cal－ly，adp． mi－crom＇e－try（míkrðm＇étrI），n．Art of measuring with
 $[$ micro－+ millimeter．$]$ The millionth part of a millimeter
also，sometimes，as in Biol．，a micron，or thousandth of also，sometimes，as in Biol．，a micron，or thousandth
millimeter ；－called also mi＇cro－mil．Symbol，$\mu \mu$ ．
 mineralogy．－mícro－min／er－al－og＇cal（－ăl－$\left.\delta j^{\prime} \overline{1}-\mathrm{k} \not{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{l}\right]$ ），$a$ mifcron（milkron；mik＇ron），n．［NL．，fr．Gr．$\mu$ ikpos small．］A unit of length，the thousandth part,$\mu$
limeter，or the railionth of a meter．Symbal，$\mu$
 nesia，ir．Gr．$\mu \iota \kappa \rho o s$ small $+\nu \eta \sigma o s$ an island．］Of or per－
taining to Micronesia or the Micronesians ；also，designat ing，or helonging to，the division of the Malayo－Polynesian M1／cro－ne＇sian and spoken in Micronesia
habited by a variety of peoples mostly of mixed which is in－ Polynesian，and Malaysian stocks．The types vary from the ammost Polynesian people of the Gilbert Islands to the Malayan people of the Ladrones．Usually the Micro nesians are shorter，darker，and more hairy than the Pol－
mesians，and differ in culture and usage．They speak
Malayo－Polynesian dialects．Also，Micrenesian language Ma ayo－Po
or dialect．
$\mathrm{ml}^{\prime}$ cro－nom＇e－ter（－nðm＇e－têr），$n$ ．［micro－＋chronometer．］

Intcro－nu＇clo－us（－nūklè－us），$n$ ．；L．pl．－olesi（－i）．Zoöl

to，but distinct from，the chief nucleus（macronucleus）．It is most commonly concerned in conjugation and mitosis．

 ganism

 structnre of a graphic granite（pegmatite）．－mi＇cro－pog ma－tit／ic（－tit＇ik），a．
mi／cro－per＇thite（－pur＇thit），n．Petrog．Perthite on a minute scale，common in rocks，esp．granite and gneiss．
 voice．］Physics．An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmittiag sounds，based on the principle that the $t$
tric condu together．The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing，and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors pro the current，by which the sounds are reproduced in a tele phone receiver．The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a mierophone，the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm．In the Blake transmitter the conductor
consist of a smail piece of platinum pressing against bon button；in the crosgley transmitter four carbon pencils （appropriately conneeted）are in contact with four earbon blocks；in the Ador transmitter twelve such carbon con tacts are used；while the long－distance transmitter has a
cylindrical box nearly filled with carbon granules，thus securing a great number of contacts．The last form is also increasingly used on local circuits．
ml／cro－phon＇ic（－fðn $\mathfrak{i k}$ ），$a$ ．Of or pert．to a microphone； ml／cro－phon＇Les（－Iks），$n$ ．［See Microphone．］The sci－ ence which treats of the microphone or of the means of increasing the intaph（ford
nl／cro－pho＇no－graph（－fono－graf），$n$ ．A special phono mi＇cro－pho＇to－graph（mis＇krot－fót $\bar{t}-\mathrm{graf})$ ，$n$ ．$[$ micro－+ a picture，writing，printed page，etc．

## 2．＝PHOTOMICROGBAPH，

mícro－pho－tog＇ra－phy（fototog＇rà－f1），n．The art or
science of making microphotographs．－mi／cro－photo－ science of making microphotographs．－mi cro－pho＇to－
graph＇ic（－fó＇to－graf $1 k$ ） mi＇cro－pho＇to－scope（－fót t －skōp），n．［microphotograph ＋－scope．$]$ a portable optical instrument for microphotographs，esp．minute maps．

 ness of the eyes，occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development．－mi＇croph－thal＇mic（－mIk），a． mi－cro＇pl－a（mī－krō＇pY－$\dot{\text { a }}$ ，$n$ ．［NL．See micro－；－opla．］
Med．Abnormity of vision in which objects appear smaller than they really are；micropsia；－opposed to macropia．
 A polarizing microscope ；that is，a microscope with polar izer and analyzer attached，as for use in crystallography．
mi＇cro－pore（mi＇krot－por ；201），$n$ ．Zoöl．One of the small pores in the shell of some chitons，containing a minute sense organ．Cf．megalopore．
 ritic on a minute scale，visible only uuder the microscope ous．］Zoöl．The condition of having the wings small or rudimentary and useless for flight．
mi－crop＇ter－ous（ $-\breve{u} s$ ），a．［Gr．$\mu$ iкро́ттєןos；$\mu$ cxpós small十 $\pi \tau \epsilon \rho$ óv wing．］Zoöl．Having small or rudimentary Mi－crop＇ter－us
Mi－crop＇ter－us（－ŭs），$n$ ．［NL．］Zoöl．The genus of cen－
trarchid fishes consisting of the black mi／cro－py lar（míkrot－pilar），a．Pert．to a micropyle．
 or a group r．micropyle．］1．Zoor．a A minute op of an egg，by which spermatozoa may enter．of The minute opening through which the protoplasmic contents of a 2．Bot．The a sponge escape

through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac in porogamic plants． rheometer for measuring the thow of liquids in capillary rheometer for measuring the flow of liquids in capillary
tubes．－ml／cro－rhe＇ 0 －met＇ric（ $-\mathrm{r} \bar{\sigma}^{\prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{Ik}$ ），－met＇ri cal（－rI－kăl），a．
mi＇cro－scope（mítro－skōp），n．
［Cf．F． microscope．See micro－－－scope．］1．An optical instrument，consisting of a lens，or combination of lenses，for making enlarged The simple microbcope，or minute objects．
consists merely of a microscope，
single lens or magni－ frame，uasually adjusta－ ble，and often provided
with a stand for hold ing the object to be mirror．In this form of instrument the rays of eye proceed directly
from the object itself． scope compound merero－ jective and an eyepiecs， a drawtube，accurate
focus，in the case of focus，in the case of
high－power lense s，
being attained by a special screw a ppli－ adjastment．The project－
lig microscope is con－ ing microscope is con－
structed to throw the magnified image upon a serreen in a dark room or box．It has a large Compound Microscope． 1 Eyepiece
2 Nobepiece，carying tiree Objec－
tiven， $3 ; 4$ Rack and
coninion for coarse adjuatment $; 5$ Grinduated
Head of Nerew for Fine Adjust
ment： 6 Stage； 7 Illuminating Mir－
ror ； 8 Condenser． lens for converging a ror ；$\delta$ condenser．

## 

Projecting Microscope
flyed in an outer Wall or


$\mathrm{mi}^{\prime}$ cro－spec＇tro－scops（milkrt puttrt m－cro－spec tro－scope（milkrt－spek＇trt－skōp），$n$ ．［micro－

+ spectroscope．］Physics．A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope，for observation of the spec trum of light from minute portions of any substance．
 pI ），$n$ ．The spectroscopic scrutiny of minute objects use of the microspectroscope．－mi／cro－spec＇tro－scop＇lc （－spektro－skop ik），$a$ ．
MI＇cro－spi＇ra（－spi＇r $\dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．；micro－+ L．spira a
coil．］Bacteriol．A genus of bacteria of the family Sp i coil．］Bacteriol．A genus of bacteria of the family Spi－ rillaces，having one to three polar flagella．The most im portant pathogenic species is M．comma，the cand in liquid media，some occurring in sea water
mícro－spo－ran＇gi－um（－spd－rannjy－ŭm $), n$ ．；L．pl．－aiA $(-\dot{a})$ ［NL．See micro－；SPORANGIUM．］Bot．A sporangium with milcro－spore（milkrō－spōr；201），n．［micro－＋－spore．$]$ a Bot．One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants，giving rise to the male prothallium，as the pollen grain of seed plants． $Z o \ddot{l}$ ．The smaller of two forms of spores produced by
 po－rous（mi－krós＇pot－rüs；mikro－spo rús；201）， mi／cro－spo＇ro－phyll（míkrò－spö＇rō－fill ；201），n．Bot．A plants．
mi＇cro－spo－ro＇sis（－spo－rōsts），n．［NL．；microspore + －osis．］Veter．A form of ringworm affecting foals，char－ on the neck and head，and caused by a vegetable parasite
 mi－cros＇to－mous（mi－krðs＇to－mŭs
 Gr．$\sigma$ óo $\mu$ mouth．］Med．Abnormal smallness of the mi＇cro－struc＇ture（－strưk＇t． $\mathrm{mi}^{\prime}$ cro－sty＇lous（ $\mathrm{mi}^{-1} \mathrm{kro}$－stil $1 / \mathrm{cs}$ ）
a．Bot．Short－styled specif．，having short styles and long flaments，as certai $\mathrm{ml}^{\prime}$ cro－ta－sim＇$\theta$－ter（－tá－sIn＇${ }^{\prime}$ eterr），$n$ ．Physics．A tasim ，esp．When arranged to measure minute extensions heat．Bot．Any plant requiring a mean annual tempera ture between $14^{\circ}$ and $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．for full growth．Such plants occur on the plains of the north temperate zone and in
South America between $38^{\circ}$ and $40^{\circ}$ S．Cf．MEGATHERM， South Amer
mESOTHERM．
hutter．a Knob for turning the Mirror：$b$ Serew for inclining The Mirror；m Mirror for reflecting the Sun＇s Light through
the Lenses；i Principal Condensing Lens at outer Eud of the
maller Tube；$o$ Second Condensing Lens，moved by Thumb－ maller Tube；o Second Condensing Lens，moved by Thumb－
ecrew $c$ 竍Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus
of the Lenses ；$f$ Tube containing the Objective Lens of the Lenses；$f$ Tube containing the Objective Lens，mov－
able by Thumberew $d$ ，e Screen through which the Ray
pass to form Magnifled Imase on the Screen pass to form Magnified Image on the Screen


## 2．［cap．］Astron．＝Microscopiem．

mi／cro－scop＇Ic（－skðp／ik），a． $1 .=$ microsoopical， 1.
2．Like a microscope；able to see very minute objects．
3．Like a microscope；able to see very minute objects．
Why has not man a mecroscopic eye？ 3．Very small ；visible only by the aid of a microscope． mi／cro－scop＇i－cal（－Y－kăl），a．1．Of，pert．to，or conducted with，the microscope or microscopy ；microscopic．
 $n$ One who uses the microscope．
Astron so pl－um（－sko pi－lim），$n$ ．［NL．，fr．MICROscope． mi－cros＇co－py（mi－krðs／k $\bar{\sigma}-\mathrm{pr}$ ；mi＇krō－sk $\bar{\sigma}^{\prime} \mathrm{pI}$ ）The of the microscope；investigation with the microscope． mi＇cro－selsm（mi＇krō－sis＇m；－siz＇m），n．［micro－+ Gr． $\sigma \epsilon \sigma \mu o s$ an earthquake，fr．$\sigma \in i \epsilon t \nu$ to shake．］A feeble
earth tremor not directly perceptible，but detected only by means of specially constructed apparatus．－ml／cro mi＇cro－8els＇mo－graph（－sis＇món－grà́f；－sī̀＇mb－gráf），
 microseism＋－graph．A microseismometer
 mi＇cro－sels－mom＇e－ter（－mðm＇这－tẽr），$n$ ．［microseism －meter．］A seismometer for measuring amplitudes or
periods，or both，of microseisms．－mi＇cro－seis－mom＇e periods，or（－try），$n$ ．
mi＇cro－some（mirkró－sōm），n．［micro－+2 d －some． Biol．One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplas
 jáabos rod 1 Zool．A rod－
shaped sponge spicule．
micros．$A b b r$ ．Microscopist
 gavoos lizard．］Paleon．A group of extinct stegocepha－
fians containing small balaman－
derlike forma sense，equiv．to Leposponityhi
Sonte of its members ore by
some classed as reptiles．－mi
 $\mathrm{il}^{\prime}$ cro－scle＇ rum （－skle







mi＇cro－tome（－tōm），$n$ ．［micro－＋Gr．то $\mu^{\prime}$ s cutting．］An instrument for
cutting sections， as of organic tio sues，for micro－ tion．The objects to be cut are some－ times frst frozen， but are usually loidin or paraffin， making sections
of from .01 mm ．to
 ness possible．

 or pert．to the microtome or microtomy；cutting thin slices． tome，or of preparing，with its aid，objects for microscopic study．－mi－arot＇o－mist（ $-\delta$－mǐst），$n$ ．
 ear．Zool．The typical genus of voles of the subfamily the Northern Hemisphere．See vole． mi＇cro－volt＇（mi＇gri＇t－vōlt＇），n．Elec．A millionth of a volt zooids in unicellular organisms with dimorphic zooids．$-a$ ． Of or pertaining to a microzooid．
mi＇cro－zo ${ }^{\prime}$－spore（ $-\mathrm{zo}^{\prime} \bar{\delta}-\mathrm{sp} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{r}$ ；201），$n$ ．Biol．Asmall motile spore；－dist．from the macrozoospores of the same species mícro－zyme（minkrözim），$n$ ．［micro－+ Gr．Sv $\mu \eta$ leaven． Biol．A microorganism which is supposed to act like a fer ment in causing or propagating certain infectious or con
tagious diseases；a pathogenic bacterial organism， tagious diseases；a pathogenic bacterial organism
（－rāt／ring）．See micturition T To urinate ；－etymion cally incorrect in form and sense．

| pl．［NL．See MICRO．：list mi＇cro－sper mous $(-m \check{u}$ ） ）$a$ ． Having very small seeds．Rare． M＇cro－sphe＇ra（－sféría），$n_{-}$ ［NLL．；macro－+ Gr．$\sigma \phi a \hat{c} \rho \alpha$ ．］ Bot A genus of mildew fungi， as the Lilac mildew（MF．almi）， which nttack the leaves of va rious trees and shrubs．They have perithecia containing sev－ eral asci． <br> mícro－sphere（mírkrit－sfēr），$n$ ． a Biol．The central resion of the aster surrounding the centro－ some．b Zoil．The very small primording chamber of certain mi＇cro－spher＇s－it＇ic（－sfry＇t lyt＇yk）a．Petrog Consisting ot，or characterized by，spheru－ lites of microscopic size rer cro－spo－a ange（mikrit－spt－ ranj $), n$ ．Microsporangium <br>  för：201，n．Bot．＝MicRo－ mícro－stat（miskrot－atat），$\quad n$ ． ［micro－+ Gr．iotadot to make to stand． 1 Physics．A micro－ geope attachment consisting of a atage and finder． mi＇cro－sthene（－sthēn），$n$ ．［mi－ $\underset{\text { Coöl．}}{+}+\begin{gathered}\text { Gr．} \\ \text { One of an abs abandoned }\end{gathered}$ | group of mammals（Mit－cros＇the－ nes［mi－kros＇the－nez］includ－ dentia，and Edentata．－mícro－ <br>  mi－cros＇to－ma（mI－kros＇tot－md）， n．［NL．］＝MICROSTOMIA mi＇cro－stome，$n$ ．［micro－+ －stome．I Bot．A small orifice，as the operculum in some mosses． Mi－cros＇ty－lis（mi－kros tr－lis ； <br>  pillar．Syn．of Achroanthes． mi＇cro－sty＇lo－spore，$n$ ．Bot A Bmall stylospore，as contrasted with others of the same species． $\mathrm{mi}^{\prime}$ cro－tech＇ntc， $\mathrm{mi}^{\prime} \mathrm{c}$ ro－tech－ nique＇，$n$ ．Microscopic technic． $\mathrm{mi}^{3}$ cro－tel＇e－phone，$\mu$ ．A tele－ phone with a microplione trans－ <br>  ［NI．；micro－＋Gr．日cós god．］ A divine being or personality on a small scale． <br>  Congenital abnormal smalliness of the ear． <br> M1＇cro－ti＇næ（mi＇krt－tínè），n． pl．［NL．See Microtus．］Zöl． A subtamily of murines includ－ ing the voles and lemmings． mfero－tome，v．$t$ ． ［micro mferotome，v．$t$ ．［micro－+ |
| :---: | :---: |

mic＇tu－ri＇tion（mik＇tid－rish＇ŭn），n．［L．micturire to desire to make water，desiderative verb fr．mingere，mictum，to massing of the urine，in consequence of disease ；also，in correctly，act of urinating．
mid（mild），a．；compar．wanting；superl．min＇most（mId＇－ mōst）．［AS．midd；akin to OS．middi，D．mid（in comp．）， OHG．mitti，Icel．midr，Goth．midjis，L．medius，Gr．Meठos， midst，mean intermediate，midure meniom，MERIDIAN， mizzen，moiety．）1．Denoting the middle part；being the part in the midde or midst；as，in mid ocean or mid－ocean． 2．Occupying a mid （see mid－）．

## （see mid－）． 3．Phon．

position of ormed or articulated with a somewhat elevated palate；midway be part of the tongue，in relation to the vowel sounds，as $\bar{a}$（ale）， $\bar{e}$（ell），$\overline{0}$（ $\overline{\mathrm{O} I d}$ ）．See Guide to Pron．，§ 43.
In mid gear，Mach．，in gear so that the effect of one eccentric cylinder；－said of a steam engine with valves worked by a spoon Brit，－of the hink motion．－m．spoon．Golf．See wall thicker than its own diameter and standing about mid，$n$ ．Middle．Archaic or Dial．Eng．In the night＇s wan mid I lie．H．C．Bunner： mid－A combining form of the adjective mid，used in an indenus to denote the middle or middle part of the thing named；as in mid－air，mid－channel，mid－age，midday，mid－ land，etc $\quad \mathrm{b}$ With adjectives to denote belonging to the middle part（of the thing implied by the adjective）；as mid－ Atlantic ；mid－ocean；mid－German；midfacial．© Geom． To denote a circle inscribed in a triangle（a miderircle），or relation to such a circle；as，midcenter，midradius．
mid＇－air＇，$n$ ．The region of the air midway between the
clouds and the part near the ground． clouds and the part near the ground．
M1＇das（mi＇d $\dot{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ．［L．，fr．Gr．Míd
king of Phrygia to whom，in gratitude for a kindness，Di－ king of Phrygia to whom，in gratitude for a kindness，Di－
onysus promised to grant anything he might ask．Midas onysus promised to grant anything he might ask．Midas asked that everything he touched might turn to gold，but， to take his favor back．This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus，which thereafter had goldens sandss．For favor of the former，A pollo changed Midas＇s and Apollo in
ears．These he hid under his cap，but his barber discovered them，and，to relieve himself of the secret，dug a hole into Which he whispered，＂King Midas has ass＇s ears，＂and trayed the secret by its whispers．Chaucer and Tenny－ son make it Midas＇s wife who could not keep the secret． 2．Zoöl．Syn．of Leontocrbcs．
midas fiy．Any fly of the
Midas fly．Any fy of the dipterous family Midaidse，
which contains a small number of species，mostly Ameri－ which contains a small number of species，mostly Ameri－
can，resembling the robber flies，but with clavate antennæ． Mi＇das＇s－eari（mildáelz），$n$［See Midas．］A pulmonate mollusk（ Auricuía aurismidæ）；－so called fromits resem－ blance to an ass＇s ear．
mid＇－bod＇y，$n$ ．Biol．a In plant cells，the cell plate．b
In dividing animal cells，a granular thickening of the spindle fibers at the equator of the spindle which probably represents the cell plate．
mid＇－brain＇，$n$ ．［nid，a．＋brain．］The middle segment mid＇day ${ }^{\prime}$（mind $d^{\prime} \mathbf{d a}^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［AS．middxg．See mid，a．；day．］ 1．The middle part of the day；noon．
2．Eccl．A certain canonical hour ；sex
2．Eccl．A certain canonical hour ；sext．
3．The south．Obs．
midday ${ }^{\prime}$ ，a．1．Of or pertaining to noon ；meridional．
2．Of or pertaining to the south，Obs． ［ME．midding mid＇den（mǐd＇n），$n$ ．Also midding． （ME．midding，of
Scand．origin；cf．Dan．nödding，mögdynge，dunghill； mäg dung＋dynge heap．Cf．muck．］1．A dunghill． Dial．Eng．or Archaic．
2．An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place；esp．， a kiteken midden（which see）．
mid＇dle（míd ${ }^{\prime} 1$ ），a．［ME．middel，AS．middel；akin to D． middel，OHG．mittiu，G．mittel．See mid，a．］1．Equally distant（as reckoned by numbers，space，or other particu－ lar）from the extremes either of a number of thinge or of one thing ；mean；medial；as，the middle house
2．Intermediate；intervening；mediating；rarely，inter－ mediary ；formerly，taking a middle course；as，the mid－ dle space；of middle size；a middle opinion or ground． 3．Of middle size，volume，or the like；－now used only of wool of medium－length staple．
4．Philol．a Pertaining to or designating a form or voice

 Full explanations of Abbreviations，Signs，etc．，Immedlately precede the Vocabulary．
of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action, that is, as performself $;$ - Bo called as being intermediate between active and passive. Also, designating verbal forms in other languages corresponding in morphology or use to the Greek middle voice. b [cap.] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called Old and New or
Modern; as, Middle English (see EvGLsH); Middle High Modern; as, Middle English (see Evalish); Middle High
German. Middle German is eographical, being apled German. (Middle German is geographical, being applied
only to dialects of central Germany.) c Phon. Medial. only to dialects of central Germany.) © Phon. Medial.
6. London Stock Exchange. Designating a price (often 6. London Stock Exchange. Designating a price (often
called middde price) on a security, halfway between the called middle price) on a security, halfway between the
prices which buyers offer and sellers offer to accept; a
87 midale. A middle price is not a formal quotation.
 times, the medievel period i- a term indefinitely or arague-
ly applied, as to the teriod between the fall of the Roman
Empre and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as begnning with the 6th and ending with the 1sth century.
The term Dark Ages is appiled to the whole or to the
greater part of this period, because of its intellectual ob-

 burstor, a kind of plow with an additional moldoanrd in-
stead of a landside to throw up the earth equally on both
sides
 Who have an intermediate position between the aristocracy
and the artisan class. It includes, in general, professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. -
 distance. Painting. a In a picture, that part between the
foreground and the background (or distance); the middle ground. b Running. Any distance from 880 , yards to one mille. - m. ear, Ant., the tympanum. See EAR. - m. earth. eard (see MIDDIE; ERD), itself for AS. mid Ianeurd, mid-
danqeard (se MD; YARD an inclosure). The earth, re.
garded as situated between the upper and lower regions garded as situated batween the upper and The earth, re.
or as occupying the center of the universe. Cf. MiDGADD


 fighteen provinces, or china proper, as distinguished from pire as occupying the centrer of or the earth. The Chinese em- the tis
said to have originally designated the royal domain as situated in the midst of the feudal states, or the royal and vassal states as a whole in the midst of the surrounding
barbarous states. - m. latitude, Navig. the point situnted
 Midale latitude is halif of the sum of two latitudes of the
same, or half of the difference of two latitudes of different,


 and other phenols, and naphthalene. - m. Farsage, that part
of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies: the hoch referred to in connection with the slave trade; as as,
 pont. Arch. $=$ Kisc--osr. - m. rall a Carp. The raii of a
dor above the bottom rail. b Elec. Raillinald. The cur-
rent-carrying rail, between the rails for the wheels.
 middle class school. Eng. b A school intermediate be-

 Jorsey, Pennsylvania, and Deloware, which, at the time of
the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position bethwe tormation of the Union, ocupied a middle position be-
tween the Eastern Statess or New England) and the South-

 mians of which they are brought together in the conclu.
sion. See mooke 3 b - mitimber, Sitpupilding, one of the tim-
bers. bers in the stern amidships. Now Rare. - m. tint or tone, a subdued or neutral tint or tone. - me vowel, , $t y m$, a a vowel
which lies between the stem and the final syllable of a
 men then on watch, the midwatch. - m. way. A A Alddie
course. B The middie of one's way or course. Adverbinlly, mid'dle (mid ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ) $n$. [AS middel See midir $]$ ] The mid'dle (mid ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ), $n$. [AS. middel. See MIDDLE, $a$.] 1. The
point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intermiddle position; midst; central portion; specif., the waist. Chaucer. "The middle of the land." Judg. Ix. 37.
2. Something intermediate between two extremes; a mean;
a middle course or thing. Now Rare. a middle course or thing. Now Rare.
In this, as in noiot queations of state, there is a middle. Burke.
3. An intermediary; in Obs. senses: a An intermediator.

b A thing intermediate in position. c A medium, or inter4. In technical.
4. In technical senses: a Short for: (1) Logic. Middle
term. (2) Gram. Middle voice. See mionte term ${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ Nut. Middle ground. bor Paper Making. The inferior sheet of paper, or any of several such sheets, forminy the middle or internal layer or layers of a piece of pasteboard. c A ssociation Football. A pass from either of the wings to the front of the goal. d Newspapers. An article treating discursively some topic, as in literature or ethics ;-orig. called müdalle article as being piaced between the leaders and the reviews. Eng. © Cricket. Guard covering middle ${ }_{2}$ stump. fide With butchers, etc., either of the pieces forming in $p l$. $g p l$. The balks between rows in barring off a crop. in $p$ l. g g pe The bal
middid and leg, cricket, guard covering middle and leg midade and
stumps.
mid'de
 1. To hold a middie opinion as to.
2. To find the middle of; to bisect. 4. To put in the middle.
5. Association Football. To pass or return (the ball) from middde, v. i. 1. To come in the middle.
2. A ssociation Football. To pass the ball from a wing to mid'dle-Age', a. [middle + age. Cf. mbdieval.] Of or pertaining to the Middle Ages; medieval.
mid'dle-aged
(-ajd
mid'dle-aged ${ }^{\prime}(-a j d /), a$. 1 . Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between 30 and 50 years old;
also, pertaining to, or characteristic of, middle-aged people. also, pertaining to, or
2. Middle-Age. Obs
mid'dle-class', $a$. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle class.- middleeclass schools, schools for the earth (see under midDiE) the earth. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng
mid'dle-man (-măn), n.; pl. -men (-měn). 1. Mil. A soldier at or near the middle of a file, considered a position of some slight responsibility. Obs.
2. A person who adopts or follows a middle course.
3. Anagent between two parties; a broker; a a go-between; specif. : a Any dealer between the producer and the consumer. b In Ireland, one who takes land of the proprie-
tors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions 4. In a negro minstrel troupe, the performer who occupies the middle seat. See sINsTREL, $n$., 3 .
5. Newspapers. A writer of middles. Slang or Cant, Eng. mid'dle-most ( $(\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{os} t})$ ), $a$. [Cf. mDmost ] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midnost.
mid'dler (mId'lêr), $n$. 1. An interagent; mediator. Obs. 2. In preparing flax, the workman who does the second of three operations.
3. One belonging to the middle or intermediate class, in some schools and seminaries having three classes.
mid'dle-weight' (-wat'), n. One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier
than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the midaleweight limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds.
 p. pr. ending; or fr. mid +1 st - ling ( $O x$

1. Constituting a mean ; intermediate. obs.
2. Of midale or medium rank, state, size, or quality ; about equally distant from the extremes; medium ; secof but middllng gize." mediocre ; Bair ; ordmary. Hallam. Fircumstances of
Hawthorne.
3. Obs. a Average. b Middle-aged.
4. Of or pertaining to the middle class. . Sbs.

- middding-ly, adv. -middiling-ness, $n$
mid'dling (nyd'IIng), $n$. 1. A mean; specif., a middle

2. Any of various commodities of medium or intermediate position or quality; as: a pl. Medium-length pins or
needles ; betweens. b pl. A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting; - formerly regarded as valuable only for feed, but now, after separation of the bran, used for maiking the best quality of tlour. Middlings contain a large proportion of gluten. $\mathbf{c}=$ midDLe, $n$, 4 i. ${ }^{\text {d A class of fillers' teasels. © A grade of }}$
cotton. U. f pl. Ore Dressing. The second quality of ore obtained by washing. Cf. HEAD, $n$., 19 d . mid'dy (mid'í),n.; pl.-DIrs (-Iz). A midshipman. Collog adjectively, as, mid-enrth sea, the Mediterranean. Rare. 2. The middle earth, or earth. Of. Midard. Archaic. division : as : a A brick partition wall in a allt furnace. b Paper Mfanuf. A baffe plate in a hollander, washing engine, etc. c Mining. A support for the center of a tunnel. 2. A vertical water space in a boiler fire box.
Midd'gard (mÍd'gärd), $n$. Also MId'garth
 Myth. The middle space or revion between heaven and hell, Midgard serpent. Also Midgarth, or Mith Marthr, ser-
pent. Norse Myit. A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.
midge (mij), $n$. [ME. migge, mydge, as. mycge, mycg;






akin to OS. muggia, D. mug, G. mïcke, OHG. mucca, Ieel $m \bar{y}$, Sw. mygga, mygg, Dan. myg; cf. Gr. $\mu v i a$ fly.] 1. Any
very small gnator fy, specif. one of the family Chironomidæ. The biting midges, familiarly known as punkies and no see-ums, belong to the genus Ceratopogon of that family. 2. A very small fish; chiefly in combination. See mack EREL MIDGE.
3. A diminutive person.
4. Angling. A kind of artificial fy imitating a midge.
5. A small hackney fly or carriage. Dial. Eng. . A very
midg'et (mYjet; -It; i51), $n$. [Dini, of midge.] 1. diminutive person.
6. A biting midge ; a punkie. Local, U. S. \&. Canada. mid-gut, n. Embryol. \& Zooll. The niddle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind-gut; in
invertebrates, in the strict sense, the part which is lined with endoderm ; the mesenteron.
mid'heav'en (mid
miev $v^{\prime} n$ ), $n$. . The midst, or middle part of heaven or the sky.
7. Astron. The meridian, or middle line of the heavens the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.
mid'-1/ron, $n$. Golf. A club with an iron head having medrum degree of loft or pitch. See golf,
mid 1 and (mid 1 alast $), a$. 1 . Being, or situated, in
mid land (midland), $a$. . Being, or situated, in the in2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the English Midlands.
8. Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

And on the madland sea the French had awed Dryden, mid'land, $n$. The interior or central region of a country Ensually in pl.; specif. [cap.], the central counties of Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, War
 Lenc. 1 S midme
a. Cf. Foremost.] I. In the exact middle; middlemost 2. Partitively, being the middle, or midst, of.
mid'night' (-nit) $)$, $n$. [AS. midniht.] 1. The mfddle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.
2. Deep darkess of, peom, or a period of it.
mid'nlght', $a$. Of, pertaining to, occurring at, like, or suggestive of, midnight ; being in, or characteristic of, the
middle of the night ; as, midng $h t$ studies ; midnight gloom middLe of the might; ;as, midnight studies; midnight gloom midnight appointments, . S. Politics, appointments made
during the last hours of an aninistration; applied
specif. to such made by President John Adams. - misun, specif. to such made by President John Adams.- m. sum
the sun shining at midnight in the aretic or antarctic sum

mid'pa'rent (mYd'par'ınt), $n$. A hypothetical single paren cording to cording to certain rules, between those of the father and
of the mother. In recent uses of the term both latent and
visible characters of both parents

 An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them Hebrew Scriptural exegesis, esp. [cap.] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, largely based upon tradition, and of two types represented by the Hala-
cba and the Hargada. When Midrash is used without cba and the Haggada. When Midrach is used without
specification the haggadic exegesis is commonly meant.
Mid-rash'lo (mYd-r $\mathrm{ranh}^{2} \mathrm{~m}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or resem-
$\operatorname{mid}^{\prime} \mathbf{r l b}^{\prime}($ mYdrrb $), n$. Bot. The central vein of a lea blade, being a continuation of the main vascular bundle through the petiole.
mId'rift $(-\mathrm{r} f)$ )
bowels, womb; akin to OFries. midref midriff + hrif belly, OHG. href body, L. corpus body, and perh. to Ir cruth figure, W. pryd aspect, beauty. See corpse.] 1. The
diaphragm (of the body). ${ }_{2}$ diaphragm (of the body).
mid'ship', a. Naut. Of, pert. to. or in, the middle of a ship midghip beam, the beam in the deck in the midship section,
or ceand fat. $m$ mend, the frame in a vessel at the dead flat. -m . frame, the fraine at the greatest breadth in a ves-
sel. m . spoke the spoke of a steering wheel which is up
when whes tie rudder is amidships. It is usualy ornamented Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in old-time deep-waisted ships of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages,
reports etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and reports, etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle, and render other services as re-
quired. b In the British navy, a subordinate officer, usuquired. b In the British navy, a subordinate officer, usu ally a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his professional grade of sublieutenant (after serving five years, passing an examination, and attaining the age of nineteen). Midship in rank to the warrant officers. © In the United States navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer composed of the students of the Naval Academy and those former students there who are doing duty elsewhere, usually afloat, preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign. At the Naval Acaderny they have no prerogatives as officers, but on completing the course there or at sea they outrank all officers not commissioned, being officers in a qualified
sense. Fron 1882 to 1902 the title was naval cadet. Prior to 1882 it was for a time cadet midshlpman or onglneer, and earlio again midshipman. Until the Naval Academy was founded







2. Any American toaddsh of the genus Porichthys, esp. $P$. nolatus of the Pacific coast from Lower California to Puget oound, so called from the rows of phosphorescent organs mid'shipg' (mId'shIps'), adv. [For amidships.] Naut. In mid'ships', n. pl. Naut. The timbers at the the middle part of a broadest part mast (mIdst), $n$. [From muildest, in the middest, in muddes, where -s is adverbial (orig. forming a genitive) or still older a midde, a midden, on midden; perh. partly due to a superl., middest, of mid (Oxf. E. D.). Bee mio; cf. AMIDsT.] 1. The interior or central part or place ; the middle. Now Rare, exc. as governed by in, into, from, out of, etc.; as, in the midst of the forest.
of him. when the devil had thrown him in the midst, he carme out of him. is nothing $\ldots$ in the midst [o
not have been placed in the begtnning.
not have been placed in the beginning.
The play] which might
Dryden.呵 Tidst of construction in our (your, their) midst for in the its propriety has been much disputed.
its propriety has been much disputed.
They aqw him in their midgt like an avenging Marius. Froude.
The eudurigg light that broke out in their midst. J. Martineau. The euduring light that broke out in their midst. J. Martinecu.
2. Hence, fig. : a The position or condition of being sur2. Hence, fig.: a The position or condition of being sur-
rounded or beset; the press; the burden ; as, in the midst rounded or beset; the press; the burden; as,
of duties or affairs. $b$ Surrounding ; Betting.

3. A menn a midide coursem a medium obs. Scolt sfinit feco carra.
midst, prep. In the midst of ; amidst; $\rightarrow$ often written hetic form of amidst.
There Imet my own love
,Midst the rolden corn.
mld'stream' (mid'strēm'; mǐd'strēm'), $n$. The middle of the stream, lit. or fig.
mid'sum'mar (mid'sǔm/ẽr; mId'sum'ẽr), $n$. [AS. midsumor.] The middle of summer; the period about the
summer solstice. mummer solstice
mid'watch' (mid'worch$), ~ n . ~ N a u t . ~ T h e ~ w a t e h ~ f r o m ~ m i d-~$ night till $4 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. ; also, the watch then on duty
mid'way' $(-\mathrm{wa})$, $n$. [AS. midweg.] 1. The m
madway $\left(-\mathbf{w a}^{\prime}\right), n$. [AS. midweg.] 1. The middle of the Way or distance ; a middle way or course. Obs. or R.
2. At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities of all sorts, fantastic amusements, scenes from foreign life, or the like; -orig. [cap.], short for
MIdway Pladanance, the offlcial name of the space so used at Midway Pladance, the offlicial name of the space so used
the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 . the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 .
mid ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{w a y}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{ml}^{\prime} \mathrm{w}^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} ;\right.$ m $\left.\mathrm{Id}^{\prime} \mathrm{wa}^{\prime}\right)$, a. 1. In, or occupying, the middle of the way or distance; as, the midway air.
2. Medium ; moderate. Obs. 2. Medium ; moderate
3. Mediating. Rare.
 mid way' mid way or distance; halfway.
2. Moderately. Obs.
mid/weelr $\left(-\right.$ wër $\left.^{\prime}\right), n$. The middle of the week; among mid' weel ${ }^{\prime}\left(-w \ddot{a} \mathbf{k}^{\prime}\right), n$. The middle of the Friends [cap.], the day Wednesday.
mid'trife' (-wif'), n.; pl. -WIVEs (-wivz'). [ME. midwif, fr. AS. mid with (akin to Gr. $\mu \in \tau a ́)+w \bar{q}$ woman, wife. Prop., a woman who attends a woman in childbirth. See meTA-; WIFs.] 1. A woman who assists other women in childbirth; an accoucheuse.
2. Obs. a A man midwife.
2. Obs. a A man midwife. b An effeminate man.
 iNG (-wif/ing), wiv'ing (-wiv/Ing). To assist (a
offspring) in child birth. Aleo fig. Obs, or $R$. offspring) in childbirth. Also fig. Obs, or $R$.
mid ${ }^{\prime}$ wife', $v . i$. To perform the offle of midwife mid' wiff'ry (-wif/ry; -wIf-rI; 277), $n$. Art, practice, act, or fact of assisting at childbirth; obstetrics.
midd'win'ter (myd
mid'win'ter (mY̌' ${ }^{\prime}$ win'terr; myd'win'-), $n$. [AS. midwinter.] The middle of winter; specif., the winter solstice; -formerly, Hist., esp. in Mddwinter Day.-mid'win'try, a. mion (mēn), $n$. [Prob. shortened fr. demean, n.; influ-
enced by F. mine, which is of uncertain origin. Oxf. E. D.] Air ; manner; demeanor; carriage; bearing; as, a man of haughty mien; also, formerly, aspect ; app
Vice is a mongter of so frightful men,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen.

Yice is a mongt,
As, to be hated,
DEPORTMENT.
Syn. - See derortment. Pope to make (a) mien, to pretend; to make a feint. A Galli-
cism [" faire mine "]. Foreigners who came into a country . . . and made mien to
F. B. Gummere.
Btay.

 $n$ A sailor s perversion of Mm-
shipmaN. Adopted by humor
ous writers as suggesting mite.
n.)
Oxf.
m. $D$


miff (mlf), $n$. [Perh. orig. an interj. of displeasure ; cf. $G$. muff sullenness, sulkiness, mujjen to be suiky, mudfig sul len, pouting.] A petty quarrel; a tiff. Colloq. or Dial. of a plant, to wither. Colloq. or Dial.
miff'y (mĭf 1 ), a.; M1FF'I-ER (-I-ẽr); miFR'I-EST. Inclined to take offense; easily offended; touchy ; of plants, liable to wither. Colloq. or Dial, - mift'1-ness (-I-nexs), $n$. might (mit), n. AS. meaht, miht, from the root of magan Icel mättr, Goth mahts. Seo may $v$, 1 Power, machl (to do something) ; force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; energy or intensity of purpose, feeling or action; means or resources to effect an object; strength force; power; ability; capacity; efficacy; virtue. Now
Chiefly Poetic, except in the phrase with all one's might, Chiefl Poetic, except in the phrase with
or, often, with all one's might and main.

But wanting rest, will aloo want of might? Spenser
2. Great power; mightiness, as of God, a person, a country 3. Superior strength or power, or the exercise of it, a doctrine that might makes right.
4. Obs. Translating Lat. virtus: a A moral virtue. I pl. An order of angels. See virtue.
might and main, full strength or vigor. Rare, except in with might and main or with all one's might and main, with With maght and main they chased the murd might'1-ly (mit'1-lĭ), adv. [AS. mihtiglāce.] 1. In mighty manner ; earnestly; vigorously; powerfully. mighty manner; earnestly; vigorou.
2. To a great degree ; very much.
might/-ness, $n$. 1. Quality or state of being mighty; possession of might; power; greatness; high dignity. 2. Highness ; excellency ;-with a possessive pronoun [usually cap.], a title of dignity ; as, their High Mightinesses (applied esp., formerly, to the members of the States-
General of the Netherlands).
 meahtig, milng; akin to G. machtig, Goth. mahteigs. See
mrart, n.] 1. Possessing might ; having great power or authority; powerful; potent ; efficacious;- now in:plying a very high or transcendent degree of power.
Wise in heart, and mighty in strength.
2. Accomplished or characterized by might ; of or showing great power; hence, extraordinary ; wonderful. "Mar lowe's mighty line." B. Jonson 3. Denoting an extraordinary degree or quality in respect
of size, amount, character, importance, results, etc. strong; great. Now Chiefly Colloq. "A mighty famine." Luke xv. 14. " Giants of mighy bone." Milton.
might'y, adu. In a great degree; very; extremely.
Chiefy Colloq. \& Often Ironical. "He was mighty method-
Chiefy, Colloq. \& Often Ironical. "He was mighty method
Jeal."
"They



 mi'grant (mígränt), a. [L. See migrate.] Migrating.

migrans, p. pr. of migrare

mi'grant (mígrant), $n$. One that migrates; a migratory bird, other animal, or person.
ml'grate (mi'grāt), tvery i. ; migrant in my fellow. Bliss Carman. ing (-grāt-Ing). LL. migratus, p. p. of migrare to migrate transfer. 1. To go from one place to another; esp. to move from one country, region, or place of abode or
sojourn to another, with a view to residence; to change sojourn to another, with a view to residence; to chang one's place of residence ; to 1 nove; as, the Moors who
grated from Africa into Spain; to migrate to the West. grated rom Africa into Spain; to migrate to the West.
2. To pass periodically from one region or climate to a other for feeding or breeding, as various birds and animals.
 gration. 1 1. Act of migrating; also, collectively, the individuals taking part in a migratory movement, or those
migrating during a given period. The majority of birds migrating during a given period. The majority of birds
of the north temperate and aretic regions perform regular of the north temperate and arctic regions perform regular
migrations, which are dependent on food supply more than migrations, which are dependent on rood supply more
on temperature, moving north in the spring and suth in
the fall. At such times they move in flockg, most species chiefly at nigit, sometimes flying from one to two miles high. Migrations of mammals occur in a fow Arctic species (as reindeer and lemmings, which make irregular
movements determined by food supply). Certain bats,
various fishes notably the anadromous forms, and some movements determined by food supply). Certain bats, insects, also perform migrations.
2. Chem. a A shitting of an atom or atoms from one part of the molecule to another. Cf. rearrangement. D A general movement or drift of ions toward one or the
other electrode under the influence of electromotive force. The speed of migration of ions of a particular kind is independent of the other ions present. That of the hydrogen ion is greatest.
$\mathbf{m i}^{\prime} \mathbf{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{ra}$-to-ry (mígrá-tot-ry), a. 1. Making a migration or migrations ; moving habitually or occasionally from one region or climate to another ; disposed to nigration.
2. Roving ; wandering; nomad; as, migratory habits.
3. Of or pertaining to migration.
migratory cell, Anat., a leucocyte, or amoboid cell. - m. mid'rab (me ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{r} \dot{a} \dot{b}$ ), $n$. [Ar. mi $h r \bar{a} \bar{b}$.] A niche or chambe in a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca and usually containing a copy of the Koran; sometimes, a slab only used to indicate the direction. Cf. KBELAH.
mil-kado (mI-kädo ), $n$. [Jap. mi, a term of honor or re spect + kado door.] The popular title of the Emperor (Emperor being his official English title) of Japan ; - now little used by the Japanese except in poetry, but the com moll (mil), $n$. [L mille thou
mil (myl), $n$. [L. mille thousand.] A unit used in meas uring the diameter of wires, being $1 \frac{1}{0} \sigma{ }^{\circ}$ inch.
mil-la'dy (mI-lă'dI), $n$. [F., fr. English.] Lit., my lady ;
mi-a،ay (ml-ládr), $n$. [F., fr. English.] Lit., my lady
 or pert. to Milan in Italy, its inhabitants, etc. -n. sing. d pl. A native or inhabitant of Milan; people of Milan.
Milanese Liturgy. See Lituror, 1, IV. (3).

scroll pattern. 140) [ME milche. akin to G melk, Icel. milkr, mjolk, a. to E. milk ; AS to G. melh, giving milk. See milk.] Giving milk; -- now applied only to domestic animals. Formerly also used fig., as of weeping eyes. "Milch camels." Gen. xxxil. 15. "Milch kine." Shak.- milch cow. A cow giving, or in, milk, o
 akin to OS. mildi, D. \& G. mild, OHG. milti, Icel. mildr цалөaкós soft.] 1. Gentle ; pleasant ; kind ; gracious considerate ; soft ; bland ; clement; hence, moderate in degree or quality; temperate; - the opposite of harsh, rough, severe, irritating, violent, fierce, wild, disogreeable, etc. ;-applied to persons and things; as, a mild disposition; a mild eye; a mild air; a mild drug; a mild insanity. 2. Specif., Metal., soft and malleable; as, mild steel (steel low in carbon).
Syn.- Calm, tranquil, soothing, placid, meek, kind, ten-
der, indulgent, mollifying, lenitive, assuasive. See akNTLE. mild n'e or beer, ale or beer not strongly flavored with hops;

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| indic. \& ist \& 3d pers. sing. pret. |  |
| miht, mihte. | mil. Mill. Ref. Sp. [unit).] |
| $\mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{min}\left(\mathrm{mrj}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{mrn}\right)$. Bib | mill Var. of mili (the money |
| 'je(mé'hà), $n$. An Indian of | mil. Abbr. Military ; militis. |
| somewhat rude tribe of Oaxa- |  |
| Mexico. | mil ${ }^{\text {age ( }}$ millaj ${ }^{\text {d }}$. Var. |
|  | AGE. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
|  |  |
| mikdo's office, reign,or rank. | mil-am'me'ter (myl-a m'mé. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A mikadosofice, reign,orrank. } \\ & \text { mikado type. Se Locomo- } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\\| \mathrm{ml}$ 'lan ( $\mathrm{me}^{\prime} \mathrm{län}$ ), $n$. or $\mathrm{ml} \mathrm{l}^{\prime} \mathrm{lan}$ |
| mikado yellow. Direct yellow. | d'or' ${ }^{\text {(dôr }}$ ). Milan, name of |
|  | king of Servia + F. dor of |
| , after J C. Mikan, Bohe- |  |
| mian botanist.] Bot. Syn. of | milan, $n$. [F] $\boldsymbol{A}$ kite. Obs. |
|  | Miran de-creé (mylan ; my- |
|  | lañ'). See Continental sys- |
| n name.] The formatio |  |
| a permanent opening in the lo |  |
| er part of the m |  |
| nt impregnation. It 18 prac- |  |
| ticed by Australian aborigines. | mi'lar-ite (mélär-it : mY'àr-), |
|  | - |
| d | land.] Min. A silicate of potas- |
| ke, $n$. Prob., friend Obs. | sium, caicjum, and aluminium, |
| mike, $n$. A loafing ; esp in to | in colorlesa or pale green glasy |
| mike, to loal.-1.i. |  |
| + MCXLE |  |
| gikel. + MICXLE. |  |
| mik'er (mykrer). ${ }^{\text {marar }}$. of | milce, $n$. [AS. milts, milds. See |
| movealer | Mın, a.] Mercy - v.t. |
| mik'it. Obs. or Scot, var, of | miltrian, midszan. 1 , To treat |
| me-k |  |
| CHINESE LANOUAGES |  |
|  | m |
| loth (mYk $\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{fth}$; -10th). |  |
|  |  |
| Mik-nétiah (myk-né'yá; - MI '- | 2. Milky, |
| a). Bib. | fore or after spa |

-opposed to bittor ale or beer.- milld chlords of mercary,
 Ing (d'n-Ing). Tomake or become mild or milder, Lowell.
mildew (mildu $), n$. [AS. meledéaw, mildéaw; akin to milddew (mild $\overline{1} \bar{u}), n$. [AS. meledeaw, mildeaw; akin to
OHG. militou, G. mehlthau, mehltau; prob. orig. meaning, honeydew ; cf. Goth. milip honey. See mhllifluous DEW.] 1. = goNEYDEW, 1 a. Obs.
Perisporiales, esp. of the family Erysiphaceæ; also, the whitish down or pathological discoloration which also, the duce on living plants or other organic substances. b Any of many fungi of other orders producing similar effects. ee hop midew, powdery mildew, grape mildew, etc 3. Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on manufactured clearly distinguished from mold. Setc.; in this sense not mill'dew (mY/'dū), v. t. \& i. ; MIL'DEWED ( $(\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{d})$
ing. To affect, or be affected, with
milldew-y (-I), $a$. . mildews the white wheat. $\quad$ Shected with mildew; like, or of the
mille (mil), $n$. [AS. mīl, fr. L. millia, milia, pl. of mille a thousand, i. e., millia passuum a thousand paces. Cf. giLL the tenth of a cent, minlion.] A measure of distance into genaral use, with varying value, among Weatern na tions. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English Fards (1,482 meters). The English statute mile, used in Great Britain, the Unithe States, etc., is equal to 320 rods
or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,649.3 meters). The old or poles,, 760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1, 649.3 meters). The old
Sootch mile is i.127, the Irish 1.273 , statute miles. On the
Continent mof cially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about cially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about
1,100 yards to over 12,000 yards. The geographical, or nautical, mile is the length of a minute, or zhao of a great circle several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6 ono feet ( $1,853.2$ meters), Coast Survey is $6,060.20$ feet ( 1,853248 meters) ; of France,
mile of line, Railroad statistics, a unit of distance, as distinct from mile of track, which is a unit of construction. In a four-track road having an amount of siding and branch-
road track equal to another track the length of its line,
millo'age (mil'ti)

## penses at a certain rate per mile.

. Aggregate length or distance in miles; as: a The etc. b The total miles traveled in a day or other given
time; rate of travel in miles. of a road; biso, loosely, a book of mileage tickets.
mile ohm. Elec. The weight of a piece of wire one mile long that will have an electrical resistance of one ohm.
For oft copper the mile ohm at 610 . is 899 Ibs ; hard copper, 880 mile'post' (-pōst/) A post set up to indicate the space of a mile from a similar post or the distance in miles from
 dý $\sigma 0 s$.$] Of or pert. to Miletus (an ancient city of Asia$
Minor) or its inhabitants. - ELIesian tales, a class of short, indecent tales current in the 1st century B.c.
mi-le'slan, $a$. In Irish legend, descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 в. c. ; of or pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Trish.
Mi-le'sian, $n$. In Irish legend, one of the race of mortals from Spain who overthrew the Tuatha De Danann and became masters of Ireland and ancestors of the Irish; hence,
an Irishman.
mille'stone ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{mil}^{\prime} \mathrm{sta}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime}\right), n$. A stone serving as a milepost. mil'foll (myl'foil), $n$. [OF. milfoil, L. millefolium; mille
thousand + folium leaf: cf. F. mille-feuille. See mLe ; forl a leaf. The yarrow. pressing resistance, having a length of one foot and a cross
 Med. An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands char-
ecterized by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary estces Iesembing a millet seed in form or size; miliary
fever. It attended with burning and itching of the skin,
and is generally associated with excessive perspiration.
 milium millet.] 1. Resembling, or of the size of, millet seeds; as, a miliary tubercle.
2. Med. Accompanied with, or marked by, an eruption or
formation of spots or vesicles resembling millet seeds ; as, formation of spots or vesicles resen.
a miliary sclerosis or tuberculosis.
3. Zoül. Small and numerous ; as,
miliary tubercles.

liet place. See DEMI-; Lira.] Medium; environment.
 milium millet; from its resemblance to millet seed.] Zöll. A genus of Foraminifera having an imperforate, calcareous, They laneve existed since the Triassic, and from
obarir great abundance have contributed extensively to the their great abundance have contributed extensively to the

 mill-o-lite (mil'1-ढ̄-1it), $n$. Paleon. A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus Muiola. - a. Miliolitic. mil/i-o-lit'lc (-IIt'Ik), a. Paleon. \& Geols Of or pertain ming to the genus Minta ; containing miliolite mil'1-tan-cy (mYl'1-tăn-sI), $n$. [See MILITANT.] 1. State 2. Military spirit or system
2. Mill-tant $\quad$ H. Spencer to be a soldier : cf. F. militant. See militate.] 1. Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a The church must become militant in its popular and secular
2. Military ; - said of an ensign. Obs.
mily, rarely, a soldier.
m11'1-ta-rism (mílri-tab-rǐz'm), $n$. [Ct. F. mililarisme.]

1. A military state or condition. disposition to provide for the strength and sifety of a uatiou or government by maintaining strong military forces.
2. The spirit and temper which exalts the military virtues and ideals and minimizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it; - often used derogatorily of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.
mil'i-ta-rist (-rist), $n$. 1. An expert in military matters. 2. One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism

To bring into a condition of militarism ; to imbue with mili-
 milN-ta-ry (-ry), $a_{1}$ militaris militarius, fr., miles militis, soldier:cf. F . militaire.] 1 . Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war ; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies ; as, a mililary parade ; miliary discipline, bravery, music, renown, men.
2. Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed orce; - opposed to civil; as, a military election; a mili ary expedition; a military government.
myn.- Nee martial. United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and 20 in France.-M.and Naval Knights of Windsor. SeePoor KNuGhTs or Windsor. - m. architecture, artand practice of designing
structures for the use of troops or works demanded by the operations of troops such as fortifications, bridges barracks, etc. - m. attache, an army officer detailed on
duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. He is supposed to study in all open
ways the military conditions and progress in the art of $n_{a r}$ of the country to which he is sent and to report the same to the war department of his country. - mo. cheat,
the funds of an arniy; also the funds of a state availa, ble for military purposes. Rhetorzcal. - m . commision, power to try offenses against military law not cognizable
by court-martial. Its proceedings may be reviewed in the same manner as those of courts-martial. - m. drum, the snare drum. Rare. - m. engineer, one who executes engin-
eering works of a military nature. - m. oxecution, the ravaging of territory of an enemy because it has refused
to pay a contribution. Hist. - $m$. fever, Med., typhoid or typhus fever. - $m$. hospital, a hospital for the care and
treatment of the sick and wounded ordinate to military authority in all that relates to police and interior discipline. Military hospitals are designated
 ganization for which they are specially provided, as regi-
mental, briaade, etc. -m. Iaw, a brach of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained by the legisla-
tive, for the government of the military force (in both army and navy) of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts-martial or courts of inquiry. - m. march
Music. See 5 th MARCH, 5 b. - m. mast, Nav., a mast of steel carrying one or more military tops, and frequently having
a ladder inside. - m. necessity, Law, the necessity which in war attends military operations and is held suffeient to justify the damaging or destruction of rights conceded wanton destruction, or perfidy.
Military, necessity. .. consiats in the urgency of those meas-
ures which are indispensable for securing the end of the war, ares which are indiapensable for securing the end of the war,
and which are lawful according to the modern law and usges -m. order. a A command proceeding from a military bond of certain peculiar rules; esp, such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership in which confers some
distinction.-m. police. a Mil. An organized body of troops, part of an army or command, which exercises the
functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. It also arrests stragglers, takes charge of prisoners, etc. In the United States army its functions are performed by the provost guard. b Police organized on the French gendarmes, the Philippines Constabulary, etc.
-m quastor. See qu\#stor. - m. -m. quastor. See quesstor. - ming salvage, , wav, such a resroscuer a right to demand a reward in the prize court.
in. schotische. m. schottische. = BaRN DANCE, 1. - m. service, Feudalism
service in arms rendered by a tenant holding by military
tenure tenure. - m. tenure, filital of performing military service. Cf. KNIGHT sERVIOE -m. testament or will, a nuncupative will made under the privilege accorded to soldiers in actual service. - m. top
Nau, \& platform protected by light armor on the mast of a war vessel, for mounting small machine guns and affordfor operating searchlights, etc. In modern naval warfare

mil'l-ta-ry (mIl'Y-ta-rI), n. [Cf. F. milidaire.] Soldiery;
 tat'ing (-tat/ing). [L. militare, milutatum, to be a soldier, fr. miles, militis, soldier.] 1. To serve as a soldier; to engage in warfare; to make war; to fight; contend;
usually followed by against or with, and said of persons. usually followed by against or with, and said of persons.
These are great questions, where great names militate against These gre great questions, where great names militate againg
each other. The invisible powers of heaven seemed to mulitate on the side 2. Of things, to have weight or effect ; to make (for or against) ; to tell; - used esp. with against ; as, the fact
or evidence militate against this opinion.
3. a To conflict or be inconsistent (with). Obs. b To fight out; as, to militate a question. Obs. miles, militis, soldier.] 1. Military service ; worfarery, fr 2. A body of troops; soldiers collectively; soldiery. Obs 3. A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. In Great Britain, the term ceased to be used in 1907, when the mili tia was created into a special reserve. In the armie
of European and other powers, the territorial reserves of European and other powers, the territorial reserves
such as the Landsturm, Landwehr, territorial army, etc., correspond to militia. See Army organization.
4. In the United States, by act of Congress (32 Stat. 755 4. In the United States, by act of Congreas (32 Stat. 755 ; 1903), all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intent forty-five, subject to few exemptions. It is divided into two classes, the bodies
of organized militia of the individual States, Territories, and of organized ganized militia is now generally called the National Guard (see under national).
mi-L'tia-man (-măn), n.; pl. -MEs (-měn). One who belongs to an organized militia.
 2. [cap.] Bot. A small and widely distributed genus of grasses, having flat leaves, large compound panicles, 1 grasses, having frat leaves, large compound panicles, They are called millet gresses, from resemblance to true millet.
3. Med. Amall whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin milk (milk), n. [AS. meoluc, meoloc, meolc, milc; akin to OFries. meloh, D. melk, G. milch, OHG. miluh, Icel. mjolk bw. mjolk, Dan. melk, Goth. miluks, OIr. melg, much
 1. A white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishnent of their young, consiating of minute globules of fat suspended in a sugar chiefly of casein and other proteid matters, mill and for some days thereafter is called colostrum. it is yel lower and richer in solids than ordinary milk, and is constituents of millif naturally vary in amount with differ ent animals and different individuals. The average comrelated products has been given as follows

| Produet. | Water. | Protein. | Fat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Carbo- } \\ & \text { hy- } \\ & \text { drates. } \end{aligned}$ | Ash. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fuel } \\ \text { value } \\ \text { per } b . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whole milk | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per ct. } \\ 88.0 \\ \\ \hline 10.0\end{array}$ | Per ct. | Perct. | Perct. 5.0 | Per ct. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Calo- } \\ \text { ries. } \\ 310 \end{gathered}$ |
| Skim milk.. | \%1.5 | 3.4 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 5.1 | 7 | 168 |
| Buttermilk. | 91.0 | 3.0 | . 5 | 4.8 | . 7 | 160 |
| Condensed mikk.. | 26.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 54.1 | 1.9 | 1,430 |
| Cream. | 74.0 | 2.5 1.0 | 18.5 <br> .3 | 4.5 5.0 | . 5 |  |

The specific gravity of ordinary cow's milk varies from fat globules as compared with the solution, or milk plasme the product called cream, rich in fat, separates by slow rising or is separated centrifugally. Milk is capable of undergoing various fermentations, such as lactic (ordinary souring of
milk) and alcoholic (preparation of koumiss, kefir, Standard malk is milp containing not less than twelve per cent
of total solids and not less than eight and one half per cent o folids not fat, nor less than three and one quarter per cen of mik fat resembling milk in appar, N. Dept. of Agric a plant, the juice of the coconut, the contents of an unripe kernel of grain, the ripe, undischarged spat of an oyster or an emulsion made by bruising seeds.
milk of almonds. ALMOND MILK. - m. of Hme, a watery phur, a finely divided form of sulphur, nearly white in color, such as is produced by
tions of metallic polysulphides.
milk (mylk), v. t.; mileed (milkt); milk'ing. [AS. mil cian, meoleion. See mile, n.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth; to withdraw the milk of, as hy a mechanical device. "Milk ing the kine.'

I have given suck, and know
How tender 't is to love the babe that millks me. Shak 2. To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as mills; as, to milk wholegome milk from healthy cows. 3. To make (milk) How ; also, to suckie. Obs. 4. To draw anything from'as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to "bleed;" to exploit. They (the lawyers milk en unfortunate estate as repularly as
London Spectator.


Forelgu Word - © Obsolete Varlant of + combined with
equals.
5. Horse Racing. To bet against (a horse belonging to 6. To steal the message from; to "t cant," $E n g$.
6. To steal the message from; to "tap;" to intercept 2., to milk a telegraph wire or a telegram. Cant. To draw (out); to elicit; to drain, as something away. To draw out the sap, poison, venom, etc., from. that practiced in milking an animal ; specif., Collog., to shuffle (cards) by successively taking at the same time a card from the top and one from the bottom of the deck.
10. Elec. To cause (a storage battery) to milk.
milk (mylk), v. i. 1. To draw or to yield milk.
2. Elec. To give off small gas bubbles during the final part of the charging operation; - said of a storage battery. 2. The color of such milk; bluish white ; also, a cloth of
this color. Ots. 3. [often hyphened.] Weak, silly, or wishy-washy talk,
gentiment, or the like. sentiment, or the like. Weak; insipid; flat; wishy-washy.
millk-and-wa'ter, $a$. Wcalare
mille crust. Med. Vesiculareczema occurring on the face mill' -and-wa'ter, $a$. Wcak; insipid; flat; wishy-washy,
milk crust. Med. Vesicular eczema occurring on the face
and scalp of nursing infants. milk sure. Med. Treatment of disease by the exclusive muse ourilik as food, used esp. in forms of indigestion.
use of mill ayst. Med. A cystic tumor containing milk, caused milk ayst. Med. A cystic tumor containing milk, caused
by obstruction to the flow of milk in the mammary ducts.
milic dentition. The set of deciduous teeth of a mammal. 8ee troote.
milk'er (milkẽr), n. 1. One that milks, in any sense; also, a mechanical apparatus for milking cows.
2. One that gives milk or a fluid likened to
cow or other animal, or, rarely, a tree. mill fever. a Med. A fever, usually transitory, attend-
ing frst lactation. ing first lactation. b Veter. = crerbeal ankmia.
mill'figh (milk fish $), n$ a large, silvery, toothless fish
(Chanos chanos) allied to the herrings,

milk fungus. Any mustroon fungus of the genus Lacmilk hedgo. An African cactuslike shrub (Euphorbia
tirucalli) the milky juice of which is used locally as a tirucalli) the milky juice of which is used locally as a
remedy for syphilis. It is much cultivated as a hedge plant in Africa and India.
mith III. Veter. A form of indigestion in lambs occurring
when, at weaning, they begin to take solid food. when at weaning, they begin to take solid food,
milk leg. a Med. A painful general swelling of the leg,
usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation sioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimess of
pus in the cellular tissue; phlegmasia dolens. $\mathbf{b}$ Veter. A
chronic general swelling of the leg of a horse, which folpus in the cellular tissue; phlegmasia dolens. b eeter. A
chronie general swelling of the leg of a horse, which fol-
lows an attack of lymphangitis. See LYMPHANOITIS. lows an attack of lymphangitis. See Lymphangitis.
mill ${ }^{\prime}$-liv'ered, $a$, White-livered; timorous. or is employed in a dairy.
or is employed in a dairy.
2. Any of various plants, as the cuckoo-flower, the bird'sfoot trefoil, the oxlip, bindweed, etc.; ; also, a variety of
the common holly with white-spotted leaves. Dial. Eng. the common holly with white-spotted leaves. Dial. Eng.
mille'man (-măn), n.; pl. miLEmEN (-mén). 1. A man who sells milk or delivers it to customers.
2. A man who milks cows. Rare.
mille molar. One of the decidul
milk molar. One of the deciduous molar teeth of mam-
mals which are shed and replaced by the premolars.
milly parsloy. An apiaceous plant (Peucedanum palustre) mals which are shed and replaced by the premolars.
milk parsley. An apiaceousplant (Peucedanum palustre)
of Europe and Asia, having an acrid milky juice. milk pea. Any plant of the genus Gialaciig. milk punch. A punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, etc. milk sickness. Veter. A peculiar malignant disease, ocing certain kinds of farm stock (esp. cows), and persons using the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its
chief symptoms in man are uncontrollable vomiting, oborigin in cattle has been variously ascribed to the presence or certain plants in their food, and to polluted water. milk snake. A common harmless snake (Osceola doliata triangula) of a grayish color with three series of brown,
rounded, black-bordered blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot. It occurs from Virginia to Iowa and
northward, and is popularly supposed to frequent milk northward, and is popularly supposed to frequent milk
houses for the purpose of drinking milk, though it is
probably after the mice infesting such places. It reaches probably after the mice infesting such places. It reaches
a length of about three feet.
milk'son' minlk' $^{\prime} \mathrm{s}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. A piece of bread sopped in milk; $p$., fig., soft speeches. obs. \& $R$.
2. An infant still on a mill diet. Obs. $R$.
2. An infant still on a mill diet. Obs. \& $R$.
3. An effeminate or unmanly man; a mollycoddle. Shak. To wed a milkson or a coward ape. Chaucer.
milk thistle. a A southern European thistle (Mariana
mariana) with prickly white-blotched nearly glabrous maviana and large heads of purple flowers. It is sometimes leaves and large heads of purple flowers. It is sometimes
cultivated, and is naturalized in California and Oregon.
Also called lady's-thistle. b The sow thistle. Also called lady's-thistle. b The sow thistle.
milk tooth. One of the temporary deciduous teeth of a two canine, and four molars in each jaw), but lower mamtwo canine, and four molars in each jaw), but low.
mals have various numbers, or none. See tooth.

milli tree. a The cow tree. b Any of several other trees milk veln. A large subcutaneous vein returning blood extending from the side of the udder along the lower side extending from the side of the udder along the lower side
of the abdomen. The exteat of its development is a
supposed index of miking qualities.
milk vetch. a An Old World fabaceous herb (Astraqalus
glycyphyllos) supposed to increase the yield of milk in goats that feed on it. b Hence, any plant of this genus or of the related genera Homalobus, Phaca, etc.
mille'weed ${ }^{\prime}$ (milk'wèd ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. 1. a Any plant of the genus
 Asclepias;-so called from the milk, or latex. See Ascle-
pins. b Hence, any plant of the family Asclepiadacem. 2. Any of several other plants possessing a similarly abundant latex, as: a Any spurge, esp. the flowering spurge. b Any species of Laciuca. © The dogbane. d parsley. e The sow thistle.
milk'wood' (-wood'), $n$. Any of several trees or shrubs having abundant latex, or milk, as: a In Cuba, the moo raceous tree Pseudolmedia havanensis. b In Jamaica, the euphorbiaceous tree Sapium laurocerasus; -called also Jamaica milkwood. c The West Indian apocynaceous ghrub Rauwolfia canescens. A In South Africa, a sapotaceous timber tree (Sideroxylon inerme). e In Australia, the paperbark.
mila $^{\prime}$ Wort $^{\prime}$ (-wirt), n. a Any plant of the genus Polygala, formerly reputed to cause flow of milk in nurses, esp.
the European species $P$. vulgaris. b Auy species of Cap. panula. Rare. c = sea milkwort. Any species of Cam
 milk-white; whitish and turbid; as, the water is milky. 2. Consiating of, containing, or abounding in, milk.
Pails high foaming with a milky flood 3. Yielding milk, as an animal or a plant.
4. Mild; gentle; tame ; spiritless ; effeminate; timorous. 5. Elec. Of a storage battery, being in such a condition that it milks in charging, or would milk if a current should be passed through it.
 the faintly luminous tract or belt seen at gight stretching masses so distant and blended as of stars and nebulous able by the naked eye. The Galaxy is irregular in form, varying in width, and traversed by rifts, one of which camera reveals a great many remarkable dark spaces, as
the Coalsack (which see). See universe, Citation mill (mII), $n$. [L. mille a thousand. Cf. mile.] The thonsandth part of a monetary unit; esp., a money of of a cent or the thousandth of a dollar.
mill, $n$. [ME. mille, melle, mulle, milne, AS. myln, mylen,
akin to D. molen, G. mühle, OHG. mul̄̆, mulìn, Icel. mulna, akin to D. molen, G. mühle, OHG. mul̄, mulin, Icel. mylna;
all prob. fr. L. molina, fr. mola millstone; prop., that which grinds, akin to molere to grind, Goth. malan, G mahlen, and to E. meal. See meal fiour; cf. moline.] into tlour; hence, a machine for grinding or comminuting grain, and, by extension, other material, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, rough, or indented surfaces as, a gristmill; a coffce mull; a bone mill.
2. A machine used for expelling the juice,
ogetable tise used for expeling the juice, sap, etc., from as, a cider mill ; a cane mill.
3. A machine for grinding and polishing; as, a lapidary
mill.
4. A
4. A common name for various machines which produce a manufactured product, or change the form of a raw maas, a sawmill; a stamp mill, etc.
6. A building or collection of buildings with machinery by which the processes of manufacturing are carried on as, a cotton mill; a powder mill; a rolling mill.
6. Die Sinking. A hardened steel roller having a design in relief, used for imprinting a reversed copy of the design in a softer metal, as copper.
7. Mining. a An excavation made in the country rock material for filling stopes. b A passage connecting a sto., material for filling stopes. b A passage connecting a stope
or npper level with a level below, intended to be filled with broken ore which can then be drawn out at the bottom desired for further transportation.
8. Mrch. A milling cutter.
9. [From the v.] A pugilistic encounter. Cant.
10. Short for treadmill.
11. The raised or ridged ed
nything as through the mill. a Through the bankruptcy court. Eng. Slang. b Through the suffering, discipline, or training skill, or to a certain mental state. Colloq. mill (myl), v. $t$.; MLLED (mYld); MILling. [See MILL, $n$. in a mill ; to shape, finish, transform, etc., by means of a mill or machine, as: a To pass, as cloth, throngh a full ing mill; to full. $b$ To reduce to fine particles, or to

small pieces, in a mill ; to grind ; comminute ; powder. 0 To hull (seeds) by using a mill. d To roll, as steel, into bars. © To shape or dress, as metal, by means of a rotary
cutter; to make, as a key seat, with such a cutter. isilk cutter; to make, as a key seat, with such a cutter. I S
Manuf. To throw. g To saw (timber) in a sawmill. $h$ Mining. To dress or crush (ore) in a mill ; hence, to yield 2. To mede or crushed ; as, the ore will to cut fine groove or indentatione across, the edges of, as of a coin, or a screw head; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin
3. To beat, as with the fists; to thrash; fight: vanquish; 4. Mininash. Cant.
re, to be . o fill (a winze or interior incline) with broken 6. To cause to mill at the bottom. See mille, $n$., 7 b . 6. To make frothy, as by churning or whipping; as, to mill (mIl) vi.
2. To move in a circle as cattle hulling.

The deer and the pig and the nilghai a plain.
The deer and the pry and the nilghai were milling round and
round in a circle of eight or ten miles radius. 3. To swim suddenly in a new direction; - said of whales. 4. To take part in a mill; to box. Cant.
Milina (mil'áa), $n$. [NL., aiter J. Milla, head gardener at Milla (milla), $n$. [NL., after J. Milla, head gardener at
the court of Madrid.] Bot. A monotypic genus of bulbous liliaceous plants. See frostrlower.
mill bar Iron Works. A rough bar rolled or drawn merchant iron in the mill. millilhoard' (mylrōrd'; 201), n. A strong, hard-pressed, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, cotton or linen rags, etc. The best quality, used chiefly in book-
binding, is handmade in molds, inferior qualities being made on a single-cylimder machine. in the form of a dense mass or cake, ready for the procese of granulation. b Oil cake.
milit cinder. Metal. Slag from a reheating or pudding
furnace. It is used in making bulldog and cinder pig. furnace. It is used in making bulldog and cinder pig. migned to procure the greatest possible protection against
sire without actual fireproofing, the end being gained by fire without actual fireproofng, the end being gained by the disposition of the woodwork in solid masses, by floors ing of three-inch plank or the like without joists resting
 also, the mill pond itself.
racing and rain-swollen eddies of the nathlam. $F$. W. Warrar milled (mild), p. a. Having been subjected to some procbutter gathered from various sources, blended and packed at a packing house. New Zealand.-m. lead (İd), lead
rolled into sheets.-m. soap, soap dried and ground with perfume), and pressed into shape.
 of ornamental glass made by fusing together slend a kind or tubes of colored glass, cutting the product transversely and joining the sections or embedding them in clear glass
 or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium millenarianism, or the millenarians; believing in the mil lennium. - $n$. A believer in the millennium; a chiliast. mil'le-na'ri-an-ism (-iz'm), $n$. The doctrine of the millenarians; belief in the millennium.
mille-na-ry (mylet-na-ry), a. [L. mullenarius, fr. millen a thousand each, fr. mille a thousand: cf. F. millénaire. See mile.] 1. Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp
a thousand years; also, in command of a thousand men. a thousand years; also, in command of a thousand men.
2. Pert. to the millennium or the millenarians ; millennial millenary petition, Eng. Hisi, an unsuccessful petition of (1603), praying reform in the ecclesiastical courts, changes in the Prayer Book, etc.
mil'le-ma-ry, $n$. 1. A thousand; the space of a thousand years; a millennium. "During that millenary." Hare. 2. A millenarian.
nial ; Ki Aliersary, or ita celebration; 4 millen nial ; as, the King Alfred millenary.
lennium, asp the mill a ching to a mil a millennial period ; millennial happiness.
mil-len'ni-al, n. A thousan. En annversary, [NL., fr. L. mille a thousand + annus a year. See miLe ANNUAL.] 1. A thousand years; also, a thousandth anniversary ; a millenary.
2. Specif., the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which holiness is to be triumplant throughout the
world. Some believe that during this period Christ will world. Some believe that during this
reign on eartli in person with his saints.
reign on eartl in person with his saints. 3. Hence, fig., a time or period of great happiness, good
government, freedom from wickedness, or the like. mil' $10-p e d e$ (mI'lé-pēd), mil'le-ped ( -pedd , $n$. Also
mil'11-pede, -ped. [L. millepeda; mille a thousand milli-pede, -ped. [L. millepeda; mille a thousand -
pes, pedis, foot.] 1. Any of numerous myriapods consti puting the order or subclass Chilognatha, one of the two principal groups of Myriapoda. They usually have a more


## MILPA


use in one.
3. a Any of various moths;-so
called because their wings appear called because their wings appear
as if covered wi h dust or powder, as if covered with dust or powder,
like a miller's clothes. b The eagle like a miller's clothes. b The eagle and small pores. large a A young spotted flycatcher. Local, Eng. d A young spotted fycatcher. Local, Eng. e A white 4. Angling. An artific

## mill'er-ite (-it) puginst. slang or Cant.

alogist.] Min. Native nickel sulphide, Nis, a mrass yellow mineral commonly occurring in delicate capillary crystals, also in incrustations;-sometimes called hair
pyrites.
$H$., $3-3.5$. Sp. pyrites. H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr., 5.3-5.65.
GIller-fte, $n$. A believer in the doctri
er (d. 1849), an American preacher who of William Miller (d. 1849), an Anerican preacher who taught that the
end of the world and the second coming of Christ were at end of the world and the second coming of Christ w
mill'er's-thumb' (mǐl'ẽrz-thŭm'), $n$. a Any of certain toind spiny-finned fishes toid spiny-finned fishes
of the genera Cottus and
Uranidea, as C. gobio of Europe, C. icturops of the eastern United the Yellowstone River Miller's-thumb (Cottus gobio). others. They lurk under gracilis of New England, and streams, feeding on insects, eggs of other fishes, etc. $b$ A long-tailed titmouse. Local, Eng
Miller symbols. [See millerite.] Cryst. A system of reciprocals of their parameters, $h$ being the reciprocal of on the $c$ axis (and, in the hexagonal system,, of that on the third lateral axis). Thus, if a certann plane makes the in-
tercepts, $1-2$ on $a$, 1 on $b, \infty$ on $c$, its symbol ( $h k l$ ) is 210 .

| mă), a. [L. millesinuus, fr. mille a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; also, of or pertaining to a thousandth; concerned with thousandths; as, millesimal fractions; millesimal fineness. $-n$. A thousandth.-mil-les'1-mal-ly, adv. <br> mil'iet (mil'et; -It; 151), n. [F., dim. of mil, L. milium; akin to Gr. нeлi.ך.] 1. Any of va-rioussmall-seeded cereal and forage grasses; specif. : a An annual grabs (Panicum miliaceum) extensively cultivated in Europe and Asia for its |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mily'er, Dai'sy (da'zy mY'er). The heroine and title of a story vacious A merican girl traveling in Europe, where her igno rance and disregard of local conventionalities occasion misconetructions of her conduct. milleray. + milfits. <br> miller dog. A dogfish (Cyntas canzs. Local, Eng. <br> Rare. <br> mill/er-ess, $n$. A miller's wife. <br> mill'er-ing. $n$. The occupation <br> or business of a miller. <br>  <br> The doctrines of William Mill er See Millerite. <br> Gee mole' (m)lrol'), n. [F.] mil'let-seed'rash. Miliary femillewell. + MULVEL. mill eye The opening in the rumner of a mill through which mill file. See File, $n$, tool. mill finiah. Paper Monuf. Fin ish imparted hy calender rolls. mill ful, $n$. See FUL. <br> mill furnace. Iron Works. A furnace in which puddled bar mill'-head', $a$. MILL-HEADED. Rare. [milled head. |  |

grain, which is used both as an article of diet for man and as a food for birds. In the United States millet is commonly cut for hay. b With a descriptive or qualify-
ing word: Any of various other grasses, as pearl millet ing word: Any of various other grasses, as pearl millet, Italian millet, etc.
2. The esed or grain of any of these grasses.
3. $=$ cenchrine. Vets.
millet disease. Veter A chic disease of the bones of horses largely fed with millet having a very strong resemmillet grass. a A tall woodland grass (Milium effusum)
found throughout the north temperate zone. b found throughout the north temporate zone. b In Auswhich are used as food by the natives.
mill head. a The head of water employed to turn a mill
wheel. $\mathbf{b}$ In a horse mill, the part from which the driving gear is hung.
mill'li- (mYl/ri-). [From L. mille a thousand.] Metric System, Elec., Mech, etc. A prefix denoting a thousandth part of; as, mallimeter, muligram, milliampere.
mil'li-am-pere' (-ăm-par'), $n$. [milli-十ampere.] Elec. A unit, the thousandth of an ampere.
mill 11 -ard (mIII-ärd ; -yärd), $n$. $[\mathrm{F}$.
sand, L. mille.] A thousand millions:- culled also (in French and American usage) billion. See billion.
mill'li-a-ry (mill thousand, fr. mille thousand. See muz.] 1. Of or per-
taining to the ancient Roman mile, or distances by miles: taining to the ancient Ro
denoting a mile or miles.
A milliary column, from which they used to compute the dis-
Evelyn.
tance of all the cities and places of note 2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. Obs.
mil'Li-a-ry, n.; pl. -Ries (rriz). [L. milliarium. See 2. A millenarian. Obs
$\|$ mil'ller' (més ly $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F., fr. mille thousand.] A weight of the metric system. $=$ METRIC TON.
 milili-gramme $\}$ li- milli- + gramme. See 2 d GRAM.] One thousandth of a gram. See metric system.
 mil'li-l'tre $\}$ + litre. See LITER.] One thousandth of a liter; a cubic centimeter. See metric system.
mil' 11 -méter (-métêr), $n$. [F. millimètre; milli- milli-mil'li-me'tre $\} \begin{gathered}\text { (-méter , netre. See 1st meter.] One thousandth }\end{gathered}$ of a rueter, or . 03937 of an inch. See Metruc system. mil'li-mi'cron (-mi'kron), $n$. [milli- + micron.] The thousandth part of a micron or the millionth part of a millimeter; -a unit of length used in measuring light waves, etc.
milli-ner (milM-nẽ), $n$. [From Milaner an inhabitant mil/ld-ner (mǐ1/-nêr), $n$. [From Milaner an inhabitant of
Milan, in Italy; hence, a man from Milan who imported Malan, in Italy; hence, a man from Milan who imported
women's finery.] 1. [cap.] An inhabitant of Milan. Obs. 2. An importer or vendor of miscellaneous fancy articles, esp. from Milan.
No millimer can so
3. A person, usually a woman, who makes, trime or deal 3. A person, usually a woman, who nakes, trims, or deals
in hats, bonnets, headdresses, etc., for women. mil'll-ner-y (-nẽr-I), n. 1. The articles made or sold by milliners, as hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons.
2. The business or work of a milliner.
milling (mIIIng), vb. n. of MLL ; as: The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; the process
of fulling cloth ; the process of making a raised or indented of fulling cloth; the process of making a raised or indented
edge upon coin, etc.; the process of dressing surfaces of edge upon coin, etc. ; the process of dressing surfaces of
various shapes with rotary cutters : the process of grinding dried slices of bar soap between heavy horizontal rollers, a preliminary operation in the manufacture of various colored and perfuned toilet soaps; in New Zealand, the process of mixing and stirring, as butter, by machinery.
milling cutter. Mach. A fluted, sharp-edged rotary cut-
ter for shaping and dress-



chutes, until, when the workings reach the tunnel, the in the usual way. The material excavated is continuously removed by cars running through the tunnel body of ore is very large and deep.
Min/ling-to'ni-a (ninl/ing-tō'nī- $\boldsymbol{a}), n$. [NL., after Thoma Millington (1628-1704), professor at Oxford, Eng.] Bot. A monotypic genus of bignoniaceous trees having a corky bark, bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, and large white corymbose fowers. $M$. hortensis is the East Indian cork tree.
milling tool. A roller with indented edge or surface, for $\underset{\text { minging to }}{\text { ming }}$ A roller with indented edge or surface, for producing like indentations in metal by rolling pressu
as in turning; a knurling tool; also, a milling cutter. mil'lion (mIl'y ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ), $n$. [F., ultimately fr. L. mille a thou sand; cf. LL. millio million, It. milione. See mile.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand 2. A very great number : 1,000, See hundred, Note.
2. A very great number; an indefinitely large number.
3. a A million coins or monetary units of some understood kind, as, in the United States, dollars, or, in Great Britain, pounds ; as, he is said to be worth a million.
b The mass of common people; - with the article the.
For the play, I remember, pleased not the million. Shak. mil'lion, $a$. Numbering, or cousisting of, a million. mil'lion-aire ${ }^{\prime}$ (myl'y $\mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}$ - $\mathrm{Er}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Also millilion-nairo'. million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, etc.; a very rich person; a person worth a million or more. mil'llon-a-ry (mill'y ŭn-à-ri), $a$. Having a million or millions (of money); also, of, pert. to, or consisting of, milmil'lioned (mil'yŭud), a. 1. Numbered by millions ; mililioned (milyund, $a .1$. Numbered by
numerable. Obs. or $R$.
2. Having a million or millions (of money)
2. Having a million or millions (of money).
million-fold ${ }^{\prime}$ (mIl'yŭn-fōld ${ }^{\prime}$, a million times as much mil'lionth (mílyŭnth), $a$. Coming last in a series of a million; also, constituting one of a million equal parts into Which a (whole) thing may be divided.
mil'lionth, $n$. The quotient of a unit divided by one milmon; one of a milion equal parts; a millionth part
milhi-stere (mylill $\quad$ [F. millisien, milli- milli
stere a stere. A iter, or cubic decimeter.
mil/ lon's' rea'gent (mé'yonz'). [After A. N. Millon
( $1812^{\prime}-67$ ), French chemist.] Ciem. A solution of a mercuric salt, as the nitrate, containing free nitrous acid. Such
a solution may be made by dissolving mercury in fuming a solution may be made by dissolving mercury in fuming
nitric acid and diluting. Proteid substances, and also tyrnitric acid and diluting. Proteid substances, and aso
osine and other phenols, react with it, giving a red coloraosine and other phenols, react
tion (Minlon'p reaction).
mill pond. 1. A pond that supplies the water for a mill mill pond. 1. A pond that supplies the water for a mill. mill race. The canal in which water is conveyed to a mill mill'rind ${ }^{\prime}$, mill'rynd ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ ml $^{\prime}$ rind $\left.^{\prime}\right), n$. The rind of a millmill run. Mining. a A test of the mineral contents of rock or ore by actual milling. b a mill race. $\subset$ The work of
an amalgamating mill between two clean-ups. Orf. $E$. D. mill'-run', $v$. $t$ Mixing. To yield (so much weight or worth of precious metal per ton of ore) at a mill run. mill scale: A black scale of magnetic oxide of iron See sCale, $n$., 8 . mill'stons' $\left(\right.$ mill'stōn' $\left.^{\prime}\right), n$. 1. Fither of two circular stones, often built up of several pieces, used for grinding grain or other substance; also, the material of which the stones are composed; buhrstone. Various stones of rough
texture are used, esp. cellular siliceous stones, and the texture are used, esp. cellular siliceous stones, and the
grinding surfaces are dressed in a system of radiating furgrinding surfaces are dressed in asystem of radiating fur-
rows. The revolving stone, usually the upper, is called rows. The revolving stone, usually the upper, is called
the runner; the other, which remains at rest, the bed. 2. Fig.: a Something that grinds or crushes. b A heavy burden. (See Matt. xviii. 6.)
3. An old species of taxation in Spain. Obs

Millstone Grit. Geol. A formation, mainly of hard coarse sandstone and fine conglomerate, underlying the coal
measures. It is found in the British Isles and in America See grology, Chat; Pottsville Conglomerate.
mill tall. The water that fows from a mill wheel after mill wheel. The water wheel that drives a mill
mill ${ }^{\prime}$ work ${ }^{\prime}$ (m¹'w ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{a r k}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. a The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills. $b$ The setting up or mill'wright' (-rit'), $n$. One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery ; now, usually, a work man who erects the shafting, etc., in a workshop or fac tory. - mill'wright'Ing, $n$
mi-lord ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mil- 1 ord $\left.d^{\prime}\right), n . \quad[F$.


Forelgn Word.

## MINCE

lord.] Lit., my lord; hence (as
mil'rels (mIl'rās; -rēs), n. sing. \& pl. [Pg mil reis i one thousand reis; mil a thousand+reis, pl. of real. See ReI.] A Portuguese and Brazilian money of account and
coin. See coln. The currency of Brazil is chiefly paper, in coin. See cols. The currency of Brazil is chiefly paper, in milt (mylt), $n$. [AS. milte, akin to D. mill, G. milz, OHG.
milzi, Icel. milti, Dan. mile, Sw. mjälle, and prob. to E. mizzi, Icel. milli, Don. milt, Sw. mjälle, and prob. to E.
melt.] The spleen.
milt, $n$. [Perh. for older milk in this sense, confused with mill spleen ; cf. D. nill milt of fish, spleen, Dan. melk, Sw. mjölke, G. milch. Cf. misk.] The male, reproductive
glands of fishes wheu filled with secretion, or the secretion glands of fishes wheu filled with secretion, or the secretion
itself. Also used adjectively of breeding male fishes ; as, a milt shad; milt herring.
milt, $v, t$.; MILT'ED ; MILT'ING. To impregnate (the roe of

millt'er (mY1'tẽr), $n$. [Cf. D. miller, G. millcher, nitlchner.
See 2d MLT.] \& male fish in breeding time. b Milt See 2 d milt.] \& A male fish in breeding time. b Milt
(of a fish).
 of tropical American orchids distinguished from Odontoglossum and Oncidium by the large expanded unlobed labellumand flat spreading perianth. Most of the 20 species are flowers are prevailingly white, with colored shades and
markings. Also [l. $c$. a a plant or flower of this genus. Mil-ton'10 (mIl-ton $\mathfrak{Y k}$ ), a. Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the English poet John Milton (1608-74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for ite imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.
Miltonic sonnet. Soe sonnet.
MI-mam'sa, Mi-man'sa (mē-mäN'sä), $n$. [Skr. mīmām.
$s \bar{a}$.] The two of the orthodox philosor $s \bar{a}$.] The two of the orthodox philosophies of Hinduism collectively known also as Vedania, though this name is
usually reserved for the Later, or Utiars, Mimamsa [Skr. utusually reserved for the Later, or Uthara, Mimamsa [Skr. ut-
tara later]. The Prior, or Purva, Mimamea [Skr. pürva earlier priorj is a system of rationalism applied to the study of the Veda. The Uttara Mimamasa is more metaphysical,
teaching that God is the sole reality from whom all things teaching that God is the sole reality from whom all things
issue and into whose being all things eventually resolve, mime mime (mim), $n . ~[L . ~ m i m u s, ~ G r . ~ \mu i \mu o s, ~ a k i n ~ t o ~$
to imitate, to mimic: cf. F. mime. Cf. Mimosa.] 1. Antiq. A kind of drama in which scenes from life were imitated and generally represented in a ridiculous manner; also, a dialogue composed to be recited at such represen-
tations. The Greek mime was a sort of popular rhythmi-
cal prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed cal prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed as a private comedy, apparently originating with Sophron
of Syracuse ( 5 th century в. c.). The Roman mime was a more or less unconventional character play of everyday masks or buskins. Dancing was an important feature. The chief writer of them was Publilius Syrns (1st century plays of this sort.
2. An actor in such a representation.
3. A mimic ; jester, clown; buffoon.
4. An imitator. Rare.
4. An imitator. Rare.
mime (mim), v. t.; mim
mime (mim), v. $t$.; Mimed (mind); mim'ina (mím $/ \mathrm{Ing}$ ).

1. To act out in the manner of a mime. 1. To act out in the ma

The reciter, or chanter, mimes the voices and action of many
L Hearn
different characterg. mime, v. i. To act as a mime ; to play a part with mimic action and usually without words.
 tate + -graph.] A stencil copying device invented by Edison. The stencil, which is stretched in a frame, is made by writing or tracing on a thin wax-covered paper placed
for this purpose on a steel plate crisscrossed with close
parallel scratches, with a stylus which removes the wax parallel scratches, with a stylus which removes the wax from an ink ing roller passed over the stencil to a sheet of
paper under it. Wax stencils for nise in the mimeorrah paper under it. Wax stencils for nse
mim'er (min' $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{e}\right)$ ), $n$. a mime or mimic ; a buffoon
 the smith who rears Siegfried and instigates his slaughter of Fafnir. Cf. Mimi, Mimir, Reginn.

 $\mu \mu \epsilon i \sigma \theta a c$ to imitate.] 1. Apt to imitate ; given to mim-
2. Pertaining to
imitation ; as, mimetic language of, or characterized by,



| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{Eng} \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| miltschipa + mildsgip. |  |
|  | max |
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| milt'y (mIl'ty), a like, or of |  |
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3. $\overline{\text { 4. Mimic, }}$ 3. and plants ; as, mimetic organisms. See mimicry, 2. 6. Mn. Imitative ; characterized by resemblance to other simple forms of a higher grade of symmetry.
4. Philol. Resulting frosu analogy; -said of changes in
mim'e-tism (mím'e-tyz'm; mi'mè-), n. [From Gr. $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ueiodal to mimic.] 1. Biol. Mimicry.
5. Psychol. The habit or state of mind of one who imitates 2. mimics.
 An arsenate and chloride of lead, $(\mathrm{PbCl}) \mathrm{Pb}_{4}\left(\mathrm{AsO}_{4}\right)_{3}$, oc curring in yellow to brown, white, or colorless hexagonal crystals, also in globular and mamnillary forms. H., 3.5.
Sp, gr., $7.0-7.25$.
ni'mil (mémé), $n$. $\quad$ (G. Mime.] In the " Ring of the Nibe-
lungs," the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is lungs," the smith who aids siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery. Cf. Mimer, Regoinn.
 mine: cf. F. mimique. See mime.] 1. Lit., Obs., being, hence, now, imitative ; mimetic.

Oft, in her absence, mamuc fancy wakes
To imitate her
Milton
2. Lit., Obs., pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a mime; hence, now, of the nature of, pertaining to, or real ; imitation, as, mimic gestures ; mimic barking. real; imitation, as, mimic gestures; mimic barking. 3. Copying or imitating (the thing or person denoted by the
noun limited), imitative; -usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant as compared with what is imitated, and hence often of less dignified import than imilative, as, a mimic battle; a mimic king.
4. Min. Mimetic
mimis beetle, a beetle that feigns death when disturbed, esp. the species of Hister and allied genera.
mim'lo, $n$. 1. Amime, or actor in mimes. Obs.
2. One that imitates or mimics, esp. one that does so to make sport ; a minetic person or thing ; one who practices mimicry; also, a person or thing that servilely imitates or feebly or remotely resembles, esp. in little.
3. Mimicry, imitation. Rare.
mim'Ic, v. $t$., mim'ICKed (-Ikt) ; mim'ick-ing. 1. To ridicule
by imitation; to make sport of by copying or imitating.
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
2. To copy or imitate very closely in external features, as a person in manner or condnct or an action in appearance; as, a monkey mimics a man ; he mimicked her walk.
3. To imitate by representation; to represent by way of mitation ; to resemble closely; to have the appearance of to simulate ; as, the scenery mimicked a country road and fields; the clouds mimicked a ship.
4. Biol. To have or assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a different nature, or some surrounding object), in habit, form, color, or other external character; to imi tate. See mimichy, 2 .
 mimic. $-n$. An imititor; an actor. Obs.
mim'sck-er ( $\mathrm{my} \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{Yk}-\tilde{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{r}$ ), $n$. One that mimics; a mimic. mimic-ry ( $-\mathrm{Ik}-\mathrm{rI}$ ), $n$. 1. Act, practice, or art of one who mimics; close imitation of external characteristics or features, ludicrous initation in sport or ridicule; also, an instance or method of mimicking; a thing that mimics. exhibit to other animals or to the natural some animals exhibit to other animais or to the natural objects among or some other advantage. Such resemblance may be: (1) cryptic rendering them inconspicuous to their enemies or prey. (2) Aposematic, or warning, imitating some danger
mi'mir (mē'mèr), $n$. [Icel. Mimir.] Norse Myth. A giant whose abode is a spring flowing from the root of the world ash, Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters of the spring, he
knows all the past and future; Odin gives one of his eyes in return for a draft of the wisdom-giving water
 phus, Gr. мсцоүрáфo
A writer of mimes.
mi-mog'ra-phy (-ir), n. a Art of reducing gesture or sign language to writing by means of symbols analogous $t$

Mi-mo'sa (mI-mö'sá; mi-;-zá; 277), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu i \mu o s$
imitator. Cf. mime.] Bot. A very large genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, typifying the family Mimosacee, native

often prickly, leaves (sometimes reduced to phyllodia),
globular heads of small white or pink flowers, and legumes globular heads of small white or pink flowers, and legumes sensitive plant ( $M$. pudica), the leaves are sensitive to
touch. Some species are cultivated for ornament a few yield useful timber. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.
mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see). mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see).
Tif
Cia and the name mimosa formerly included the genus Acacia, and the name mimosa survives as the trade term for wat
le bark, which is yielded by Australian species of Acacia.
 cluded by some botanists in the old order or family Legu minosæ. It consists of about 30 genera and 1,400 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of tropical and warm regions, characterized by the pinnate leaves, small regula flowers borne in heads or spikes, and fruit consisting of a and by far the largest genera. The family includes many
of the handsome shade trees and some of the useful timber

mimulus (mim'tulu $\mathfrak{c}$ ), $n$. [L, a little mime, dito. of mimus mime; - alluding to the ringent masklike corolla.] herbs having a tubular 5 -angled calyx and irregular 2 lipped corolla. The flowers are often showily pink, purple or yellow. The plants are cultivated under the name of monkey fower. Also [l.c.], a plant or flower of this genus.
 movs, ape $+\omega \psi$ face.] Bot. A genus of tropical American and Asiatic sapotaceous trees having an abundant milky
juice or latex, coriaceous leaves, and small 6 -merous or 8 merous flowers with a calyx in two series and as many stam species yield timber and gum resins. A. globost the bully mi'na (míná), n.; pl. L. miNex (-nē), E. MINas (-ndiz). Also
maneh, manah. [L. mina, fr. Gr. $\mu \nu \hat{a}$, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. māneh.] An ancient weight and money unit of varyin value jone sixtieth of a talent. In the Babylonian systers 60 shekels made a mar ordinary merchandise, but 50 shekel mina was the usual one (a heavy mina would thus
be equal to 100 light shekels). See shrkec. In Greece the ( mi-na'cious (mI-nā'shŭs), a. [L. minax, -acis. See mEN mi.na'cious-ness, $n$.

MI-na'an (mI-néran), a. [L. Minaeus, fr. Minaei, name of the people, Gr. Mcpaioc, Mecvaiol.] Designating, or perably overthrown by the Sabran. Its inscriptions reveal an
extensive dominion and a developed civilization in the second millemium в. c. - $n$. One of the Minæan people; also, their language. See SEmitic.
minarete, fr. Ar. manā̃rat lamp, lantern, light minarete, tr . Ar. manarar lamp, lantern, light-
house, turret, fr. när to shine.] Arch. A slender, lofty towerattached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projerting bal-
conies, from which the summons to prayer is conies, from which the
cried by the muezzin.

L. minatorius, fr. minari to
threaten : cf. OF. minatoire.

## see mang. <br> mince (mins)

(mInst) ; MINC'INa (my MINCED [F. mincer to mince, OF. mincier, orig. uncert.; cf. F. mince slender, thin ; prob, not fr. the source of E. MINISH.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces, to hash, as, to mince meat 2. To cut, slash, carve (a
plover). Obs.
plover) Obs.


Minaret of Mosque of Kait-
4. To diminish in repr. obs. the force of ; to extenuate ; palliate, minimize ; to tell in part or by degrees, instead of fully and frankly; to moderate or restrain (one's words or Janguage) ; to utter or pro-
nounce mincingly or with affected daintiness or elegance nounce mincingly or with affected dantine
to clip (words or expressions). Now Rare.

Siren, now minct the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase Dryden
Dry
If, to nince his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what
he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly
had wronged him. had wronged him.
b. To affect to
5. To affect; to perform mincingly. Rare.
mince, $v . i$. To chop tlesh or fat fine.
mince, v. i. 1. To chop
2. To ertenuate. Obs.

manner; to act with affected elegance; to affect delicacy of manner; - - sometimes with it.
The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched
4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance of ut 4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or eleg.
terance or pronunciation; - sometimes with it.
love you," mince (minns), n. 1. Minced meat; mincemeat.
2. Act of mincing; a short, precise step; an 2. Act of mincing; a short, precise step; an affected manner. Rare.
mince'meat' (mins'mēt'), $n$. $\quad$. Minced meat; meat
chopped very fine; now chiefy in the plurate chopped very fine; - now chiefly in the plrase to make
mincemeat of, to chop (a person) into very small pieces; to destroy utterly ; to annihilate.
2. A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices,
etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pie.
minoe'moat', v. $t$. To cut into small pieces.
mince ple. A pie made of mincemeat.
 horse, a kind of bench on which flesh or fat is sliced or
chopped up. -m . minc'ing-ly, adv. of mincing. Specif., in a mincing, or mind (mind) and mer.
ory, love, G. minne love, Dan. minde mind, memna memmembrance, consent, vote, Sw. minne memory, Icel. minni, Goth. gamunds, L. mens, mentis, mind, Gr. Mévos, Skr. manas mind, man to think. Cf. comment, 2d mental, mnemonic, moner, monirion.] 1. Memory ; specif.: a State of remembering; remembrance; recollection
He sette his trow the al out of mynde.
b Power of remembering or recognizing ; scope or span of
memory ; as, time out of mind.

- Rotention in memory; mindfulness; heed.

That al the world achal have in nyyde
$d$ That which is held in memory. Obs.
n worschape of her Sostres mund
Sche made a nche enterement
Gower
2. Act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a of a deceased person, esp. by a requiem just a month or year after the funeral. Obs. or $R$., exc. in month's mind (which see).

David in the sauter of suche maketh mynde. P Plowman
4. Consciousness ; thought; consideration; as, to liave or
bear a thing in mind.
6. Intellectual or rational power ; understanding ; reason
wit ; intellect ; also, right reason; sanity. Wit ; intellect; also, right reason; sanity.
Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. Ronaucer 6. Mental disposition or mood; cast of thought or feeling specif. : a Sentiment; opinion, belif.
b Choice; inclination; liking; intent ; purpose; will. 11 Choice; inclination; liking; intent ; purpose; will.
If it be your minds, then let none go forth. 2 Kings jx . 15. c. Courage; spirit.
7. Psychol. The sub
idered as. thinks; also, consciousness itself ; esp., an individual con ciousness ; the sum total of the conscious states of any individual ; - often in distinction from body.
remembers, reasons, wills Mind may be described as the gentient subject . . . of all feell
ings that which has or feels them
Ifind is sometinas inge : that which has or feels them
Inind is sometimes used as coixtensive with an individual ex perience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for unstance;
No actions but such as are done for an end, and show a choice
of means, [are $]$ indubitable expressions of wind. $W m$ dames.
8. A person thought of primarily or chiefly with reference to his intellectual powers ; as, great minds; also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, to 9. Philos. The conscious element or factor in the
spirit ; intelligence ; - contrasted with matter universe ;
Of these self-expressions of the substance, we mos
Of the Self-expressions of the substance, we mortals know
only the material world, - Spinnaz calls it body or
bodily suhstance. The other is the inner world of thouglit, bodily suhstance. The other 18 the inner world of thought
Spinoza calls it thinking substance, or mind. 1 hese two worlds, Spinoza enlle it thinking gubstance, or mind. These two worlds,
Spinoza holds, are equally real, equally revelations of the one
absolute truth, equally divine, equally full of God equally oxabsolute truth, equally divine, equally full of God equally ex-
pressions of the supreme order.
Syn. MIND, INTELLECT, INTELIGENCR Rare here compared Syn. - Mind, intrllect, intelligence are here compared in their nontechnical uses only; for technical senses see
defs. Mind (commonly contrasted with body, sometines
with heart or soul) is the peneral term. with heart or soul) is the general term; intellect (con-
trasted esp. witht feeling or will) suggests rather more de finitely aspecific faculty ; rntel suggests rather more defior readiness of comprehension, as, "lealth of body, peace
of mind " Pope) "an adamantine veil between his heart nd mind" (Shelley); "t that mind and soul, according well, may make one music" (Tennyson ; " "all-sibtililzing intel, tellect with that ill-starred temperament" (J. M. Rohert-
son); In manner - an intellect speaking to intellects, but with something which raised it above the mere intellectual, a subdued glow of feeling pervading all"" ( $J$. $R$. Green)
"Our chief characteristics are ...energy and honesty, not Our chier characteristics are . . energy and honesty, not
an open and clear mind, not auick and flexible inelli-
gence" (iM. Arnold) ; That TMontigne's) keen-edged in-
telligence, dividing evidence so finely, like some exquisite steel instrument, with impeccable sufficiency, always expaving the last word loyally to the central intellectual faculty,
Reason, soul. feeling.
mind (mind), v. $t$. ; minded ; mind ing.

1. To remember ; to call to mind ; to bear or have in mind ; 1. To remember ; to call to mind; to bear or have in mind; as, 1 mind his appearance well; do not fail to mind your as, he minded him how they spoke. Obsoles. Mind to-morrow's early meeting ! Browning.
2. To ramind ; to put (one) in mind; as, mind the boy to

| minced ple. Mince pie. Now Rare. <br> [minces |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| minc'er (mYn'ozr), $n$. One that |  |
| min'chen, n. [AS. mynecenu, | mind (mynd), $n$. LTr.moo.m, OIr. |
| fem. of munuc. See monk.] $\Lambda$ | mind.] Irish Archaol. A dia- |
|  | dein, or head ornament of a creseent shape. |
| min'cher-y (min'cher-Y), | crescent |
| [manchen + -ry.] A nunnery. | mind. $l$ M Mindful. |
| Obs. or If:ct. | mind blindreas. |
| min-chla'te (mtn-kya'tas), $n$, |  |
| [1t.] An obsolete card game of | mind day. The annive |
| ne'tng-neesa, $n$. See -NeS | son's death Ohs. or $\boldsymbol{H}$ |

perform his tasks; the noise minded them of their danger ; also, Rare, to serve as a reminder of ; as, new ills mind the old. Obsoles.
I do thee wrong to mend thee of it. To remember or mention, as in prayer. Obs. or Shak. 4. To purpose ; intend; plan, wish. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. 6. To turn the mind or attention to ; specif.: a To perceive; observe; notice.
b To regard withatitention ; to treat as of consequence ; to consider; to heed; mark; note. "Mind not high things, give heed to in to men of low estate." Rom. xii. 16. c To parents ; the dog minds his master , To ocy, ab, to mind with ; to employ one's self about to attend strictly or closely to ; to apply one's self to; to be diligent in or at. as, to mind one's business.
Bidding him be a good child, and mind his book. Addison.
6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled abont ; to care 6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled about; to care
about; hence, to object to; to dislike;-used chiefly in about; hence, to object to; to dislike;-used chiety in
negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences, often in polite locutions, or the like; as, you must not mind his rough ways; I don't mind the change; I should u't mind a glass of milk; if you don't mind walking.
7. To be careful or wary about; to take heed as to; to look precipice below ; to mind one's P's and $Q$ 's ; mind your the Colloq., i. e., keep your eyes open ; also, in the imperative, be heedful that; see to it that; as, mind you do it.
8. To take care or charge of ; to have the care or oversight of ; to tend; as, to mind a baby; to mind a house.
Syn. - Notice, mark, regard, obey.
mind (mind), v. i. 1. To remember
mind (mind), v. i. 1. To remember. Obs. or Dial. 2. To give or pay attention or heed, esp. in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, the dog minds well.
3. To be concerned or troubled ; to care; - in negative constructions ; as, never mind, i. e., do not regard it ; don't care ; it is of no matter or consequence.
4. To be careful or wary ; to look
mind cure. A method or fact of healing disease by mental mind'ed, $a$. Having a (orsuch a) mind ; disposed ; inclined.
Joseph... Was minded to put her away privily. Matt. i 19.
mind'er (min'der), $n$. 1. One who minds: a One who is
mindful. Obs. b One who tends or watches something, as a child, "Machine, or cattle.
2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child intrusted to the care of a private person. Eng.
mind'ful (mind'føбl), a. 1 Bearin
mind'ful (mind'fobl), a. 1 Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful; observant.
What is man, that thou art
1 promise you to be min/ful of your admonition? Ps. viii. 4 2. Remembering ; recollecting; - with of. R. Tennyson. 3. Minded ; disposed. Obs.
-mind'fui-ly, adv.-mind'ful-ness, $n$.
mind less, a. 1. Destitute of mind; not indued with or exhibiting mind or consciousness; as, mindless sleep; also, without intellectual powers; stupid; unintelligent.
2. Out of one's mind ; stupefied; mad. Rare
Unmindful inattentive ; heedless; Rare.
Cursed Athens, minheed of thy worth.
mindless-ly, $n d v .-$ mind'less-ness, $n$.
Shak.
mind reader. One who professes ability in mind reading. mind reading. The art or faculty of perceiving auother's muscle reading; cf. TELEPATHY.
mind stuff. The elemental material, internally of the form of matter, which is assumed to be the ground of re-
ality ; a term frist used by $W$. Clitfor , mine (min), pron \& a ME . Kin As
mine minl, pron. \& a. (ME. min. fr. AS. mīn my, of me;
akin to D. mijn, OS., OFries., \& OHG. mīn, akin to D. mijn, OS., OFries., \& OHG. minn, G. mein, Sw, ine, and $\mathbf{E}$. me. See ME; cf. MY.] Of or belcnging to me See my. Mine occurs in early English as genitive of $I$; but is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used :-1. Attribu-
tively; - now only before a vowel or $h$, and Archaic, except when before a vowel or $h$, and Archaic, ex2. Absolutely 1 kept myself from mme iniquity. $P s$. xviii. 23 . 2. Absolutely: a In a predicative coustrue
b By ellipsis of the noun denoting that which is Rom. xii. 19. When a man dereives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is

subterranean cavity or passage; esp. : a A pit or excava tion in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, coal or other mineral substances are taken by digging; as
a gold mine; an asphalt mine;-distinguished from the


Fig. 3 b
Fig. 3 a
Fra. $3 c$

 Breast); of Gangway and Air Passages; dd Air Passages;
Main Gangway $A$ Filling, Goh, Goaf, or Waste; Coal. pits, called quarries, from which stone (as for building or for tuaking lime) is taken. See quarry, $n$. b Loosely,
in anticipation, an ore deposit ; as, a newly discovered 2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil ; as, a placer mine. 4. What is mined; mineral; ore; specif.
iron ore. Obs. or R. Eng.
6. Mil. a A cavity or excavation made under ground for the or other work or section of some explosive agent the superstructure or hostile persons; esp, such an excavation when charged. © A charge of explosive contained in a case moored beneath, or floating on or near, the surface of the water in a channel or roadstead, to destroy, or impede the
progress of, hostile vessels. progress of, hostile vessels. Such mines may be exploded electrically from shore or a
vessel. When submerged they are sometimes called submarine torpedoes.
6. Firewor
6. Fireworks. A piece consistsinall fireworks which are discharged with a loud report into the air so as to scatter widely. 7. Zö̈l. A gallery made by an minect, esp. in a leaf.
 mine (min), miner, orig. uncert. ; cf. Ir. \& Gael. mein ore, W. mwyn metal, ore.] 1. To dig a mine; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the ea
2. To form a subterraneous tunn
2. To form a subterraneous tunnel or hole; to form a bur-
row or lodge below the surface; to burrow ing cony; insect larve mine into leaves; also, to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.
mine, $v . t$. 1. To dig or burrow in or below the surface
of, as the earth ; to dig away, or otherwise of, as the earth; to dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of ; to lay or make a military mine or mines nnder; to sap ; to undermine; hence,
to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret meane to rum or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.
2. To make by bnrrowing, esp. underground; to furnish with underground passages.
3. To get, as metals, out of the
4. To dig into, for ore or metal. Fig. 2
 Single Conductor Cablee; M Rove Cable; 4 Raio
M Mnchor:
Moring Rope; 7 Suhericai Case contuining explo-
sive, firing devices, and air for flotation

mind deafnes
DEAFNESS. $=$ PsYCHIC
mind dust: Hypother
ticles of mind mypothetical par-
incorpanyin or


M. Mindicrer (c. disco-vered it.
Augbvirg who
Only in. gpirlt of Mindererus,
Pharm. an aqueous soluticnof
smmonium acetate, formerly



## MINER

min'or (minêr), n. [OF. mineor, F. mineur.] 1. One coal, or precious stones out of the earth; broadly, any one working underground in a mine; more narrowly, one who drills, blasts, stopes, drives levels, etc., in a mine. 2. Mil. A soldier employed in constructing a military mine. In the United States and British armies the engineers usually have
not technically used.
3. Zool. a Any of numerous insects which, in the larval atate, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves.
They are mostly minute moths and dipterous flies. b A honey eater (Myzantha garrula) of Tasmania.
4. A kind of strong plow for deep plowing.
min'er-al (myn'ôr-ă1), n. [F. minéral, or LL minerale.
See MINERAL, a.] 1. Any chemical element or See miNERAL, a.] 1. Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. uids at ordinary temperatures being water and merreury,
Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular
structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical
properties, etc. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or, more frequently, aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal and amber,
though frequently classed with minerals for the sake of 2. a A mine. Obs. B Mining. Ore.
3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).
min'er-al, a. [F. minéral, or L]
mine, fr. OF. miniere, fr. LL. minaria. See MiNe, $n$. \& $v$.] matters relating to mines or mining. Obs.
2. Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic ; as, a mineral aubatance; mineral acids.
3. Impregnated with min
3. Impregnated with minerals; as, mineral waters.
mineral alkalt, Chem., soda. Obs. - m. black, a permanent shale, used esp. in painting metahlic surfaces. $-m$.
blue. a The mineral azurite, or hlue copper carbonate, brue. a The mineral azurite, or hlue copper carbonate,
ground and used as a pigment; also, a pigment of the game composition artiffcially prepared. p Prussian blue candened by mixture, as with white clay. - m. candle, a meleon. Chem. chamrizon mineral. - m. charcoal, a sub-
stance, resembling ordinary charcoal, interlaminated in
silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal;-
called by miners mother of coal. - m . coal, coal (in sense 3).- m. colza oil, a burning oil of high coal, coal (in sense test, prepared from petroleum. - mu cotton. =- minkral wool.-m. green. a Malachite, or green carbonate of copper, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same com-
position. $b$ Scheele's green. - m. jelly vaseline. $-m$. kingpom, popularly, that division of nature whichembraces inment consisting of a glass colored with tin, a pink pigm. Hne, Railroads, a line that carries only minerals, esp.
coal. Eng. - m. oll, specif., petroleum. - m. orange. $=$ okANGE LBAD. - m. paint, a pigment made chienange. of orm. pitch. $=$ Asphalt, $1 .-$ m. pup, a fibrous variety of talc
used as a filling in paper manufacture used as a filling in paper manufacture.-m. purple. a A dark red pigment consisting of an artificial iron oxide. o
Purple of Cassius. min. right, the right or title to all, or to
certain epecified, minerals in a given tract, usually including the right to remove them by mining. - m . calt. a A salt of a mineral (inorganic) acid. b A salt occurring
 deposition or by sublimation. $\mathbf{b}$ A vein containing ore. -
m. Water, any natural water so impregnated with gas eous or saline substances as to ho impe a paregnated with gas-
medicinal effect ; also, water flavor or - m. wax, ozocerite. - m. whito. ally so impregnated. b Gypsum ground and used as a pigment. - m. whool, a by blowing a powerful jot of air or steam through melted as a packing for steam pipes, etc. - m. yellow, a yellow pig.
min'er-al-i-za'tion (mrn'ĕr-ăl-r-zā'shйи ; patent yellow. acess of mineralizing.
min'er-al-ize (mYn'êr-ăl-īz), v. $t$.; -rzed (-izd); -Iz'ING (-iz/Ing). 1. To transform (a metal) into an ore.
3. To impregnate or supply with minerals ; as, mineralized water; a well-mineralized region
min'er-al-tze, v. i. 1. To go on an excursion for ohserving and collecting minerals; to mineralogize
2. To promote the formation of minerals; as, heat is a
min'er-al-iz'or (-iz' er ), $n$. 1. An element which, in combination with a metal, forms an ore. Thus, in galena, or 2. Pelrog A dissolved gas or va
etc., which promotes the crystallization of water, fluorine, molten magma
min'ex-al-og'l-cal (- $\mathrm{Xj}^{\gamma} \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{kăl}$ ), a. [See minera logy.] of
or pertaining to mineralogy; as, a mineralogical table. min'er-al'o-gtat (-えı' $\bar{\delta}-\mathrm{jIst}), \pi$. 1. Specialist in mineralogy. 2. A carrier shell.
 It deals with their erystallography and their pbysical and
chemical properties in general, their elassification (com-
 mine ra, $n$. [LL., mine : cf. F.
minere.] A matrix in which
metal or precious stone (nc for-
merly believed) grew; hence, an
ore. Obs

 eralogical.
min'er-al-ogi-cal-ly, adv, of

 KY LOSTOMASIS.
miner's asthma. Med. $=$ PNEU-
 minor's dial.
minor's Intend.
lemp. Cant.

monly on a chemical basis), and the ways of distin
2. A treatise on this science.
min'er's el'bow (min'erz). Med. A swelling on the back olecranon ; - so called because often seen in miners. miner's worm. The hookworm Agchylostoma du Mi-ner'va (mî-nâ'vá), n. [L. ; akin to E. mind.] 1. Rom. Relig. An ancient Italian goddess whose cult probably entered Rome from Etruria. She was primarily a goddess of the handicrafts, and her temple was the center of the of physicians she was a health goddess. As connected
with Jupiter and Juno, in a supreme triad (see Jupiter), she was a political or civic goddess. Under Greek influover many of the attributes of that goddess. The Quin-
quatrus, March 19 , primarily a feast of Mars, falling on the anniversary of the founding of Minerva's chief temple, on the Aventine, became in popular estimation a Minerva 2. Wisdom. Obs. or Archaic
3. Short for Minerva machine

Minerve machine, Printing, a kind of small jobbing machine.

- M. press. a An ultrasentimental series of novels issued - M. pross. a An ultrasentimental series of novels issued
by a Leadenhall Street (Londou) press of this name at the $\mathrm{b}=$ Minerva machine. mi-nette (my-net'), $n$. [F.] Pelrog. a A dark trap rock, dikes and sheets ; mica trap. b An oölitic iron ore containing as a rule 28-48 per cent of iron and 1.5-2 per cent of phosphorus. It is most plentiful in Luxemburg and Lorraine, and is adapted for the basic Bessemer process.
Ming (mIng), n. [Chin. ming bright.] A dynasty in Ming (ming), $n$. [Clin. ming ${ }^{2}$ bright.] A dynasty in
Chinese history, from A. D. 1368 to 1644 , during which Chinese history, from A. D. 1368 to 1644 , during which
commerce and the arts of peace were encouraged. Its commerce and the arts of peace were encouraged. Its
capital city was Nanking. It was succeeded by the present
Manchu dynasty, the Ch'ing, having its capital at Peking. min'gle (min'g'l), v. $i$.; min'gled (-g'ld) ; min'gling (-gling). [Freq. of ME. mengen, AS. mengan; akin to D. \& G. mengen, Icel. menga, also to E. among. Cf. among, mongrel.] 1. To combine or join (one thing with another, or two or more things together), esp. so that the
original elements are distinguishahle in the combination ; original elements are distinguishahle in the combination ;
to mix ; intermix. to mix ; intermix.
. Gire mingled with the hail. Ex. ix. 24.

2. To associate or unite, as things by interspersion or persons by ties of relationship; to join in company.
those lauds.
3. To put together, or pool (funds). Obs
4. To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of ; to concoct; as, to mingle a sleeping draft.
Syn.- Combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate, fuse, confound. - Minale, mix, bliknd, merge, coalegee agree in denoting the conjoining of two or more objects, with varying loss of identity, in a new product (see Join). So
far as they differ, mingle, rather more than mix, implies fhat the constituent elements are distinguished in the product; my is apt to lay somewhat greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscnous) of the elements
combined; as, mingled colors, sensations; to mix salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND expresses a union so intimper, as to obscure the individuality of the component parts, whose qualities are shared by the resultant prod.
uet; as, blended teas, shades: merge still more distinctly uct; as, blended teas, shades; mRRGE still more distinctly or the complete absorption of one element in another; as,
to merge the private in the general good. Coalesce differs from merge in suggesting more definitely the action or water in contact in the Music heard at the pool-side while people fish, or mingled with the sound of the pitcher in the well.
And they were all mizer together ; the blast of fire, W. Pater. ing breath, and the great tempest. the most diff erent nature and distant origin are blended together into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. Worldiworth.
They were.. for merging the State in the Chureh. Coleridge.
The point where the two objects unite and coalesce in just min'gle, v. i. To become mingled; to mix or blordsworth mingle, $v . i$. To become mingled ; to mix or blend.
min'gle, $n$. Act of mingling, or state of being ming also, that which is mingled ; a mixture. Nous Rare. min'gle-man'gle (-măn'g'l), $n$. [Reduplicated fr. m gle.] A mixture, esp. a confused one; medley; hodgepodge. Min-gre'll-an (mIn-grḗly-ăn), $n$. One of a people of the Kutais region of the Caucasus, probably related to the
Georgians, whose physical beauty they shar Georgians, whose physical beauty they shar ; also, their
language, of the Georgian type.
 the color of minium, or red lead; miniate.
 ing. [L. miniatus, p. p. of miniare. See minium.] To
paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion ; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as a manuscript; to rubricate; hence, to illuminate.- min's-a'tor (- $\overline{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{tẽ} \mathrm{r}), n$.
min'1-ate (- $\mathrm{a} t)$, a. Miniaceous. min'1-a-ture (min'1-a-tīr ; 277), $n$. [It. miniatura, fr. $\mathbf{L}$. miniare : cf. F. miniaiure. See miniate, $v$., MiniUm.] 1. a
A miniating ; rubrication; illumination. $O b s$ b A paint A miniating, rubrication ; illumination. obs. © A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; an illumination. metal ; also, the art of painting miniatures.

5. A representation on a much reduced scale; a small copy ; also, greatly diminished size, form, or scale.
6. A lineament ; an erroneous use. Obs. Massinger. nin'l a tawent an erroneous use. Being, or represented on a small scale; much reduced from the reality ; as, minialure copy.
min't-a-ture, v. t.; -TURED (-turd); -TUR-ING (-tyr-Yng) 2. To represent or depict in a small compass, or on a small scale.
7. To reduce to small size.
min'l-a-tur-lst (-tior-Yst), $n$. A maker of miniatures.
 bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup
which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in were much used in the middle of the 19th century. min'1-ty (mYn'T-fi), v.t., -FIED (-fid) ;-FY'ING (-fi'Yng). [L minor less +-fy.] To make small, or smaller ; to lessen specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions. min'i-kin (-kIn), n. [OD. minneken a darling, dim. of minne love ; akin to G. minne, and to E. mind.] 1. Any-
thing delicate or diminutive ; specif., a very small kind of pin. Obsoles.
8. Music. A thing gut treble string of a viol or lute. Obs. 4. Print. The smallest size of type made in England, $3_{3}$ min'I-kin, a. 1. Delicate; dainty ; elegant ; hence (the current use, alfected; mincing.
9. Of sounds, etc. : Shrill; treble. Obs.
10. Of sounds, etc.: Shrill ; treble. Obs.
11. Very small ; dimisutive ; miniature ; tiny
12. Designating a kind of baize or a thing made of $i t$. Obs. min'lm (min'lm), $n$. $\quad$ LL. minimus the least, smallest,
superl. of minor: cf. F. minime, It. minima a note in superl. of minor: ef. F. minime, It. minima a note in
music. See minor ; cf. minimum.] 1. Music. A note formerly the shortest in use (see $a \quad a$ mensurable music), now written 7 and
with stem and outhined head, and having the time value of half a semi-
breve, or two crotchets; a lalf
$\begin{gathered}\text { Formi of the Minim, } \\ a \text { Medieval } ; b \text { Modern }\end{gathered}$ note. See Note, n. A.
three in the letter $n$
13. Anything very minute; the smallest or least possible part or particle ; a jot ; a thing or creature, contemptu as, the minims of existence (applied to animalcules, etc.) 4. [crp.] R. C. Ch. One of an austere order of mendi cant hermits or friars founded in the 15 th century by $8 t$ Francis of Paola (Paula).
14. A tawny or dun color ; - from the color of the habit of the Minims.
15. The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; one sixtisth of a Huid drachm (about . 06 c. c.). See measure. min/4-m, a. Smallest; minute; as, minim forms. nin'1-mal ( $\mathrm{mYn} \widetilde{1}-\mathrm{m} a \mathrm{l}$ ), $a$. Of, pertaining to, or of the a minimal amount minimal soreco Math
point (the principal radii of a surface concavo-convex at every posite, and the mean curvature therefore 0); - so called because the area of any portion of it bounded by an indefinitely small closed curve is less than that of any other sur
min'd-mism (-my'm), $n$. [See minim.] 1. Devotion to the smallest details.
16. Theol. Principle or practice of minimizing what is im-
 process of minimizing.
min'l-mize (minurimiz), v. $t$; -mized (-mizd); -miz'in (-miz/Tug). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible to reduce to, or estimate at, a minimum
sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with decriase is sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with decrease or
dimizish (cf. DECREASE) ; as, the value of the work is mini-
mized by the misprints with which it is disfigured. Mini mized by the misprints with which it is disfigured. Mini-
mize, properly, denotes the reduction of an object to mize, properly, denotes the reduction of an object to
minimum, or to the smallest terms possible, often with implied depreciation; as, to minimize the dangers of task, or the results accomplished by one's opponent. ated, and that of Sterne manimized, in accordance with the per
sonal predil min'i-mize (min'I-miz), 2 , $i$. To adopt minimism (sense 2) min'i-mum (mǐn'1̆-mŭm), n.; L. pl. MINIMA (-máa). [L. neut. of minimus. See minm.] 1 . Physics. A portion 80 small as to be incapable of further division ; an atom. Obs 2. The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible possible, etc., in a given case; - opposed to marimum. attains. See Limit, 4b.
17. The lowest point or ampunt reached or registered, used of something that varies, as temperature.
18. Astron. Of a variable star, the time of least brightness, or the magnitude at this time.
19. Pharm. = Mnмm, 6 .
min'i-mum, a. Being a minimum ; lowest or least attain able, possible, usual, etc. - minimum thermometer, a ther-
mometer for recording the lowest temperature since its mometer for recording the lowest temperature since its
last adjustment. See Register Thermometre.



Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the VocabuIary.
 MINIM.] 1. A bein
nificant creature.
nificant creature.
min'Ing (min'Ing), p. pr. \& vb. $n$. of mins. Esp. : vb. $n$. Act or business of making mines or of working them. minng engineering. See ENGINEERING.- m. hole, a bore-
hole for a blasting charge-- mpartnership, Luut, a limited
copartnership which coparthership which arises between two or more individuals when they actually engage in working a mining claim
which they have acquired for that purpose. It differs from an ordinary partnership, among other things, in the fact that the transfer of the share of any of the pars tners
does not dissolve the conartnership but brings in the does not dissolve the copartnership, but brings in the
transferee as a partner. m. mace. See thi RAce, 5 . m. mhp, Mil. $\&$ Nav., a vessel om
pedo planter (which see).
min'Ion (mIn'yŭn), $n$. 1. [F. (Cotgrave).] = minivm. Obs. and sifted iron ore.
mononettr.] 1. A loved one; a beloved object: a A adylove or lover; a darling; usually, a mistress; a paramour. Obs. or $R$. Shak. b One highly esteemed and favored; a favorite; idol;- now used only derogatorily. o Esp., an obsequious or servile dependent or agent; a fawning favorite ; a creat
used as a form of address.
20. A form of cannon, of about 3 -inch caliber, used in the 16th and 17th centuries. Obs. or Hist.
21. [F. mignonne.] Print. A size of type. See type.
\& $\triangle$ This line is printed in Minion
22. [F. mignonne.] a A kind of peach. b A small kind
min'10n, $a$. [See minion a favorite.] Now Rare. 1. Delicate; dainty; elegant; neat ; pretty.
min'ton-ette' (-xt'), n. Print. A size of type between nonmin'Ish (mIn/Ish), v. $t$.; -ISHED ( - Yhht) ; -ISH-ING. [ME. menusen, F. nenuiser to make small, cut small, OF. me-
nuisier, fr. (assumed) LL. minutiare, fr. L. minutus small. nuisier, fr. (assumed) LL, minutiare, fr. Li minutus small.
See mintre, a.; cf. DIMINISH.] 1. To dininish ; lessen. 2. To remove; withdraw.
23. To depreciate; disparage; belittle
24. To depreciate ; disparage ; belittl
min'lsh, v. i. To diminish ; lessen.
min'sh, v. i. To dininiah; lessen.
min'Is-ter (min'Ys-têr), n.
[ME. ministre, F. ministre, fr. L. minister, orig. a double comparative fr. root of minor MINOR: cf. MABTRB, MINSTREL.] 1. A servant; an attendant; one who waits upon, or ministers to, another. Archaic.
25. One who acts under the orders of another or who is employed by another to execute his purposes; a subordinate ; n agent; an instrument. Now Rare.

Moses rose up, and his minister Joshua. Ex. xxiv. 13.
Chose] Camillo for the menister, to poison
My friend Poilixenes
officer of justice. Obs.
3. An officer of justice. Obs. Chaucer. 4. One to whom the sovereign or executive head of agov-
ernment intrusts the management of affairs of state, or ernment intrusts the management of affairs of state, or of a department of state. The ministers collectively form the ministry, presided over, in some cases, by a prime min5. A representative of a govervment sent to the court or seat of government of a foreign nation to transact diplomatic business: a diplomatic agent sent by one country to another ; specif., such an agent of the second or third class, who is not the personal representative of the sovSee diplomatic agent, plenipotentiary, resident. Cf. AMBASSADOR,
6. One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian worship; one who performs sacerdotal duties, etc.; one duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel, administe. the sacraments, etc., esp. a pastor; a clergyman.
7. One exercising sacerdotal functions in a non-Christian 7. One e
8. Law. An executor or administrator. Obs

Syn.- Delegate, ambassador ; clergyman, parson, priest.
min'is-ter, $v . t$; MIN/IS-TERED (-tẽrd) ; MIN/IS-TER-ING. [ME. ministren, OF. ministrer, fr. L. ministrare. See minister, $n$.$] 1. To serve, as food. Obs.$
2. To furnish ; afford; supply. Archaic.

He that ministereth seed to the sower 2 Cor. ix. 10 . 3. To administer; to dispense or perform, as a sacrament or rite; to apply or give, as a remedy; to dispen.
justice; to manage or direct, as affairs. Obs. or $R$.
min'ss-ter, $v . i .1$. To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; to attend and s.
2. To do things needful or helpful; to render aid; to be serviceable or conducive.

| - Minister, administer |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| lfare. To minister (chiefly literary) is in gene |  |
|  |  |
| , as here compared, is more speciffilly to give, |  |
| pply, or tender something, esp. in a professional or off |  |
|  |  |
| Matt. iv. 11) ; a physician administers a remedy, a |  |
|  |  |
| admmasters an oat cf. to administer a rebuke. See cater. |  |
| min'is-te'rl-al (-tē'ry-ă), a. [L. ministerialis : cf. F. m |  |
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| mochools to the youngest or lowest |  |
| in atanding of several pupils of |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| One who paints or writes with |  |
|  |  |
| red color, as vermilion. Obs. $\min ^{\prime}-0 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime} \mathrm{ra}$-phy (-fi), $n$. Obs. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Elnion drake. Orinance. A |  |
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nistériel. See ministry ; cf. minstrel.] 1. Of or pertaining to ministry or service; serviential; attendant 2. Of or pertaining to the office of minister or the min atry as a body, whether civil or sacerdotal. "Ministeria 3. Specif. : Of the nature of those acts or duties belong ing to the administration of the executive function ; desig nating, or pertaining to, an act that a person performs in given state of facts, in a prescribed namner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority without regard to, or without the exercise of, his own judgment upon the propriety of the act done;-opposed to judicial.
4. Acting or active as an agent, instrument, or means "Minislerial to intellectual culture" Syn. - Official, priestly, sacerdotal, ecclesiastical.
the ministerial benches the benches in the British House
of Commons ocupied by members of tbe cabinet and their supporters; also, the persons occupying them. Burke


[L., ministry.] 1. Eccl. The Epistle, or south, corner of the altar. Rare and atherged $w$. A body comption, liceusure, and ordina tion of candidates for the ministry, with the trial of min isters for heresy, and, on appeal from a church council, o laymen also for the same offense.
 pr. of ministrare to minister.] Performing service as a minister; ministering. Milton.- $n$. One who ministers
 traye. 1 . Act of ministering; service; ministry. "The 2. Act of administering anything; administration. Obs. min'ıs-tra-tive (min'Is-trà-tiv), $a$. Serving to aid; min istering; pert. to, or of the nature of, ministration.
min'fs-tra/tor (trā ${ }^{\prime}$ tor), $n$. [L, an attendant.] One who ministers or administers.
min'fs-trer (min'Is-trẽr), $n$. One who minister
min'is-try (-try), n.; pl. -TRIEs (-trYz). [L. ministerium. See minister, $n$.; cf. MISTER a trade.] 1. Act of min istering; ministration. "Tender ministry." Thomson 2. Hence: Agency; instrumentality.

Atterbury
3. The office, duties, or functions of a minister, servant or agent ; ecclesiastical, executive, or ambassad
tion or profession.
4. Christian ministers collectively; the clergy.
4. Christian ministers collectively ; the clergy.
6. a The body of ministers of a state; sometimes, loosely, the body consisting of those ministers who, in Great Britain, France, and some other countries, acting together, with the chief executive, form the cabinet. Properly, the minisble, administrative head of any government. In the United States the heads of the executive departments constitute the advisers of the President, and are collectively called his cabinel, and not the ministry nor, individually, ministers. other countries of continental Europe, a government de-
partment presided over by a minister; also, the minis partment presided over by a minister; also, the minister and his associated subordinates. Also, the building in
which such a (specified) department transacts its business. 6. Administration ; ministerial term; as, Pitt's ministry. nin'li-um (min $\overline{1}-\check{u} \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{~m}$ ), n. [L. minium, an Iberian word
the Romans getting all their cinnabar from Spain; ff Basque arminef. 1. A brilliant red; vermilion.
2. Red oxide of lead, $\mathrm{Pb}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, a heavy, crystalline powder varying somewhat in color according to the method of
manufacture. As ordinarily prepared by further oxidamanufacture. As ordinarily prepared by further oxidaalso red lead. The commercial article usually containg ment and in the manufacture of glass, matches, storage
batteries, etc. When minium is treated with nitric acid it behaves like a mixture of lead peroxide ( $\mathrm{PbO} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ) and mon orthoplumbic acid. regarded by many as the lead salt of min'l-ver (min' 1 -vẽr), $n$. [OF. menu vair a grayish fur
menu small + vair a kind of fur. See minute, a.; vair.] a A fur esteemed in the Middle Ages as a part of costume. It is uncertain whether it was the fur of some particular
animal or of different animals. Officially, in England, the word has been recently used to mean a plain white fur mink (mITk), n. [Cf. Sw. menk.] 1. The fur of any of the animals mentioned below (def. 2 )
2. A musteline animal of the genus Putorius; orig., P. lu-
teola of northern Europe now, usually teola of northern Europe; now, usually, the North American $P$. vison, related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet. The soft, thick fur is usually sealvaries from yellowish brown nearly to black. Though partly aquatic in habits and nearly to black. Iargely on fish, it
often invades poultry houses. A related species ( $P$. sibiri cus
mink frog. A black-spotted frog (Rana septentrionalis) of
the northern United States ;- from its strong musky odor
 to be the Indian name of falls in a small stream emptying
into the Mississippi near the Falls of St. Anthony, and to into the Mississippi near the Falls of St. Anthony, and to
mean "Laughing Water," but actually being Dakota Indian mean "Laughing Water," but actuals beeng "Hakoa natha," a
for E. waterfall.] In Longfellow's poem "Hiawata, Dakota Indian maiden who becomes the wife of Hiawatha singen to sing'er (min'e-sing oress of German lyric poets and singen to sing. $]$ One of a class of German lyric poets and
musicians who flourighed from about the middle of the 12th to the middle of the 14 th century. They were chiefly

|  | Ministerial; servien |
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| ${ }_{\text {On }}$ |  |
| thous. Ohs | min in-tress (mYn |
| [n'ts-te'xi-al, n. Feutal Sys- | fem. of ministrer. |
| m. An administrative | min'18-t |
| hold officer. Rare. [See-15M.] | min'1-ta |
| min'ts-te ${ }^{\text {rical- } 18 \mathrm{sm}}$ | L. min |
|  | freq. of minari to threaten. |
| al Y-tr) \#n Quality or state | Threatening. R. Oxf.E. $D$ |
|  |  |
|  | Min't-ta Il (m |
| -al-nesm, $n$. Seel |  |
| Hip. |  |
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of noble birth, and made love and beauty the subjects of their verses, which they sang to their own acoompan min'now (minn'o), n. Also minow. [ME. menow, cf. AS. myne a kind of fish, or also M. menuse, of. menuis small European cyprinoid fish (Phoxinus phoxinus) com mon in gravelly streams and becoming only about three inches long. b In A merica, any of the small species of the
family Cyprinidæ, or of the killifishes (fam. Cyprinodontidas); also, erroneously or loosely, any of various other smal dæs); also,erroneously or loosely, any of various other sma
fishes, including the young of various larger fishes. In New Zealand, the inanga. See also mud minNow
 kind of cape or overcoat of straw, rushes, or the like, worn by laborers.
Mi-no'an (miñō ${ }^{\prime}$ n), $a$. [L. Minous, fr. Minos. See Minos.] Archæol. Designating, or pertaining to, the prehistoric cul-
ture of Crete, later than Neolithic. It dates from about 3000 to about 1100 B. $\mathbf{c}$.,
the period from 1350 to 1100 B . c. corresponding to the Mycenæan.
mi'nor (mi'nêr), a. [L., a
with OH OHG. ninniro, a., min, adv., Icel. minni, a., minnr, adv., Goth. minniza, a., mins, adv., Ir. \& Gael. min small, tender, L. minuere to lessen, Gr. $\mu t \nu v \theta \in t \nu$, Skr. in to
damage: of. OF. menor, whence ME. nienour. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE.] nour. Cf. MINISH, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUTE. etc. ; less; smaller, a as, minor division
of minor importance; a minor poet.
 of minor importance; a minor poet. , Japanese wear2. Music. a Less by a half step than the corresponding
major interval; of a second, third, sixth, or seventh (now sometimes also of a fourth, fifth, or octave), a half etc.). Thus the finor second is the interal aff a half etc.). Thus the minor accond is the interval of a half step
the minor third, a step and a half, etc. See interval, 6 ; MAJOR, $a$., 4 a. b LeBB by a comma; - of a step or "tone." See major, $a ., 4 \mathrm{~b}$. c Distant by a minor interval ; $-\mathbf{o}$ a tone; as, E is the minor third
d See mensurable music.
3. Not having reached the age of majority
3. Not having reached the age of majority.
4. In English boys' schools, second in age or
4. In English boys' schools, second in age or school standing of two namesakes; - the adjective being added to the boy's family name; as, Smith minor. Cf. mavor.
5. Amer. Univ. Of, pertaining to, or designating a minor ; as, a minor course. See minor, $n$.,
6. Constituting the minority;
6. Constituting the minority ; as, the minor vote ; - conminor axts the sho
minor axis, the shorter axis in an ellipse; the conjugate
axis.- maron, Eng. Hist., one of those barons who were axis.- m. baron, Eng. Hist., one of those barons who were
summoned to council and to military service only by agen-
eral proclamation of the sheriff eral proclamation of the sheriff given in the county courts. as distinguished from the great darons. - m. cadence. See
CADENCE. 3. -m. canons. Eccl. See 2d CANON, -m. charge.
India. See charge, n. 13 b. CADENCE 3. - m. canons. Eccl. See 2d CANON, - m. charge.
India. See charge, $n$. 13 b . - m. chord or triad. SSe under
TRIAD, 2 . m. colna, coins of nonprecious metal. U. S. TRIAD, 2. m, coins, coins of nonprecious metal. U. S. the five-cent nickel piece and the one-cent bronze piece. nant of the constituents (taken in order) left on deleting
the same number of columns and of rows in a determinant; mealled minor with respect to the so-called complementary determinant (called also complementary minor)
formed of the constituents taken in order) deleted twice. - M. Friar, or Fras Minor, a Francibcan;
now, one of a certain body of Franciscans. See Observ: now, one of a certain body of Franciscans. See Observ:ANTINR. - m. key, Music, a key or tonality in the minor mode ; hence, fig. in allusion to the effect of melancholy or
pathos of this key. In naming the key, minor follows the letter; as, C miroor. - m. mode or scale. Music. a See MODR.
$n ., 1(3) ;$ Gth sCALE, 3 a (2), bAny scale in a minor mode. n., orders. R. C. \& East. Ch. See ondEare in a mininor mode.
m. m . plant. gism in which the minor and middle terms are compared. surgery, surgery involving the more simple operations, as. the application of dressings and bandages. - m. tactics. m. term of a syllogism, Logic, a term which appears in the
minor premise and forms the subject of the conclusion. minor premise and forms the subject of the conclusion
See mode, $3 \mathbf{b}$.
m''nor, $n$. 1. [cap.] A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.
2. Logic. The minor term, that is, the subject
2. Logic. The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise.
which contains the ninor term ; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. It is the second proposition of a tice partakes of meanness ; to take money from another by fraud is an act of injustice; therefore, the taking of
money from another by fraud partakes of meanness 3. A person of either sex under full age or majority, 3. A person of either sex under full age or majority, that
is, one who has not attained the age at which full civil rights are accorded ; aninfant; in England and generally in the United States, one under twenty-one years of age (see TNFANT, AOR). A minor attains full age at the bege (see
of the day preceding the 21st anniversary of his birth. In of the day preceding the $21 s t$ anniversary of his birth. In
hereditary monarchies the minority of a sovereign ends
at an earlier age than that of a subject. The sovereign of Great Britain as such has no minority, and his minority eighteenth year of his age
4. Scots Law. Sometimes, specif., a person over the age of pupillarity but not of full age,
5. Math. $=$ minor determinant
6. Music = AINOR DETERMINANT.
6. Music. a = minor chord, key, or mode. b See under 7. Amer. Univ. A subject of study, usually nearly related
7.




 \| Forelgn Word + Obsolete Variant of +comblined with. =equalk
to the major subject, pursued by a candidate for a higher degree, leas time being dey
subject. See mAJor, $n$. 4 .

## 

custom or rizt anal , [G. Cf. minar, a.] Law. A custom or right, analogous to borough English in England, formerly existing in various parts of Europe, and surviving in parts of Germany and Austria, by which certain entailed
eetates, as a homestead and adjacent land, descend to the youngest male heir.
yin-nor'ca (mI-nôr${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} a$ ), $n$. [Sp. Menorca. See Gaz.] One of a breed of smooth-legged domenstic fowls similar in form to the leghorns, but larger. The principal variety is
pure black, and single-combed; but white and also rosecombed varieties are bred.


 2. The smaller being less or small
gregates ;-oppomber; the smaller in number of two agbo ruled by the majority.
3. Quality or state of being a minor, or nuder age.
wil'nos (mi'n ${ }^{2}$ ), $n$. [Gr. Mivos.] Gr. Ayth. A king and
lavgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa. After death he lavgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa. After death he
was made a judge of the dead in Hades. A second Minos, wran made af the first, was, aceording to lo later traditions, grandson of the first, was, according to later traditions,
the hasband of Paiphae, the father Ar Ariadne, the builder
of the Labyrinth and the oppressor of Athens. Cf. Minoof the Labyrinth, and the oppressor of Athens. Cf. MiNo-
TAUR, PABIPHAB, THRskus.

مos: Mive Minos (the husband. Minotaurus, Gr. Mivétavposi: Mivos, Minos (the husband of Pasiphaë) + raüpos a man and half bull, the offspring of Pasiphaee (which hae). It wand onfined in the labyrinth oconstructed by Dadalalus
in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven volunteering as one of the chosen seven, slew the monster
and released Athens from the tribute. See Ariadne. min'ster (min'ster) [AS. mynster, fr. L. monasterium See monastrer.] 1. A monastery. Obs.
monastery. The name is often retained to exist (as Beverley Minster, York Mininster, etc.), and is anso mproperly used for any large church.
min'strel (mIn'strel), $n$. [ME. minstrel, menestral, menant, workman (cf. ministrellus harpist), fr. L. ministerium service, minister servant. See minisTRY, minister ; cf. service, minister servant. see minispris, minister; cf.
ministrital.] 1. One of a medieval class of muical entertainers, esp. such as sang verses to the accompaniment of a harpor other instrument. The better sort were poets
as well as musicians, and were held in high repute. Others combined singing or reciting and playing with acrobatic,
juggling, and other tricks, and in time fell to the level of mere mountebanks. See bard, gleeman, jonalbur.
2. Hence, a poet; a musician, Poetic.
3. One of a troupe of musical performers and comedians, Of a kind originating early in the 19th century in the United States, typically giving a program of negro melo-
dies, jokes, and impersonations, and usually blacked in imdies, jokes, and impersonations, and usually blacked in imitation of negroes ;-commonly called negro minstrels.
 2. A collective body of minstrels, or musicians; also, a collective body of minstrele' songs. "Minstrelsy, of heaven."
Mitton. "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Scott.

## Mitton. "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Scott.

3. Musical instruments. Obs.
mint $(m \operatorname{Int}), n$. .AS. minle
 uivea, $\sim \psi \theta \eta$.] An aromatic plant of the genus Mentha;
by extension, any plant of the Mentiaceex, or mint family, by extension, any plant of the Mentlaceæ, or mint family. etc., wwe their properties to certain essential oils. See

mint, n. [AS. mynet money, coin, fr. L. moneta the mint,
coined money, fr. Monett, a surname of Juno in whos coined money, fr. Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Roine money was coined; akin to momere to
warn, admonish, AS. manian, and to E. mind. See MIND; c. yonky, montion. 1. A coin; money. obs.
4. A placa where money is coined, usually by public 3. A plant for coining money. Now Rare
5. A place where anything is manufactured or fabricated; usually fig. "A mint of phrases."

But thou and I I are one in kind,
As molded like in nature's mint.
6. The product of a mint; mintage; coinage. Obs. 6. A great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; vast sum or amount ; as, he inherited a mint of money.

mint, $v . t . ; \operatorname{MINT}^{\prime}$ gD ; MINT'ING. 1. To make by stamping,


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| :---: | :---: |

2. Fig. : To produce as a mint produces coin ; to coin ; abricate ; invent.
Titles $\cdots$ of such natures as may be easily munted. $\begin{gathered}\text { or } \\ \text { Words } \\ \text { Even. }\end{gathered}$ mint'age ( $\mathrm{mYn}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{j}$ ), $n$. 1. Act or process of minting coin hence, production or fabrication as if by minting; coinage. 2. The coin, or other production, of a mint; coinage. 3. The cost of coining, or the duty, or charge, paid to the mint for coining.
mint'man (mint mpressed upon a coin in minting. in coining, or in coins; a coiner. Now Rave. time of coinage to identify the mint.

## mint'm.

a mint. 2. One a in or civen to coining words etc obs or $P$ mint sauce. is A sauce of vinggar and sugar flavored with spearmint leaves.
min'u-end (minn'tund), $n$. [L. minuendus to be diminished, fr. minuere to lessen, diminish. See mivish.] Arilh. The number or magnitude from wich anothe

 menu small, L. minutus small. So called on account of craceful dance consisting of a coupee, a high step, and graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high a step, and a
balance. It originated in France about 1650 and was intro duced into England tbrough the court of Charles II., and remained in fashion until the 19th century.
2. Music. Apiece of music to regulate the movement of such a dance, or having its rhythm and spirit, commonly in 3-4,
sometimes in 38 , measure. The minuet was often a movememetimes in 38 , measure. The minuet was often a move ment in the old suite, and in the e ater sonata and symphony-
It whas changed, typicaly, from two repeated 8 -measure divisions to two contrasted 16 -mensure ones, the second of which (the trio) was in three-part harmony. See schirzo.
mi'nus (mi'nüs), $a$. [L., neut. of minor. See sINok, a.; ci. mis- fr French.] 1. Subtracting taking yivor, $a$.; ct us-, fr. French.] 1. Subtracting; taking away; less; ;der the gign - ; as, five minus four. Opposed to plus.
2. Indicating subtraction or requiring to be subtracted negative (in mode or direction of reckoning); not positive as, the minus sign [-]; a minus quantity or value;-used 3. Deprived of; without; wanting ; having los
minus his hat; he was minus $\$ 50$ or $\$ 50$ minus. Collog. minns charge, Elec., a negative charge. - m. ulght or reeding.
Surv.
$=$ Fonksight, 4 a. - m. вign. a Malh. The sign opposed in signifcation to + or plus sign), indicating
that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted rom the preceding quantity, or is to be reckoned from the plus sign either expressed or und quantities having minas, thus, in $a-b$ (a miesus $b$ ) $b$ is to be subtracted from $a$; and $-100^{\circ}$ (minus ten degrees) on a thermometer means
$10^{\circ}$ below the zero of the scale. $b$ Symbolic Logic. (1) A sign of negation ; sometimes, equivalent to "is not," somecation of a process of generalization by removal of an at tribute or of a limiting class. - m. thread, Mech, a screw
thread on a bolt whose diameter is the same as that at the thep of the thread;--opposed to phus thread.
mi'nus, $n$. The minus sign ; also, a minus quantity.
 small, fr. minus less: cf. F. minuscule.] Paleography. A
small Roman letter as distinguished from a capital or small Roman letter as distinguished from a capital or
uncial ; the small cursive writing developed from the uncial
about $600-900$ al

mi-nus'cule, $a_{0}$ 1. In, or the size or
2. Very small ; diminutive ; petty ; ingle of, minuscules min'ute (mYnগt) $n$. [LI minuta a small portio
coin, fr. L. minutus small: cf. F. minute. See 3d minute. 1. The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree sixty seconds. Abbr. $m$.; as, 4 h .30 m .
The Ptolemy, following the Babylonians (who divided equal cuts ( $\tau \mu \eta \mu \mathrm{\mu} \boldsymbol{a} a)$ ), each of these into 60 equal parts called in Latin partes minutx primes), each of these into namequal marts partes minutes se primes, and seconds.
nan
4n9 Minute, as a unit of time is used in combination with units of rate, in naming certain units of amount; as, am 2. Geom. The sixtieth part of a
2. Geom. The sixtieth part of a degree; sixty seconds - calied specif. minute of arc. Symbol, (), as, 1020 graphical, or nautical, mile. See mile.
3. A point of time ; a moment
4. Arch. A fixed part of a module. See module. Dryden ent writers take as the minute one twelfth, one eighteenth
one thirtieth, or one sixtieth part of the module.
6. A roite ; a half farthing. Obs. Wyclife (Mark xii. 42).
6. A mite ; a half farthing. Obs. Wycliffe (Mark xii.42).

6. A very small part of anything, or anything very small or of small importance ; a jot; a tittle. Obs.

Minutes and circumetances of his passion. Jer, Taylor 7. a A memorandum or draft, as of instructions to an as, to take minutes of a contract; to take minutes of as, to take minutes of a contract; to take minules of a ord made of the transactions or proceedings at a meeting of an organized body, as of the stockholders or director of a corporation. 8 . by a pas Law. A suit by a party to a suit.
minute of arc. = miNuTE, 2. - m. of procedure. Scols Law See declaration, $n ., 5$.
min'ute (min'It), $v . i . ;$ min'ut-ed (-It-ěd); min'Ut-ino (-it-ing). 1. To determine to the minute ; to ascertain or note exactly the time, speed, duration, or the like, of to time; as, to minute a race horse in a tria; ; to minute the duration of an ecipse. Chiefly Eng. Oxf. E. D. 2. To make a minute or a brief summary of ; to incorporate or enter in the minutes of any body ; also, to make draft of.
The Em
The Empress of Russia, with her own hand, minuted an edict
for universal tolerance. mi-nate' (mY-nūt'; mī-nūt'; 277), a. [L. minutus, p. p вт. 1 . Very small; little ; slight; as, a minute period of time ; a minute speck.
2. Of very small importance; petty ; trifling
3. Marked by, or paying, attention to small things or small details; extremely accurate; particular; precise as, a minute observer ; a minute record ; minute criticism
4. Small or lesser ; chiefly Scot., in " minute [8mall] 4. Small or

## Syn. - See small, circumstantut

minate anatomy, microscopic anatomy; histology.-m. Philosopher. $\overline{=}$ AlcIPHRON, 1, or the sound of a bell, tolled
min'ute boll minute book. A book in which written minutes, or rec ords, are entered.
minute glass. A sandglass for measuring a minute minute hand. The long hand of a watch or clock, which min'uto-ly (mIn'Yt-II), $a$. [From 1st minutr.] Happening min'
min ute-1y, adv. Every minute ; from minute to minute midnute/y ( $\mathrm{mY}-\mathrm{nūt} / \mathrm{IY}$; min-), adv. [From 3d minute.] In a minute manner or degree; with minuteness; exactly

midnu'ti-a (m1-nū'shI-ä), n.; pl. -тIA
(-ē). [L., fr. minutus small, minute. Statue of Minuteman
See 3 d See 3d minute.] A minute, precise, by D. C. French,
or minor particular or detail; a petty Concord, Mass. or mmall matter or thing ; - used chiefly in $p l$.
$\operatorname{minx}$ (minks), $n$. [Perh. of LG. origin; cf. LG. minsk wench, jade, hussy, D. mensch; which is the same word as D. \& G. menseh man, human being, OHG. mennisco,
AS. mennisc, fr. man; or cf. E. minikin. Cf. man.] 1. A pet dog. Obs.
2. A wanton woman. Obs
3. A pert girl a a
 min'y (min $\uparrow$ ), $a$. Pertaining to, or like, a mine.
recent.] Geol. Pert. to or desionating a period of the new, tiary, preceding the Pliocene. See geoloay; tertiary Ter The Miocene period or system. - M1'o-cen'ic (-sén $\mathcal{H} k$ ), $\boldsymbol{a}$.
 horse.] Paleon. A genus of extinct horselike perissodactyl mammals, about the size of a sheep, from the Miocene of toe much enlarged, and the teeth rather short-crowned. míq'ue-let (mYk' 1. A bandit of the Pyrenees. Obs.
2. Mil, a An irregular or partisan soldier during the Pen-

|  | mioga) its rootstock is less pungent than common ginger, and |
| :---: | :---: |
| mo'tion. H | is much used in Japan |
| isnito move the seconds hand |  |
| a wateh. | [NL, earlier Meiolania, fr. Gr. |
| n'ote re-peat'or. | $\mu \epsilon i \omega \nu$ less + $\dot{\eta} \lambda a i v \epsilon t \nu$ to roam.] |
| atch whicf strikes min |  |
| (n'nte tide. = MINUT | tin |
|  | Patagonia. prob. related to the |
| min'ute watch. A watch to tell | Testudinidæ, having the bones |
| the time correct to min | of the ekull prolonged into horn- |
| min'ute while The period of | lik |
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| mi-nutial (my-na'shal), a Pert. |  |
| or being, minutiex Ra |  |
| minu'tion, $n$. [L. minut | mioo'als, $n$. [NL.] a M |
| Diminution ; lowering. Ob | b Rhet. Var. of melosis. |
| Se | m |
| See minutia. | -ste |
| ve to, or dealing with | tak |
|  | nous, meiotaxy. |
|  | mi-ot'ic. Med. V |
| perl. of minutus smali.] Ex- | M. I. P. Abbr. Marine Intur- |
| tremely small. Rare. |  |
| de. |  |
| minutus.] very minute. Obs. | Miph ${ }^{\text {cad ( }}$ (mif'kId). Bib. |
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|  | titular worde. India \& Perela |

insular War. b A soldier of certain Spanish local infan-
try regiments, much used as escorts.
$O x f . E . D$. mir (mèr), $n$.
mi'ra (mi'ra), $n$. [Russ. mir.] A Russian village community.
[r. L. mirus wonderful.] Astron. MI'ra (mi'rá), n. [NL., fr. L. mirus wonderful.] Astron.
A remarkable variable star, with futed spectrum, in the constellation Cetus (o Ceti). See star.
Mi-rabilils (mi-rabilils), $n$. [L., wonderful.] Bol. A genus of American nyctaginiaceous plants having a tubu-lar-campanulate brightly colored calyx resembling a co-
rolla and subtended by a calyxlike involucre of united rolla and subtended by a calyxike involucre of united
bracts. $M$. jalapa is the common garden four-o'clock. ml-rab'lilite ( $-1 i t$ ), $n$. Min. Native Glauber's salt.
mir'a-cle (mir'á- $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F., fr. L. miraculum, fr. mirari
to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRROR.] 1. A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel.
2. Specif.: An event or effect in the gems. Shak ond or out of the ordinary course physical world befrom the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowlodge of these laws; an event which cannot be accounted and which is therefore attributed to a supernatural force ; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by superhuman agency as a manifestation of its power, or for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spir-
itual force; sign. "The miracle of the loaves." Mark vi. 52. itual force; sign.
3. A miracle play.
3. A miracle play.
4. A story or legend xbounding in miracles. Obs.

When said was all this miracte. Chatcer
to a miracle, marvelously well or completely ; as, he fulfilled the requirements to a miracle. work a miracle ; to do miraculously.
to miracle itself, to appear miraculous or incredible.
mitacle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic repre-
sentation showing a sequence of episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint or martyr; a miracle; a drasome wonder-working saint or martyr a miracle; adta-
matic composition of this charcter; also, the type itself.
In England the term was the common name for both this in England the term was the common name for both this
 permatural power nature of a miracle; performed by sumighty power, and not by natural causes.
2. Supernatural ; marvelous; wonderful.
3. Working, or able to work, miracles ; wonder-working "The miraculous harp."
Ayn. - See supernatural. miraculous berry, the berry of a tropical African sapota-
cous tree (Sideroxylon dulcificum, having the property
of sweetening acids also the sweetening acids; also, the tree itself.
mi-rac $\mathbf{u}-10 u s-1 y_{\text {a }}$ adv. ml-rac'u-lous-ness, $n$.
 hold, view. See mrron.] Arch. a A watchtower. b A
turret, or more of ten a bay window, oriel window, loggia, or inclosed halcony designed to command an extensive mi-rage' $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}-\mathrm{räzh} \mathrm{~h}^{\prime}\right), n$. [ F ., fr, mirer to look at carefully, to aim, se mirer to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect,
to be reflected, LL. mirare to look at. See mirror.] An optical effect, theocean, but more
frequently in plains total refiection of light at the surface
 strata of air differontly heated. The reen, commonly $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ent commonly } & \text { sively refracted until it reach, } \\ \text { in ang the Crit }\end{array}$ sition, while the refractions upward. An observed frome
real object may the ray would appear to come from $P^{\prime}$.


 aversion. In Farcuhar's " The
Inconstant,
an atiteration of Orianab but 1 s a verse to marriage.
His love cools when she can be His love cools when she can be
wonand revives when sheseems loat to him ; but he finally mar-
ries her.
Mitr'a-bell (-bel), n. A brilliant "The Way of the World,"
love with Milamant.
mir's.bellé (Ly's
 mi-rabi-la-ry Erron. ior
ABLIARY.
mirablle. + mprobalan.



 mi'ra-ble (mi'ràbit, a.
mirabilis. fremirar, to wonde
cf.OF. mirable. See MaRvEL
Wonderful. Obs. $-n$.
 um.] 1. The abdomen. obs.
2. pron. mi fra; mé') [cap.]
Astron
 üm), $n$. [NL.,.fr. Gr. $\mu$ etpaki $\delta$ iov
Youthful person]
Zoöl. See set FLUKE,
mitr'all. Miracle, Ref. $S p$.
miracle man. A worker of mirmiracle monger. One who pre-
tende to work miraclea.
or may not be in sight. When the surface is horizontal
and below the eye, the appearance is that of a sheet o Water in which the object is seen reflected; when the re fiecting surface is above the eye, the image is seen pro-
jected against the sky. The Jata morgana and looming are species of mirage.
Mi-ran'da (mY-rx̆nd $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [L. miranda, fem. of miran dus admirable.] 1. Lit., admirable; -fem. prop. name 2. id.; G. Miranda (méran'da).
2. The beautiful, modest, and charming daughter of Prospero, in Shakespeare"s "Tempest." She has been brought up on a desert island with the delicate spirit Ariel and
the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintancer. Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, hav-
lag been shipwreced on the island. falls in love with her at once, but cannot obtain her father's consent the the wnir
he has proved the sincerity of his affection by selfreatraint.
obedience, and the lowest menial services See Prospero. mire (mir), $n$. [ME. mire, myre, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. mīyr swanp, Sw. myra marshy ground; akin to E. moss.] 1. Wet, spongy earth; bog. Now Rare.
2. Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like ; also, dirt. mire, v. $\ell . ; \operatorname{mRED}\left(\mathrm{mir}^{\prime}\right)$ ) MiR'ING (mir'fng). 1. To cause or permit to stick fast in mire ; to plunge or fix in mud or mire; as, to mire a horse.
2. To soil with mud or foul matter.
mire, $v$, To sink or stick in mire
 cus; mirus wonderful + -ficare (in comp.) to make. See rful. Rare.
toy into which one sings, hums, or speaks of musical coarse, reedy sound. Cf. кazoo.
2. A kind of tartlet with puff paste as the basis
mi'ro (m $\bar{e}^{\prime} r o \bar{o}$ ), $n$. [Maori.] a In New Zealand, a taxa ceous timber tree (Podocarpusferruginea) the brown wood of which is used in interior carpentry. b In Tahiti, the bendy tree
mir'ror (mYr'ẽr), n. [ME. mirour, F. miroir, OF. also
mirear, fr. (assumed) LL. miratorium mirear, fr. (assumed) LL. miratorium, fr. mirare to look
at, L. mirari to wonder. See MARVEL, cf, MRACLE dor. 1 1. a looking-glass or a speculum ; any glass or polished or smooth substance, as water, that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. Mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating (formerly tin amalgam, now usually silver).
2. A crystal or similar device used by diviners, sorcerers, 3. 3 the like. Archaic.
3. That which gives a true representation, or in which true image nay be seen; hence, a pattern; an exemplar as, literature should be a mirror of life.

Chaucer
4. The speculum of a bird's wing.
5. Arch. A decorative panel with
. Arch. A decorative panel with a projecting and ornamir'ror (mYr'err), v. $t . ;$ MIR'RORED (-ẽrd); Mir'ror-ing. To refiect, as in a mirror.
Firror writing Backward writing
$\underset{\text { resembling ing siant and order writing, making manuscript }}{\text { miter }}$ ordinary writing in a mirror. - mirror writer.
mirth (murth), $n$. [ME. mirthe, murthe, merthe, AS. myrठ,
myrg, merh, mirh.$~ S e e ~ m \in R r y.] ~ 1 . ~ J o y ; ~ p l e a s u r e ~$ happiness; delight;-sometimes in pl. Obs. pleasure 2. Gladness or gayety, as shown by, or accompanied with laughter; merrymaking; merriment; jollity.
Then will I cause to cease. . from the streets
the voice of mirth.
3. Cause of mirth; joyous entertainment; sport. Obs vi.. 44
Syn. - Merriment, jo yousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee
mirth'ful (-f̄̆O1), a. 1. Full of mirth or merriment ; joyous; nerry : as, mirthful children.

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2. Characterized by, or indicating, mirth; as, a mirthful Mirthful, comic shows,
 MIRE.] 1. Resem.
swampy.
3. Aing with mire, or deep mud; as, a miny road
4. A bounding with mire, or deep mud; as, a miry road.
5. Covered, stained, or spattered with mire or mud 3. Covered, stained,
hence, dirty; filthy.
hence, dirty; filthy.
mira (merraí), n. [Per. mīrzā, abbr. fr. mīrzädeh son of the prince; $m \bar{i} r$ prince (Ar. $a m \bar{i} r, e m \bar{i} r$ ) $+z \bar{a} d e h$ son.] 1. The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the the surname, it signifies Prince.
6. (pron. mir $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{z} \dot{a}$ ) [cap.] A character whose wonderful vision of the tide of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory by Addison in the "Spectator.
mis- $(\mathrm{mys}$ ). In words of Teutonic origin, fr . As
mis- (mis-). In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. mis-; Dan. mis-, Sw. miss-, Goth. missa-; orig., a p. p.from the Dan. mis., Sw. miss-, Goth. missa-; orig., a p. p. from the
root of G . meiden to shun, OHG. midan, AS. mídan (cf. miss to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. mesF. mé-, més-, fr. L. minus less (see minus). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] $\mathbf{A}$ prefix meaning amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly. It was formerly more freely and widely used than at present. In Middle English it came to have some use as a separate part of speech (cf. mis, a. ac adv.). Its uses are: 1. In its regular senses: a With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives; as in mislead, misconstrue,
misspent. b With attributive force before verbal and other nouns; as in misgiving, misdeed.
other nouns ; as in misgiving, misdeed.
7. With the simple negative force of
words meaning something desirable or , 3. With merely intensive force before such verbs as doubl dread, and before words meaning something wrong or bad; as in misbode, misdemerit. Archaic or Dial.
mis'ad-ren'ture (mIs'㐅d-vern'tür), $n$. [ME. mesaventure,
misaventure, $F$. mésaventure.] Mischance misaventure, $F$. mésaventure.] Mischance; misfortune;
ill luck ; an unlucky adventure; a mishap. ill luck; an unlucky adventure; a mishap.
mis'ad-ven'tur-ous (-ț̃r-üs), $a$. Unfortunate; unlucky. - mis'ad-ven'tur-ous-ly, adv
mis/ad-vise' (-viz'), v. $t$. To give bad counsel to.] An im-
mis'al-li'ance (-ă-li'ăns), $n$. [Cf. F. mésaliance.] An proper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance. mis'al-1y' (-ax-1í), v. $t$. To ally wrongly or unsuitably.
 A hater of mankind; a man hater; a misanthropist. mis'an-throp'ic (-throp/Ik) ${ }^{\text {mis }}$, [Cf. F. misanthropique.] mis/an-throp'1-cal (-ĭ-k al ) ) Of, pertaining to, like, or kind - mis'an-thropitcal-iy, ad kind. - mis'an-throp't-cal-iy, adv
mis-an'thro-pist (mYs-ăn'thro-pyst), n. A misanthrope. mis-an'thro-plze (-piz), v. i. \& $t$.; ; PIZED (-pizd); -PIZ ${ }^{\prime-}$ mis-an'throplze (-piz), v.. o $t$.; PIZED
ING (-piz/Ing). To be or make misanthropic.
mis-an'thro-py (-pI), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \prime \sigma \alpha \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi i a: ~ c f . ~ F . ~ m i s-~$
anthropie.] Hatred of mankind; pessinistic distrust of human nature;-opposed to philanihropy
To apply wrongly misopply a nagly ; to use for a wrong purpose ; as, te mis-ap'pli-ca'tion (mis-ap/IY-ki'shun $), n$
mis'ap-pre/cl-ate (mǐs/ă-préshl-ăt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt/ed); - AT'ING (-āt/Ing). To appreciate or estimate wrongly or
improperly. - mis'ap-pre'ci-a'tion ( $\overline{a^{\prime}}$ 'shǔn), $n$. mis'-ap-pro'cl-a-tive (-a-tiv), a.

 ehense ing．to misunderstand wrongly；to take in a wrong
ents a mis－ap＇pre－hen＇slon（－hen＇sh $\nless n$ ），$n$ ．A misapprehending wrong apprehension；misconception；misunderstanding． mis－ap＇pre－hen＇sive（－siv $)$ ，$a$ ．Inclined to misapprehend given to misapprehension．－mis－ap＇pre－hen＇sive－ly，

Ød）；－ATVING（－at／Ing）．To

 ing（－ran＇jing）．To arrange wrongly；to place in a wrong
order or manner．－mis＇ar－range＇ment（－mént），$n$ ． mis／be－come＇（mis＇be－kumf v．$t$ ．pret（－ent），$n$ ．
 ；not to beflt or be adapted to．
 lawfully or irregularly begotten；illegitimate；of bad origin．＂Valor misbegot．＂Shak．$-n$ ．A bastard．Obs or Dial．Eng
mis＇be－have＇
 ing（－hāv＇ing）．To behave ill；to conduct improperly； mis＇be－hav＇lor，mis＇be－hav＇lour（－hav＇yêr），$n$ ．
mif／be－hav＇ior，mis＇be－hav＇lour（－häv＇yẽr），$n$ ．Improper
rude，or uncivil behavior ：ill conduct；miscouduct mis＇bo－liel＇（－lēf＇），n．1．Erroneous or false belief；spec erroneous or heterodox belief in religious matters；heresy Barabas，although thou art in mitsbelief．Marlowe． 2．Lack of belief；disbelief．Obs．
mis＇be－lieve＇（－1āv＇），v．i．；－LIEved＇（－Iēvd＇）；－Liev＇ing （－lēv／ng）．To believe erroneously，or in a false religion $\begin{array}{ll}\text {＂That misbelieving Moor．＂} & \text { Shak．} \\ \text { mis＇be－Meve＇，v．t．Not to believe；to disbelieve．Rare．}\end{array}$
 one who holds a false religion；a heretic or infidel．
 mis－birth＇（mYs－bûrth＇），$n$ ．An abortion．
 Ød）；－LATING（－lat／Yng）．To calculate erroneously ；to

1．To call by a wrong name ；to misname．
2．To read badly ；to mispronounce．Scot．\＆Dial．Eng． 3．To call by a bad name；to abuse；revile．Obs or Eng． \＆Dial．Eug．
He．．launched into a disquisition on the nature of the Irish
（slways so much miscalletl and whom he defended）Stevenson mis－car＇riage（mys－kłr＇1j），n．1．Il！conduct；evil or improper behavior；also，an instance of it；a misdemeanor ；
a misdeed．Obs．
2．Mismanagement；ill success；failure，or a case of it； an unfortunate event or issue；a failure or mistake，as in Whe of justice，a failure to secure justice．
When a coungelor，to save himself，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { When a coungelor, to age himself, } \\
& \text { Would lay miscarriages upon his prince. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3．Failure to carry properly ；as，miscarriage of goods． 4．Premature expulsion of a fetus．See abortion． mif－car＇ry（－Y），v．i．；－Ried（－Id）；－Ry－ing．To carry，or go，
wrong；specif．：a To be injured，lost，or destroyed ；to Wrong ；specif．：a To be injured，lost，or destroyed；to
meet with misfortune or death；to perish ；die．Obs．or $R$ ．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Morcune or deatn; to peribn } \\
& \text { My ships have all miscarried. } \\
& \text { v to arr: to do wrong: to }
\end{aligned}
$$ b To go astray ；to err ；to do wrong；to misbehave．Obs or prove unsuccessful ；to come to naught ；as，the states or prove unsuccessful；to come to naught ；as，the states duce：to be abortive；－said of plants，etc．Obs．© To suffer miscarriage（of a fetus）；Obs．，of a child，to be or to go to the wrong destination；to go astray．

The cardinal＇s letters to the Pope miscarried．Shat．
mis－car＇ry，$n . t$ ．To cause to go astray or do wrong ；to mislead ；to lead astray．Obs．
 mix＋qenus race．］1．An interbreeding of races
Despite universal mascegeataon，primitive racial types may
A．H．Keane．
still be recognized．
2．Specif．，intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes．
mis＇ce－ge－na＇tion－lst，$n$ ．One who favors intermarriage
as a solution of race problems． as a solution of race problems

mis＇cel－la＇ne－a（mis＇ĕ－1ánè－a），n．pl．［L．See miscel lany．］A collection of miscelladeous mat
of various kinds；esp．，a literary miscellany． of various kinds；esp．，a literary miscellany．
mis＇cel－1a＇ne－ous（－üs），a．［L miscellanevs
mis＇cel－1a＇no－0us（－us），a．（L．miscellaneus mixed，mis－ cellaneous，fr．miscellus mixed，fr．miscere．See mix；of．
macellany．］1．Mixed；mingled；consisting of seral Mascellany． 1 ．Mixed；mingled；consisting of severa
diverse things ；promiscuous ；heterogeneous；as，a mis cellaneous collection．＂A miscellaneous rabble．＂Milton 2．Having various qualities；dealing with，or interested in，diverse topics or subjects；as，a miscellaneous writer． Syn．－See indiscriminate．
－mis＇cel－la＇ne－ous－ly，adv，－mis＇cel－la＇ne－ous－ness，$n$ ． mis＇cel－la－nist
mis＇cel－la－ny（mYs＇ĕ－lan－nY；in British usage also m1－sel＇ $\dot{\hat{-}-\mathrm{n} 1), ~ n . ; ~ p l . ~-N I E s ~(-n I z) . ~[L, ~ m i s c e l l a n e a, ~ n e u t . ~ p l . ~ o f ~}$ miscellaneus：cf．F．miscellanée，pl．miscellanées．See
miscellaneous．］1．A mixture of various things；a med ley；esp．，a collection of writings on various subjects．
2．pl．a Miscellaneous treatises，studies，or compositions collected into one book；as，a book or collection of mis－ cellanies．b Miscellaneous persons．Rare．
mis－chance＇（mis－chanas＇），n．［ME．meschance，OF．mes－ cheance．］Ill luck；ill fortune，or an instance of it ；a mishap；an unfortunate accident；a misfortune．
Syn．－Misad venture，calamity，disaster．See misfortunz mis－chance＇，$v$ ．$i$ ．To happen unfortunately or by mis－ chance；to turn out ill．Archaic．
mis－chance＇，v．t．To render or make unfortunate．Archaic． mis＇chiet（mY＇chYf），$n$ ．［ME．meschef bad result，OF meschief，fr．meschever to be unfortunate；mes－（L．minu less）＋chief end，head，F．chef chief．See mis－，minus Chier：cf．muscovado．］1．Unfortunate condition；evi plight；misfortune：trouble；need；want；also，a mishap
or calamity．Obs． or calamity．Oos．
2．Harm，evi
2．Harm，evil，or damage viewed as the work of some
agency or result of a particular cause；an ill consequence damage；esp，trouble or vexation caused by humen agenc or by some living being，intentionally or not．Ps．lii． 2
3．Wickedness；iniquity．Obs．maschiefs
4．Formerly，a disease or malady；now，indefinitely，a disordered or morbid condition
5．Harmful quality or character；mischievousness．
mon enemy was subdued 6．A cause or source of harm，evil，trouble，or vexation； esp．，a person who causes mischief or annoyance，esp．of a trivial character．
7．Action or conduct that annoys or vexes；esp．，such as may cause trivial evil，annoyance，or trouble to others， and is due to thoughtlessness or a desire to make sport
also，mischievous disposition；as，the boy is all mischief㿟息＂Mischief is often used colloq．or dial as a euphemism Hor＂Mochief is often used colloq．or dial as a eup
Syn．Devil；＂as in，to play the mischief with one．
Syage，harm，hurt，evil，ill．See InJury．
mis＇chief－mak＇er（－māk＇err），$n$ ．One who makes mis－ chief ；one who excites or instigates quarrels or ennity．－ mis＇chlet－mals＇ing（－māh／Ing），a．\＆$n$
mis＇chie－vous（mis＇chri－v ${ }^{\prime}$ as ；see note below），a．［AF．
meschevous．］Causing mischief；full of mischief． meschevous．］Causing mischief；full of mischief：a Un
fortunate ；distressful ；calamitous：also，wretched；needy Obs，b Involving，or productive of，harm，injury，or dam age；injurious ；harmful ；hurtful．＂Most misehievous foul sin．＂
This false，wily，doubting disposition is intolerably $\underset{\text { maschie }}{\text { Shak }}$ ． vous to society． jury，trouble，or annoyance to others，as from of，petty in or in sport；－now the predominant sense；as，a mischie vous child；a mischievous action．
The accentuation mis－chie＇vous，formerly in good Gar，dialectal，or humorous． Saggish，mocking．－Manghis VoUs，roguish，ARCH，impISH．MISCHIEVOUS，as here com
pared（cf．INJURY），implies sportive malice（See malicious） that is roaulsh，in modern usage，whil $h$ is engagingly mi chievous；that is Arch which is slyly or mockingly mis
chievous－the word is applied chiefy to looks or ex pression，esp．of women or children；impish heightens the always as misehievous as a monkey＂（Richardson）；＂She bushed in＂（M．Arnold）；＂The most musical echo has an impish mockery in it＂（G．Eliol）．See cUNNINO．
mis＇chle－vous－ly，adv．－mis＇chie－vous－

mi＇schio（me＇skyō），$n$ ．Also mischio marble．［It．mi schio mixture．］A breccia of white and pink fragments mis－cholce＇（myshois＇）$n$ wrong or improper choice
 p．p．－CHo＇sen（－chō＇z＇n）；p，pr \＆vb．n．－choosfing．To choose wrongly
mis＇cl－ble（misíbl），$a$ ．［L．miscere to inix．］Capable of being mixed；mixable．${ }^{n}$ ．A miscible substance．$O b$ ． mis－cite ${ }^{\prime}$（mility mis 1 －bili－ti），$n$ ．
mis－cite＇（mis－sit），v．. ；－CIT＇ED（－sit／ed）；－CIT ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ING}$（－sit／－ Ing）．To cite erroneously；to misquote
mis－col＇or，mis－col＇our（mis－kiser）
mis－col＇or，mis－col＇our（mis－kurer），v．t．；－COL＇ored， －COL＇OURED（－kul／erd）；－COL＇OR－ING，COL＇OUR－ING．To give mis－com＇prehend（
－HEND＇ING To get（mis－koip pre－hénd ，v．t．；HEND＇sD； stand．－mis－com ${ }^{\prime}$ pre－hen＇sion（－h⿱艹n＇sh ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ）
 －cEIv／ING．To conceive wrongly；to interpret incorrectly； to form a false or erroneous conception or notion of ；to misjudge；misapprehend．
Those things which，for want of due consideration heretofore，
Hooker．
they have misconceived． Syn．－Misapprehend，misunderstand，mistake． ceiving ；erroneous conception ；false opinion．
 To conduct amiss；to mismanage
to misconduct one＇s self，to behave improperly
mis－conduct 2．Wrong or improper conduct；bad behavior；unlawiul stance of bad beh
3．A case or instance of bad behavior；a misdeed；－ Cyn．－Misbehavior，misdemeanor，misdeed，delinquency，
 miscon－
 2．To construct wrongly or badly Rare mis＇con－struc＇tion（－strūk＇shŭn），$n$ ．Act of misconstruing ； mis－con＇strue（ construction；wrong interpretation． usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on fnal syl． lable than in the case of construe），v．t．；－strued（－strood； －strood＇）；－stru－ina．1．To construe wrongly ；to inter－ pret erroneously；to misinterpret．

Do not．great sir，masconstrue his intent．
Much afflicted to find his actions masconstrued．Addison． 2．To infer falsely
mis－construe，v．i．To make a wrong interpretation． mis＇cor－rect＇（ $\mathrm{mIs}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \delta$－rexkt＇），v．t．；－RECT＇ED ；－RECT＇INa．To err in attempting to correct．scaliger miscorrects his author．＂Dryden．－mis／cor－rec＇tion（－rěk＇shăn），$n$ mis－coun＇sel（mIs－koun＇sel），v．t．；－skled（－Beld）or
－SELLED；－SEL－ING or－SEL－LING．［Cf．OF．mesconseillier．］ －SELLED；－SEL－ING or－SEL－LING．［Cf．OF．mesconse
To counsel or advise wrongly．－mis－coun＇sel，$n$ ．
mis－count＇（－kount＇），v．$t$ ．\＆i．；－COUNT ${ }^{\prime}$ ED ；－COUNT ${ }^{\prime}$ ING． ［Cf．OF．nesconter，F．mécompter．Cf．Miscompute．］ 1．To count erroneously；to miscalculate ；to misreckon． 2．To misestimate．Obs．
mis－count＇，n．［Cf．F．mécompte error，OF．mesconte．］ An erroneous counting；a wrong computation．
mis＇cro－ance（mys＇krè̆ ans ），$n$ ．［OF．mescreance，F．me． creance．］Quality of being miscreant；adherence to false faith；unbelief．Archaic．
mis＇cre－an－cy（－ăn－sI），n．1．Miscreance．Archaic．
2．Villainy；turpitude．

），n．［OF．mescreant，F．mécre－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { ant ；mes－（L．minus less）} \\ & \text { See }\end{aligned}+$ p．pr．fr．L．credere to believe． faith regarded as false；a believer；an infidel．Archaic．

Now will the Christinn mascreants be glad，Marlowe．
Ringing with joy their superstitious bells．Man 2 An unscrupulous villain；a vile wretch；a rascal． mis＇cre－ant，a．1．Holding a religious faith regarded a
false ；nisbelieving；heretical ；unbelieving．Archaic． 2．Destitute of conscience；unscrupulous ；villainous．
 misshapen；also，to create or procreate illegitimately． mis＇cre－a＇tion（ $-\overline{2} / \operatorname{sh} h u n$ ），$n$ ．Act or result of miscreating； a visshapen or deformed thing．

 Full explanations of Abbreviationa，signa，etc．，immediately precede the Vocabulary．
mis-cue' (mIs-kū ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. Billiards \& Pool. A false stroke with a cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired.


 To deal wrongly : a To distribute unfairly, Obs. b To traffic or behave impropery. © To di.
miss-deal', $n$. Act of misdealing ; a wrong distribution of cards to the players.
tage, a misdeal loses the deal.] in which the deal is an advan-
 An evil deed; a wicked action.
Syn. - Misisconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offiense, trespass
 ing. 1. To judge unfavorably; to think ill of to think or or suppose a wrongly to to be ; to mistake (for). also
mis-deem', v.i. 1. To judge unfavorably; to think il (of). Obs. "To misdeem of righteous Job." Milto.
2. To have or form a wrong or mistaken opinion; to mis. judge; also, to think or suppose wrongly.

If such affront 1 Iabor ther thenert.
Milton.


meanor.
2. One guilty of misconduct.
mis'de-mean'or, mis'de-mean'our (-err), n. 1. Ill behavior ; evil conduct, or a case of it ; a misdeed. Rare. 2. Lau. A crime less than a felony. The distinction be-
tween felonies and misdemeanors is now purely arbitrary tween felonies and misdemeanors is now purely arbitrary
and withut any logical basis; it is still maintained in the
English system but in most it Engish system, but in most of the United States is is either
abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical 3. A misdeneavint ORME.
3. A midemeanant. Obs.
syn.-Misdeed misconduct, misbehavior, fault, trespass.




mis'de-scrip'tion (-dè-skrir p'sh̆̆n), $n$. A wrong or incorrect description ; as, misdescription when material and preventing a conımon understanding will vitiate a contract. To ive a wrong direction to ; as, to misdirect a letter mis'di-reo'tlong (-rêk'shhun), n. 1. Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed; wrong direction.
2. Law. An error of a judge in charging the jury on





Afford me piace to show what rec onpense
Towards thee I intend for what I have mesdone. Mitton. 2. To do wrong to ; to illtrea

mis-do'ing (-d $\bar{o} / r_{\text {ng }}$ ), $n$. Wrongdoing, or a case of it misconduct ; a misdeed; a wrong done; a fault or crime an offense; as, it was my misdoing.
nis-doubt' (mys-dout'), v. t.; - -Doubtrad; - Doubrifing. [Ct. OF. mesdoubter.] 1. To have doubts, misgivings subpicion, or the
suspect ; fear for.

> for. I do not mistoubt my wife. To pray he may be faith ful

Were to motspray he he may be faith ful. Wh. Sarston. 2. To fear, to be apprehensive of, as an evil; to suapect, as some state of affairs or that such is the state of affairs. mis-doubt',$n$. Suspicion; mistrust.
mise ( $\mathrm{mez} ; \mathrm{miz} ; 27 \mathrm{~T}$ ), $n$. [F. mise a putting, setting, ex-

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pense, fr. mettre to put, lay, fr. L. mittere to send.] 1. pl. Expenses. Obs., exc. Law, of expenses in personal actions. 2. A levy or customary grant given by way of composition for a liberty, privilege, or immunity, as by the people on
the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, or the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, or
prince into Wales or on a change of earl in the county palaprince into Wales or on a
tine of Chester, England
3. An agreement or convention; as, the mise of Amiens and the mase of Lewes, the two agreements made in January and May, respectively, 1264 , between Henry III. and the rebelling barons.
4. Law
of right
5. Gaming. a The amount staked. b The layout.




 It. misero wretched, avaricions, Sp. misero.] 1. Wretched able. Obs.
mi'sor, $n$. ${ }_{\text {[See maser, }}$ a.] I. A wretched or severely affictecd person. Obs.
2. The woeful words of a miser now desparing. Sir P. Sidney.
3. A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably for the sake of saving and in creasing his hoard; a niggard.

As some lone miser, visiting his store
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it ${ }^{\prime}$ 'er. Goldsmith
 © Well Sinking. A boring tool with a device for pushing the drilled-out core up through its hollow center.
mi'ser, v.t.; MI'sERED (-zêrd); MI'SER-1NG. In well boring, mis'er-a-ble (mIzferai-b’l), a. [F. misérable I.
bilis f-bie (mizetra-bi, ar miserable, L. miserabilis, fr. miserari to lament, pity, fr. miser wretched. Cf.
mISER. 1 I. In a state of misery or extreme unhappines msser.] 1. In a state of misery or extreme unhappiness
or misfortune; wretched ;- now chiefly with reference to the mental state and often by way of hyperbole.
2. Causing misery, mhappiness, or great discomfort ; fuli of wretcheduess; pitiably poor ; as, a miserable lot.
3. Pitiable ; lamentable ; as, a miseratle failure.
4. Wr retchedy deficient or meager; worthless; mean ;
paltry; sorry ; poor; despicable; as, a miserable fellow
ther
6. A varicious: 6. Commiserative ; pitifui. Obs.
8yn.-Abject, forlorn, pitiable. wretched.
-mis'er-a-ble-ness, $n$ - mis'er-a bly, $a d u$
mis'er-a-ble, $n$ One who is miserable, or in misery.
 to have mercy, fr. miser. See miske, a.] 1. Eccl. The
51 st Palm (or 50th in the Latin version), the most commonly used of the penitential Psalms ; - 80 called from its monly used of the penite
2. A musical setting of this Psalm, as the Miserere of Allegri, written (about 1635) for nine voices in two choirs. and long sung in Holy Week in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. 3. [l.c.] Med. = ilubse Obs.
4. [l.c.] Arch. A smail bossor
of the hinged seat of a church stall seat being ing. Called also misericord and misericorvia.
 III -zer 1 -kord), $n$. F. misericorde, ir. L. miseri
cordin mercy, compasion. misereri to feel cortia mercy, compassion ; misereri to feep pity

+ cor, cordis, heart.] 1. Compassion ; pity; mercy. Archaic.

2. Eccl. An indul
3. Eccl. An indulgence, as in the matter of food
or dress, granted to a member of a religious order.
4. Eccel. A room, often in a separate building,
in a monastic establishment where certain indul
gences were allowed, esp. one used as a refectory
by those monks who had indulgences as to food by those
and drink.
5. $=$ mISERERE, 4.
6. = MISRERE, 4.
7. A thin-bladed medieval dagger; - said to be so
called because used to give the death, or "mer


mi'ser-ly (mízêr-11), a. [From miser, a.] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous; niggardly; : stingy; close.
stingy, mean. See pARSIMONIOUS mis'er- Y (miz' miserie, misere, F. misère, L. miseria, fr. miser wretched.] 1. A state of great distress; wretchedness; distress or poverty; as, the misery of overcrowded population; distress or suffering due to bodily or mental affiction ; as, the misery of melaucholia.
The ungupportable burthen of an aceusing tormenting con-
Bolton.
cience, ampsery that none can bear. 2. A wretched circumstance; a cause of misery; a calamity; a misfortune.

Wben we our hetters see bearing our woes,
We seareely think our miseries our foes.
3. A wretched place or person.
4. Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. Obs.
6. Bodily pain or aching; a pain or ache. Dial.
6. Card Paying. = MISERE. Colloq.
Syn. Unhappiness, despondency, distress,
anguish, woe.- MIsERY, WRETCHEDNEss are often used with little distinction; as, "the fierce lif ht of a blazing misery" (De Quincey); " the ferce wretchedeness that glory brings*
(Shak.). But misery often suggests the more acute or persistent, wretchedness the more abject or desponding,

 misery about that sweet child and its parents " (Scoll); die?" (Shak.), "C rushed with servitude, he knows his uretchedness too late" (Shelley). See sorrow, mpLasichoLy. $\mathrm{mis}^{\prime} \mathrm{es}-\mathrm{te} \epsilon \mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ ( $\mathrm{mis}^{\prime}$ ess-tēm'), v. $t$; -Es-TRRMED' (-têmd'); - BS-TEEMING. To form a false estimate of; to misestimate
 -MATING (-māt'Ing). To estimate erroneously. $-n$. A mis-fea'sance (-fézăns), $n$. [Cf. OF. mesfaisance, fr. mesfaiere to do wrong; mes- (L. minus less) + faire to do, L. jacere. Cf. malfeasance.] Law. a treapabs; a wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, or the wrong. ful and injurious exercise of lawfur authority; - distinguished from nonfeasance and matyeasance.
mis-fea'sor $(m Y$-fézor) n.
 mis-tea'ture (-féter)
feature; a bad

 Ing. 1. Mech. To have its explosive charge fail to ignite 2. To fail to be fired; -said of a gun, mine, etc.
mis-Hré, $n$. Act of misfiring; an instance of this.
 mis-fit', n. 1. Act or state of fitting badly; as, a misfit in 2. Making a coat; a ludicrous misfit.

1 saw an ungeny change in Mr. Micawber, which as garment. him, as if his new duties were a misft. fit.
mis'lit (nisefit), $a$ That does not
mls-for'tune (-tinn), $n$. 1. Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance.
2. The bearing of an illegitimate child : hence, an illegitimate child ; a bastard. Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
Syn. - Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardCHANCE, MSEAP, ADVERSTY agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. Misfortone is the most general term; mis-
CHANCE is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; Mrshap is sometimes interchangeable with mischance , but more frequently denotes an unlucky acci, dent : as ', "one writ with me in sour $n$ isforiune's book" "
(Shak.); "The famous maxim of Monsieur de Rochefoucault, 'In our friends', misfortunes there is something
secretly pleasing to us send not a crime to be entangled in an anachronism ? (Low
 victorious seemed, and now - alas, for unforeseen mis haps s they sut on a damp nightcapand relapse "(Coup per);
his bicycle met with a mishap. ADversity the strongest his, bicy cle net with a misishp. ADversirq, the strongest
of the words compared, denotes grave or continued misfor of the words compared, denotes grave or continued misfor-
tune, as. The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the





 ${ }_{2}$ to grief. misbefall ; to turn out












## MISFORTUNE

MISPLAY

virtue of adversity is fortitude" (Bacon); "A thousand adversities I have had to grapple with" (Cowper). See Ac-
ODENT, DISASTBR, INJURY.
 doubt and apprehension to ; to impart fear to ; to make apprehensive or suspicious; - usually said of the mind or heart, and followed by the objective personal pronoun

So doth my heart mixfive me in these conflicts
What may befall hin, to his harm and ourse
Such whose consciences misfave them.
Milton. 2. To give or grant amiss ; also, to misquote. mig-give', v. i. 1. To give out doubt and apprehension; to be fearful or apprehensive. "My mind misgives." Shak.
2. To fail ; miscarry ; of a gun, to miss fire. Obs. Scot. mis-giv'ing, p.pr. \& vb. n. of misonve. Esp. : vb. $n$. Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension.
 $\left(-g^{8 \prime \prime}\right) ; p . p r . \&$ vb. n. -qo'ing. To go wrong or astray;
to err; miscarry. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. to err; miscarry. Obs. or Scot. de Dial. Eng.
nis-gov'ern (-güveथrn), v. t.;-Gov'ERNED (-ẽrnd); -Gov'direct ; misbehave. Obs. b To rule badly ; to mismanage the government of ; as, to misgovern a country.
mis-growth' (-groth $\prime$, $n$. Distorted or abnormal growth. mis-guldance (-gid'ans), $n$. Wrong guidance; misdirec-

 adid'INg (-giding). To guide wrongly; specif.: a To
cause (one's self) to do wrong ; to misbehave. Obs. b To mismanage ; misgovern; hence, Scot, to maltreat ; abuse ; spoil; injure. e To lead astray; to mislead; misdirect as, to misguide the mind; misguided philanthropies.
mis-han'dle (mis-hann $\left.{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\right)$ ), v. t.; -DLED ( $-\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \mathrm{ld}$ ); -D (-ding). To handle ill, wrongly, or roughly ; to maltreat. mis-hap' (-hxp'), n. I. Ill luck; misfortune; mischance. 2. A lapse from chastity. Cf. misportune, 2.

Syn.-See misfortune.
 $n \bar{a} h$ to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach, to learn.] a The traditional doctrine of the Jews as represented and developed chiefly in the decisions of the rabbis before the 3d century A. D. b A single tenet, a view of a rabbi.
0 Any collection of such tenets. d The collection of Hao Any collection of such tenets. $d$ The collection of Ha-
lachoth which is the basis of the Talmud. The Mishna lachoth which is the basis of the Talmud. The Mishna
is written in a kind of Hebrew which is designated as Neo-
Hebraic. It is divided into six Sedarim. portions or orders," Hebraic. It is divided into six Sedarim. Dortions or "orders,"
Which are guhdivided into 63 Masserhtoth, treatises, and these
into 323 Perakim. chapters, and these into Halachoth. The Seinto 323 Porakim. chapters, a
darim are : Zeraim, or see
trons, and prayers ; Moed,



 -PRov'ING (-proov Ing). To fail to improve; esp., to use for a bad purpose ; to abuse; misuse ; as, to misimprove time, mis'in-formantages, etc.
 ING. To give untrue or misleading information to.
mis'in-form', v. i. To give untrue or misleading informamis in-form', v. i. To give untrue or mislea tion: (with against to calumnate. Rare.
mis'In-form'ant ( ml , 1 n-for'mănt), $n$. One who gives untrue or misleading information ; a misinformer


2. Untrue or incorrect information.

ment; misunderstanding; discord. Obs. or $R$.
2. Misunderstanding of meaning; mistaken impression. 3. Want of intelligence; unwisdom. Rare.
mids'In-ter'pret (-tur'pret), v. $t$.; -PRET-ED ; -PRET-ING. To
interpret erroneonsly ; to understand or to explain in interpret erro
mis'in-ter'pro-ta'tion (-turr'prè-tā'shŭn), $n$. Act of interpreting erroneously ; a mistaken interpretation
mis-joln'der (mis-join'derr), n. Law. An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in procedure.
 ing. To judge erroneously or unjustly; to err in judg-
ment; to misconstrue. - mis-judg'ment, mis-judge'

weight. 1 1. A Persign [Per. \& Ar. mithqāl, fr. Ar. thaqal weight. 1 1. A Persian and Arabian weight, equal to 24
nakhods (nearly 72 grains, or 4.64 grams). 2. $=$ mitkal. See coin.
mid-know' (mĩs-nō'), v. t.; pret -सNEW' (-n̄̄'); p. p. -ENOWN' (-nōn') ; p. pr.\&vb.n. -KNOW'ING. 1. Not to know ; to be ignorant of. Obs.
2. To know ami
2. To know amiss; to have a mistaken or false notion of 3. To fail to risunderstand.
3. To fail to recognize, or perceive the identity of.

Why should we misknow one another, fight not against the
Carlyle
4. To refuse to recognize; to ignore ; overlook.
miss-knowl'edge (-nð1' $\left.\mathfrak{l}_{j} ;-1 \mathrm{j}\right)$, $n$. 1. Failure to recognize or own. Obs.
2. False or mistaken knowledge or understanding.
 \& vb. $n$. - lay'ing. 1. To lay in a wrong place; to mis-
place; to place wrongly; as, to mislay a foundation or place; to place wron
bricks. Now Rare.
2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose ; as, to mislay one's hat or gloves; to mislay a paper.
3. To allege erroneously. Obs.

Syn.-See DIsplace.
mis-iead' $\left(\mathrm{mis}-\mathrm{led} d^{\prime}\right), v$.
 $p r . \& v b . n .-$ Leading. [AS. mislīdan. See mis-; lead
to conduct.] 1. To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error ; to cause to err or mistake ; to deceive.
2. To mismanage. Obs

Syn. - Delude, deceive, misguide, lead astray, seduce.
mis-lead/ing, p. a. Leading astray; deceptive; delusive Syni-See Fallacious.

- mig-leading-ly, adv
mis lis-ieading-ly, $a d v$. - mis-lead'ing-ness, $n$
 pleasing to; to displease.

2. To dislike to best wines mishike thy taste. T. B. Aldrich.
to mislike a man.
mids-like ${ }^{\prime}, v . i$.
be troubled. $o b s$. be troubled. Obs.

To be displeased; also, in early use, to mis-1ike', $n$. l. a $=$ mishiking 1 a away. Obs.
mis-like', n. l. a misliking, 1 a. b Disagreement; disspasion. © Wasting; sickliness; disease. All Obs.
mis-lik'Ing (mis-lik'ing), $n$. i. a Discomfort ; unhappiness ; trouble. b Displeasure; vexation. c Disagree-
ment; dissension. d $=$ miscise, 1 c. All Obs. ment; dissension.
2. Dislike; aversion.

mis-made' (mis-mād'), p. a. Badly or improperly nade on
formed. "Mismade human nature." Mrs. Brovening
 $p \cdot p r$. \& vb. $n$. MAE'INg (-mák Ing). 1. To make or form amias; to spoil in making.
2. To unmake. Obs. or $R$.
3. To disturb or discompose (one's self). Obs. or Scol.
 mis-man'age-ment (-mĕnt), $n$. Wrong, bad
management ; maladministration. management; maladministration. An unsuitable marriage in "you was,", which once was widely sanctioned. Fitzed. Hall mis-mar'ry (-mar'r), v. $t$. To marry ill or unsuitably. mis-match' (-mach'), v. i. To match unsuitably or ill, an mis-mate ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{ma}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}\right)$, v. t. ; $-\mathrm{MAT}^{\prime} \mathrm{ED}^{2}(-\mathrm{ma}$ tred ; $-\mathrm{Id} ; 151) ;-\mathrm{MAT}^{\prime}$ ing (-māt/ing). To mate wrongly or unsuitably; as, to mis mis-move' (miss-mō $v^{\prime}$ ), $n$. A bad or wrong move; a mistaken step, $U . S$.
 (-nām'Ing). 1. To call by the wrong name; to give a Wrong or inappropriate name to ; to miscall.
2. To call by a bad name; to abuse; revile. Obs.
mis-no'mer ( - nō'mẽr), $n$. [OF. mesnomner to misname,
inf. used as n. ; mes- amiss, wrong (L. minus less) + nommer to name, L . nominare, fr. nomen name. See + nams mer to name, L. nominare, fr. nomen name. See Nams.]

1. The misnaming of a person in a legal instrument, as in a complaint or indictment; an erroneous naming or desig nation of any person or thing; use of a wrong name. Mis
nomer of a party to a contract will not in general avoid nomer of a party to a contract will not in general avoid
the contract if the party can be legally ascertained, no the contract if the party can be legally ascertained, nol misnomer of a legatee in a will avoid the legacy if the will
furnishes the means of ascertaining the person intended. Many of the changes, by a great misnomer, called parliamen
tary "reforma." 2. A wrong name; an incorrect designation or term. rine word " synonym" is in fact a mannomer. Whately. The word "synonym" is in fact a masnomer. Whately.
mis-no'mex, v. $l$. $-\mathrm{No}^{\prime} \mathrm{mBRED}$ (-merd); - No'mer-ING. To misname. Now Rare.
miso. Combining form from Greek $\mu \iota \sigma \epsilon \hat{\nu}$, to hate,
mi-sog'a-mist (mí-s才g'ä-mist; mi.; 277), n. [miso- + mi-sog'a-my (-mI), n. [Cf. F. misogamie.] Hatred of
 misogynous.
ml-sog'y-nist (mi-sojrinnist; mī-), n. [Gr. $\mu \ell \sigma 0 \gamma u ́ v \eta s ; ~$

 hate + do oos discourse.] Hatred of argument or discut

 of children. - mis'o-psodism, mis'o-pe'dism (-diz'm),

missor'der, v. $t$. To put in disorder; to manage or treat badly; to confuse; to behave (one's self) ill. Obs.

 locate ; to set or place on an improper or unworthy object; as, he misplaced his confidence.


mis-plead'ing (mysplededrug), n. Chiefy Law. An error in pleading; a wrong pleading.
misp-praise' $(-$ prazz $)$, v.t. [Cf., misprize.] 1. To dispraise. 2. To praise amise
mis-print' $($-print $)$, v. $l$. To print wrong or incorrectly,
mis-print', $n$. A mistake in printing; a deviation from the mis-print,$n$. A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy ; a typographical error ; as, a book full of misprints.
mis-prision ( ${ }^{\text {prizh }}$, proson, mesprision, mistake, wrongdinng, fri, mesprendre
to do wrong, prop, to mistake F meprendre, mes- mise
 The word has been somewhat confused with F. mépris con-
 conduct: misdemeanor, esp. in office or in neglect of duty, ony, Law, which orig. designated any more serious misde treason or felony, and later was misumderstiood as mean ing only conceaiment of, or omission to notify the author-
ities of, treason or felony by a person cognizant thereof. ities of, treason or felony by a person cognizant thereot.
2. Misapprehension as to something ; misconception ; mis. Mistaken suspicion misprision $R$. 3. Mistaken suspicion. Obs. or $R$.
ciation or neglect; misprize, $n$. Contempt; scorn; depre mis-prize' ${ }^{\prime}$ (mIts-priz' $) ~ v . v$
 mespreisier) to despise, F. mépriser; mes-aniniss, wrong (L. minus less) + LL. pretiare to prize, value, L. pretium
price. See PRICE, PRIZE, $v$.$] \quad . To scorn; to despise.$
price. See PRICE, PREZE, $v$.]
3. To slight or undervalue.
O, for those vanished hourse, so much misprized! Hillhouse mis-prize', $n$. [Cf. OF. mespris, F. mépris.] Contempt; scorn i also, want of appreciation. Rare
mis-prize', v.t. $\& i$. Also mis-prise'. [OF.
mis-prize', v.t. ©i. Also mis-prise'. [OF. mespris, p.p. of
mespreadre to do wrong, prop. to mistalse. See mispra mespyendre to do wrong, prop. to mistalke. See Mrspri-
Bion.] To misunderstand; to mistake; also, Obs., to do wrong. Obs. or $R$.
Thai man y you misinterpret and misyrize. R. Browning
 (-nounst') ; -NOUNG/ing (-noun'slug). To pronounce in-

Wrong or improper pronunciation.
mig'quo-ta'tion (mis' $k w \delta=-\operatorname{ta}{ }^{\prime}$ shün), $n$. Erroneous or in
accurate mis-quote' (misskwōt'), v. t. \& i.;-quot'gd (-kwōt'民d); (-kwötrng). To quote erroneously.
 To rate or estimate erroneously. mis-read ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\right.$ red $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$, v.t. ;-READ ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$-red $\left.d^{\prime}\right) ;-$ RE
 on-ING. 1. To reckon wrongly; to miscalculate; miseount.
4. To render a wrong reckoning or account to. Obs. mis-reck'on-Ing, $n$. An erroneous computation; miscal-mis're-mem'ber
 (-bêrd); - ERE-ING. To mistake in remembering; not to
remember correctly; $\quad$ now chiefly Dial., to forget. mis're-port' (-pōrt'), v. t.; - -PORT'RD; -PORT'ING. To report erroneously or falsely; specif. : a To give a wrong or im-
perfect nccount of. b To speak. ill of; to defame. Obs. perfect accoun. 1. Dvil report; ill repute. obs.
mis're-port, $n$.
5. Erroneous report; false or incorrect account.
 SENT TING. To represent incorrectly or improperly; to give a false, erroneous, improper, or imperfect repres.
SYA.-MISREPRESENT, BELIE. To MISEEPRESENT is io rep-
resent imperfectly, unfairly, or falsely the word commonly, though not always, implies intent; t to weLIE is to give often unintentionally or involuntarily an in impres-
sion which contradicts or is at variance with the fact; as, to mixrepresenta statement, to misrepresemit the value of an hears: wa And helying that look asirance of hers, ... her
poice was bold and very clear" (M. Heutelt). See Decert.

mls-rep/re-sen-ta'tion (-zen-tāashăn), n. Untrue, im-
proper, or unfaithful representation ; esp., false or incorproper, or unfaithful representation ; esp., false or incor-
rect statement or account, usually unfavorable; as, a misrepresentation of a person's motives. In popular use, this word often conveys the idea of intentional untruth
mis-rep'se-sent'a-tive $(-$-zen't t -itiv), $a$. Tending to con-
vey a wrong impression; misrepresenting.
mis-repre-sent'ative, $n$. One who misepresents

 control bady. Obs. b To misgovern.
mils-rule', $n$. Act or result of misruling; specif.: a Dig-
orderly or irregular conduct or life; excess. Obs. b Bad rule or government; act of misgoverning, or state of being

| $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{se}}^{\mathrm{sec}}$ |  |
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misgoverned ; misgovernment; hence, disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; rebellion. c See Lord of Miskule.
 mistress.] 1. A nistress; also, a prostitute. Obs.
ried girl or woman (exrent to because of her rank to be addressed as "Lady," "Count ess," etc.). See mistresss, 11. It is customary in social usage to indicate the eldest unmarried daughter by omit-
ting her Christian name; as, Miss Brown hut Miss Emily ting her Christian name; as, Miss Brown, but Miss Emily
Brown (a younger sister). The use of Miss without the
surname or Christian name in surname or Christian name in speaking either to or of TVF There is diversity of usage in the application of this title to two or more persons of the same nam
the Misses Brown or the Miss Broncins
3. A young unmarried woman or a girl ; as, she is a miss of sixteen; children's and misses' shoes. Now often sport 4 ve or contemptuous, or in trade use
5. [Perh. a different word.] Card Playing In the game of three-card loo, an extra hand dealt on the table, which may be substituted for the hand dealt to a player; a cat. Cf. Widow, 4.
miss, v. $t$, ; Missed (mist); miss'ing. [AS. missan; akin to D. \& G. missen, OHG. missan, Icel. missa, Sw. mista Danding miste. see mrs-. 1. To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, per-
ceiving, etc.; to let slip (an opportunity) ; to be too late for (a train): as to miss the mork one shots at to lat the train by being late; to miss opportunities of getting knowledge; to mise the point or meaning of something.
When a man misses his great end, happiness, he will acknow
2. To fail (to do or of doing something). Archaic or Locke
2. 3. To escape; avoid; Obs., to elude; - now Dial. or wit adverbs; as, he barely or just missed being killed.
4. To omit; to leave out; to fail or neglect to have, do, walk; - now not used of persons; also, Obs., to be, go, or do without ; to lack; to dispense with.
We cannot $m 2 s s$ him ; he dor
5. To discover the hass him ; he does make our fire. Shak. 6. To discover the absence or omission of ; to feel the want of ; to mourn the loss of ; to want.
Neather massed we nnything. . . . Nothing was murserr of all
that pertained unto him.
Wail. xxv. 15, 21.
What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt miss Milton to misg staya, Nout., to fail in the attempt to go about
either hanging in the wind and losing steerageway or fail either hanging in the wind and iosing steeragewry or fal miss (mys), v. i. 1. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to devi ate from the true direction
2. To go wrong ; to err. Obs.
3. To fail; specif.: a To be absent or wanting; to lack 3. To fail; specif. : a To be absent or wanting; to lack.
Obs. b To come to an end; to be exhausted. Obs. c Not to succeed; to fail, as a person or his scheme.
a To fail to germinate or grow ; - said of seeds or crops. find. Eng. Scot. e To fail to obtain, receive, secure, do n) equivalent to may aptications of sense 1 , formerly Upon the least reflection, we cannot miss of them. Alterbury.
miss, $n$. [See miss, $v .$, mis..] 1. Loss; want ; deprivation miss, $n$. [See miss, $v .$, mis-.] 1. Loss; want ; deprivation lack; also, disadvantage, harm, regret, etc., ensuing from
loss or deprivation; felt absence, lack, or loss. Obs. on Dial loss or deprivation; felt absence, hack, or loss. Oos. on Dial 2. Wrong; doing of evil ; offense; misbehavior; a wrong or misdeed, also, a mistake; error. Obs. Shah. 3. Harm or injury resulting from mistake. Obs. Spenser
4. Failure to hit. Specif. : Eng. Billiards. Act of failing to hit the object ball, eitber unintentionally, as through a miscue, or purposely in order to avoid leaving an easy scoring position for the opponent when there is no easy shot on the table ; also, a score of one point, or of three points if the cue ball rolls into a pocket or bounces ofir the table scored to the opponent as a result of such a miss. 5. .iss a miss ts as good, or, rarely, as bad, as a mille, a failure is a
failure, however nearly a success. In matters of genealopy a mass is us bad as a mile. John Fiske
mis 'sal (míall), $n$. [LL. missmle, liber missalis, fr. missa Mass: of. F. missel. See 1st Mass.] The book containing the service of the Mass for the entire year; a Mass book
hence, loosely, a book of devotions.
mis'sal, a. Of or pertaining to the Mass or a missal,
mis-say
 abusively or slanderously. Obs. or Archaic.
2. To say wrongly or incorrectly. obs. or $R$.
mis-say $, v, i$. 1. To speak evil; to utter slander. $o b s$. 2. To say something that is not true or correct. Archaic missed (mist), p. p. of Miss.
missed labor or labour, Med., retention of the fetus in the

mis'sel (mIs'ĕl), $n$, or missel bird or thrush. Also mis': tle bird or thrush. [Cf. mistletos.] A large European thrush (Turdus viscivorws), grayish brown above and white with dark spots below, which feeds on mistletoe berries. missel tree. A melastomaceous tree (Bellucia aubletii),
of British Guiana, having a yellow edible berry.
 -SET'TING. 1. To set or place wrongly; to misplace
2. To put out of sorts; to displease. Obs. Scot.
 (-shap ${ }^{\prime}$ Ing ). To shape ill ; to give anill or unnatural form to ; to deform. "Figures monstrous and misshaped." Pope. mis-shape', $n$. Anill-formed or deformed shape ; deformity; rarely, a deformed person. Obs. or Archaic.
mis-shap'en (-shāp'n), p. a. Having a bad or ugiy shape or form; deformed; monstrous; fig., badly shaped or constructed; distorted; as, misshapen ninds. "The
mountains are misshapen." Bentley. - mis-shap'en-ly, adv. - mis-shap'en-ness, $n$
mis'sile ( $\mathrm{mIs}^{\prime} \mathrm{Yl}$; 182), a. [L. missilis, fr. mittere, missum, to cause to go, to send, to throw : cf. F . missile. Cf. admit, dismiss, Mass the religious service, mbssage, mission.]
Capable of being thrown ; adapted for hurling, or to be projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine, so as to strike an object at a distance; also, Rare, adapted for throwing or hurling arrows, bullets, or the like; as, a missile engine. "The missile dart." Pope. mis'sile, $n$. [L. missile. See the adj.] 1. A weapon or object thrown, or projected or intended to be projected, as a spear, an arrow, or a bullet.
2. pl. [L. missilia or res missiles.] Rom. Antiq. Gifts thrown to the people by the emperors.
 lost ; wanting ; gone ; not present when called or look

Nanting, gone not present when called or looked for
Neither as there aught missing unto them. 1 Sam. xiv.
For a time cauglit up to God as once
For a time cauglit up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and missing long. Milton. missing Link. a a thing or member that is lacking in a and his simian progenitors. Many scientists consider the extinct Pithecanlliropus erectus of Java as realizing or
approximating this form. -m. quantity, Sleam Engines, approximating this form. -m. quantity, Steam Engines,
the steam used in addition to that recorded by the indicator diagram, a loss due to condensation, leakage, etc. mis'sion (misi' ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ), $n$. [L. missio, fr. Mittere, missum, to
send:cf. F. mission. See missile.] 1. Act of sending. Obs. Whose glorious deeds, but in these felds of late,
2. A sending, or being sent or delegateô, by authority to perform some service or function or to transact certain business ; commission; specif.: a Theol. The sending of the Son or the Holy Spirit by the Father, or of the Holy
Spirit by the Son. b Eccl. The sending forth of men with Spirit by the Son. b Eccl. The sending forth of men with authority to preach the gospel and administer the sacra-
ments ; also, the authority or commission from God or the ments; also, the authority or commission from God or the
church to do this. 3. Per 0 dis
3. Persons sent; envoys; specif. : a A body of persons appointed to go somewhere to perform any service, esp. to
a foreign country to carry on negotiations, establish relations, etc. : a special embassy. In these ships there should be a mission of tiree of the fellowa
Bacon.
or brethren of Solonon's house. or A permanent diplomatic body or establishment; a permanent foreign embassy or legation. U.S. Rare.
4. A body, association, or organization of missionaries also, esp. $p l$. , the organized effort to do missionary work 5. An organization for doing religious and charitable work, or one for improving morally and socially, etc., those in need, sickness, poverty, ignorance, etc., as one dependent on one or more churches; as, a city or rescue mission.
6. A station or residence of missionaries; a missionary 6. A station or residence of missionaries; a missionary field or post.
7. An organization, usually including a church, established for the conversion and spiritual improvement of a certain district ; specif., $R$. C. Ch., a quasi parish, such being established in countries where the majority is non-Catholic. 8. A course of sermons and services at a particular piace
and time for the special purpose of quickening the faith and zeal of Christians, and of converting unbelievers.
9. That with whith a messenger or aqent is clarged; an errand, esp. a political one; business or duty on whichone is sent; a commission
10. That which one is destined or fitted to do or which is
imposed uponor assumed ly one : calling or work; as, he thinks his mission in life is to give lectures. 11. Dismission ; discharge from, service. A Lalinism. Obs. 11. a A grape of unknown origin introduced into California by Spanish priests in the 18th century, and often planted about missions, whenceitscultivation was extended by American settlers. It is a sweet, purplish black grape of good flavor. b A wine made from this grape.
Syn. - Message, errand, commission, deputation.

 2. To carry on a mission among or in; to convert by
missionary work.
mis'ston-a-ry (mish'ĭn- $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Y}$ ), a. 1. Of or pertaining to mis'ston-a-ry (mish'ĭn- $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$-ry), a. 1. Of or pertaining to missions; befitting, or characteristic of, a person sent on a
mission; engaged in, or dovoted to, missions ; as, a missionary meeting, society, or zeal.
2. Sent forth or out. Obs. or Poetic.
misaionary alphabet, an alphabet invented by Max Müller, intended esp. for use by missionaries in writing d
words of uncultivated or little-known languages.
words of uncultivated or little-known languages.
mis'sion-a-ry, $n$.; pl. -Riss (-riz). [Cf. F. missionnaire. See mission, $n$.] 1. One who is sent on a mission ; an agent or emissary; now, esp., one sent to propagate religion.
2. A missionary body or establishment. Obs. 2. A missionary body or establishment. Obs. missionary appoitolic, a Roman
sommision from the Pope.
mis'sion-er (-ӫr), $n$. A missionary; an envoy; esp., one Who conducts, or has charge of, a mission. See mission. "Like mighty missioner you como." Dryden.
Misgion Indians. Remnants of Indian tribes Christian-
ized by Spanish Franciscan missionaries in California. mis'sion-tze (mish'ŭn-iz), v. $t$. \& i. To conduct missions
among ; to do missionary work.
Mis/si-sau'ga, Mis'sis-sa'ga (mIs/i-s $\delta^{\prime} g a \dot{\text { a }}$ ), $n$. One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians of Ontario, an offshoot of the
Ojibwas, now civilized and self-supporting. For a brief pe riod, about 1746 , they belonged to the Iroquois Confederacy mis'sis-sip'pi (mis/I-sIp/I), $n$. [Algonquian missi grea t sepe water. 1. A
Miedsappl catash, the blue catfish. - M. Kite. See 1st кrree, 1. -m. Scheme or Bnbble, or Law's Babble, a speculative scheme projected by john Law (1671-1729), the failure of which
occasioned widespread fnancial distress and bankruptcy
in France. As en annex to the bank he had established in in France. As an annex to the bank he had established in
1716 , company was formed, which had grants of land
in Louisiana and which was expected to realize immense in Louisiana and which was expected to realize immense sums by colonization and commerce. The bank, made a
royal one in 1788 , was very successful for a time, but the
overissue of paper money (of which Law was a zoalous adoverissue of paper money (of which Law was a zoalous ad-
vocate) and government opposition caused its sudden fall.
vocate) and government opposition caused its sudden fall
aldstsia-sip'pi-an (-1-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Mis

2. Geol. Pertaining to or designating a period of the Pale-
ozoic between the Devonian and Pennsylvaniau, and the system of rocks formed during thisperiod. Subcarbonifer Ous; Lower Carboniferous. See grologr, Chart. The ous; Lower Garboniferous. See Grologr, Chart. fre
life was a perpetwation, with no very radical change, from
the Devonian. The crinoids reached their climax in this the Devonlan. The crinoids reached their climax in this period. In some places, esp. eastern Europe, the system
contains much coal. The zinc and lead of southwestern Missouri are in rocks of this age. The
warm and uniform, so far as known.
 mission, n.] 1. A writing containing a message ; a letter ; sometimes, a letter missive.
2. One who is sent; a messenger. Obs.
3. Scots Law. A formal document in the style of a letter by which a party to a contract submits to the other contracting party his own offer or acceptance (as the case may be) of the terms of the contract.
4. Something thrown ; a missile; a missile weapon. Obs. 4. Something (Srown; a missile, a missile weapon. obs.
mis'sive, $a$. [See missive, $n$.] i. Specially sent or pre-
pared to be sent ; as, a letter missive (see under LeTTER). pared to be sent; as, a letter missive (see under Letter).
2. Missile. Obs. "The missive weapons fiy." Dryden. 2. Missile. Obs. "The missive weapons fiy." Dryden.
3. Sent; sent on a mission; sent as a message. Obs. 3. Sent; sent on a mission; sent as a message. Obs.
Mis-son'ri (mI-sō'rI; $\mathrm{zō}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{rI}$ ), $n$. [Dakota minneshoshay Mis-sou'ri (mI-soc'rI ; z $\overline{00} \mathrm{rI}$ ), n. [Dakota minneshoshay
or Kansan ne-sho-ja muddy river.] 1. A State, or a river, of the United States.
2. One of a small tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly of northern Missouri. See Oro.
Migeouri breadroot. S Indian breadroot. - M. Compromise,
U. $S$. Hist, a proviso attached to the act of Congress,
passed in 1820 , by which Missouri was to be admitted into passed in is20, by which Missouri was to be admitted into
the Union ;-popularly so called. It was that slavery the Union; - popularly so called. It was that slavery
should never be established in any State, except Missouri that should be formed out of that part of the Louisiana
territory lying north of lat. $36^{\circ} 30$. Missouri was finally territory lying normed of lat. $36^{\circ}$ 30. Missouri was finally
admitted as a slave State in 1821 . Cf. KANSAS-NEBRASKA admitted as a slave State in 1821. Cf. KANsas-Nebraska Bill - M. carrant, the buffalo currant.-M. akylark, a pipit
(Ant hus sprrguei) of the American Great Plains. - M (Anthus sproguei) or the American Great Plains.
sucker, the black horse sucker (Cycteptus elongalu, $s$ ).
Mis-sou'ri-an (-rı-ăn), $n$. 1. A native or inhabitant of Missouri.
2. Eccl. A member of the Synodical Conference of Lu-
therans. See Lutheran, therans. See Lutheran, $n$.
mis-sou'rite (-rít), $n$. Petrog. A rare granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed of olivine, pyroxene, and leucite, first found near the Missouri River in Montana
 speak ill of; to slander. Obs.
2. To utter or pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.
mis-speak', v. i. a To err in speaking. b To speak ill; mis-speech' (-spēch'), $n$. 1. Evil speaking. Obs.
2. Wrong or incorrect speaking. 2. Wrong or incorrect speaking.

 migsionary rector. R. C. Ch. A
priest in charge of an important
mission or quasi parish.
 miss aion-zte, ". To mission-
ize. ohs. U. $S$.
mlasion fig. Avariety nf black
fig introduced into America by





 (-spexld'); -sprLifing. To spell incorrectly
 To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; to squander; to mis-staté (-stāt'), v. t.; -sTAT'kD (-stāt'ed); -sTAT'ing (-stating). To state wrongly or incorrectly.
ment "' ment (-ment), $n$. a wrong or incorrect state-mis-step' (-stěp'), n. A wrong step; an error of conduct mist (myst), n. [AS. mist ; akin to D. \& Sw. mist, Icel. mistr, Lith. migla mist, Russ. mgla, Gr. j̀ $\mu \dot{\prime} \chi \lambda \eta$ mist, Skr. mih a mist, mégha cloud.] 1. Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog ; also, coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching the form of rain. Ordinarily mist is distinguished from rain by remaining closer aggregation of the particles. It is sometimes distinguished from fog as being more transparent or as having particles perceptibly moving downward.
2. Hence, a cloud, as of some other
2. Hence, a cloud, as of some other liquid than water or of small particles, resembling or likened to a mist; a haze,
3. Dimness of vision ; a haze or film before the eyes 3. Dimness of vision ; a haze or film before the eyes. blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental. Dryden 5. Obscurity ; uncertainty ; state of doubt. 6. [Perh, a different word ; ef. Misty mystical.] Mystery ; - esp. in the phrase in mist, mystically. Obs. Millon Syn. - See haze.
or as with mist ; to dimst bedim. To cloud; to cover with
or mlst, $v$. $i$. To rain in very fine drops; to be or become misty ; to form a mist ; to become dim or blurred; as, it mists; one's eyes mist.
mis-tals'a-ble (mǐs-tāk' $\dot{a}-b^{\prime} 1$ ), $a$. Liable to be mistaken or misunderstood ; capable of being misconceived. - mis-tak'a-blo-ness, $n$.- mis-tak'a-bly, adv.
mistake' (-tāk $),$ v. t.; pret. \& obs. p. p. -тоок' (-tðб ${ }^{\prime}$ )
 [mis- + take: cf. Icel. mistaka.] 1. To take wrongly or wrongfully; to take through error Obs.
2. To choose wrongly ; as, to mistake one's
2. To choose wrongly ; as, to mistake one's way. Archaic.
I have lost my edifice by mistahing the place where I
it.
3. To take in a wrong sense; to misapprehend the meanto the words or actions of: to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive; as, to mistake a remark.
4. To have a wrong idea of to misjudge. Obs.

To think my poverty is treacherous.
Shak
5. To think or suppose erroneously ; as, to mistake knowledge to be easy to gain. Obs.
6. To substitute erroneously in thought or perception ; as,
to mistake one person for another.
practice of it
7. To err in recognizing, identifying, or estimating; to misidentify; - now chiefly in there is (or was) no mis as, there is no mistaking the purpose of these acts; there 8. no mistaking the sorrow in his face.
8. a To err in regard to, as a number, or as to the proper time for (some acts). Obs. b To take, put, or bring wrongfully or by error. Obs. © To take ill; to disapprove of ; to take amiss. Obs.
mis-take ${ }^{\prime}, v . i$. 1.
nis-take, v. i. 1. To do evil ; to offend; trespass. Obs.
2. To make a mistake ; to err in knowledge, perception 2. To make a mistake; to err in knowledge, perception,
opinion, or judgment; to misapprehend ; to commit an opinion, or judgment; to misapprehend; to commit an unintentional error; - more usually in the passive.
Servants mistake, and sometimes ocension misunderstanding
among friends.
mis-take $\boldsymbol{e}^{\prime}$ (mis m -tāk ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. 1. An apprebending wrongly; a mis-take
misconception $;$ a misunderstanding ; a fault in opinion or misconception ; a misundonal error.
Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from
Tinotion possibility of mistake.
all possibility of mistake.
2. Law. Misconception or error of the mind leading a per-
son to do an act which he would not have done had he not son to do an act which he would not have done had he not acted under the misconception or error; also, the act or omission so arising; an intentional act or otnission arising dence. Mistakes of fact when not negligent often afford ground for relief, but mistakes of law do not, except in some civil cases where they do not consist in mere ignorance, but in a positive conviction leading to action
Syn. - Blunder, oversight, slip, bull. See errop Syn. - Blunder, oversight, slip, bull. See error.
no mistake, surely; without fail; as, it will happen at the mis-tak'en (-täk ${ }^{\prime \prime} n$ ), p. a. 1. Obs. a Erroneously supposed to be. b Misunderstood; misconceived.
2. In error ; judging wrongly ; having a wrong opinion or
3. misconception ; as, he is mistoken.
3. Erroneous; wrong; as, a mistaken notion.
-mis-tak'en-17, adr. - mis-tak'en-ness, $n$. Rare.

 p. pr. \& $v b$. $n$. -TEACH'ING. [AS. mistäcan.]
wrongly; to instruct erroneously or imperfectly
 vb. n. -TELL/ing. 1. To miscount.
2. To tell or uarrate erroneously.
2. To tell or uarrate erroneously.
mig-tem'pered (-term'perd), p. a. Archaic. 1. Ill or un-
suitably tempered or mixed. mis-tem'pered (-tēm'pẽrd), $p$.
suitably tempered or mixed. 2. Disordered; disturbed; deranged.
3. Tempered with evil design.

Shate
Throw your mistempered weapons to the ground. Shak mis'ter (mIs'tẽr), $n$. [See mastra; cf, mistress.] 1. [cap.]
a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man (except
one whose rank entitles him to some higher title, as "Lord" or "General") and to a designation of ocupation or office; as, Mr. Smith; Mr. President. It is usually written in the abbreviated form Mres., of which is usually spoken equivalent. The use of Mister without the surname or Christian name in speakin
vulgar or illiterate. Cf. sin.
2. A man entitled only to the title of Mr.; as, he is only mis'ter or mention as Mr. Colloq.
mis'ter, $n$. [OF. mestier trade, office, ministry, need, F. métier trade, fr. L. ministerium service, office, ministry. See Ministry, 2 d mystery.] 1. A trade, craft, or occupation ; also, skill in workmanship; art. Obs
2. Office ; function; also, employment. Obs.
3. Class; kind; sort; - a development from such phrases
as all mister men. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
4. Need; necessity; want ; pl., necessaries. Obs.
5. An implement, as for writing. Obs.
6. A case or condition of need. Scot.
mis'tar, v. $t$. [From mister need.] To require; need. Obs. mis'ter, v. i. 1. To be needful, necessary, or ; neful. Obs.
As for my name, it mistereth not to tell. Spenser. 2. To need; to have need (of). Obs.
mist'flow'er (mǐst'fiou/ẽr), $n$. An Amerìcan asteraceous plant (Conoclinium coelestinum) with violet heads like mis-think' ( m Ys-th
 -thatakenly, or unfavorably ; to think erroneously, ill, or unfavorably of.
2. To think ill (thoughts). Rare.
mis-thought' (-thôt'), $n$. Erroneous thought; mistaken
 mis'ti-co (-tY-kot)
Mediterranean lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the
 [F. mistigri.] a A joker, or blank card, used in a variety of poker. The holder can call it any card he pleases. mis-time ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mis-tim $\left.^{\prime}\right)$, v. $t$.; -TIMED ${ }^{\prime}$ (-t
Ing). [AS. mistīmian to turn out ill.] ; Tim'INa (-tim'ly or improperly; not to adapt to the time; to reckon or give the time of incorrectly.
2. To disturb the regular routine or habits of. Dial. Eng.
mis-timed' (-timd'), p, a. 1. Unlucky. Obs.
mis-timed' (-timd ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $p$, a. 1. Unlucky. Obs.
2. Unseasonable; ill-timed; untimely.
3. Disturbed
3. Disturbed in the routine of one's life. Dial. Eng.

te mistletoe $+t \bar{a} n$ twig. AS.
mistel is akin to D., G., Dan.
mistel is akin to D., G., Dan.,
$\boldsymbol{B}$ Sw. mistel, OHG. mistil, Icel
mistilteinn; and AS. $\bar{a} n$, to D . teen, OHG. zein, Icel. teinn,
Goth. tains. Cf. Missec.] 1. a A European parasitic loranthaceous shrub (Viscum album)
with green dichotomously branching stems, thick green and waxy white glutinous berand waxy white glutinous ber-
ries, which are often eaten by ries, which are often eaten by
birds. It grows pendent from various trees, esp. the apple,
$\qquad$ rareiy the oak; when found on and was at all times a ceremonial veneration by the druids, pean nations, whence probably plant among early EuroChristmas custom of kissing under the mistletoe. b A States belonging to the same family States, belonging to the same family.
2. a In Australia, any of various other plants of the same
family; specif. : (1) The flame tree Nuytsia foribunda (2) Any specics of Loranthus. (3) Notothixos incana, which is itself parasitic on other mistletoes. b Erroneously, the dodder laurel.
3. Hence, any plant of the family Loranthaceæ, as the dwarf mistletoe.

 Foll explanations of Abbreviationa, Signa, etc., Immedlately precede the Vocabulary.
 Man. In the gallop, to have the imprint of the rear foot come in front of or in rear of that of the diagonal fore
foot. Also used transitively with reflexive. mis'tral (mYs'trăı; mıs-träl), $n$. [F., fr,
 tralis, a. See Magistral.] A violent, cold, and dry north-mis-treat' (mis-trēt'), v. $t$. To treat ill; to abuse.
mis'tress (mis'trers), v.t. a To address as "mistress." b To master, as an art or trade; said of a woman. Rare. c To rule or control like a mistress. d To make a paramour of.
mis'tress, $n$.
mis'tress, $n$. [ME. maistress(e), OF. maistresse, F. mâ̂tresse, LL. magistrissa, for L. magistra, fem. of magister. See MASTRR, MISTER; cf. MISs a young woman.] 1. A wom-
an having power, authority, or ownership: a woman, an having power, authority, or ownership; a woman, or ty, has power or command, is chief, etc.; the female head of a family, a school, etc.

The late queen's gentlewoman ! a knight's daughter !
To be her mistress' mistress $/$. 2. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. a The wife of a herself, tho' china fall. 2. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. a The wife of a clergyman, a chief Several of the neighboring mistresses had assembled. Scott. b (One's) wife. Familiar.
3. A governess. Obs.
4. A female governor, as of a nation. Obs.
as a woman, dominating one's quality or thing personified as a woman, dominating one's life or action, or regarded as directing or protecting one, or as the originator or pa6. A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery of something.
of Wingate's Arith metic. 7. A woman regarded with love and devotion; she who has command over one's heart; a beloved object; a sweet-
heart; Ladylove. Now little used in prose except when theart; Ladylove. Now little used in prose
the danger of confusion with sense 8.
8. A woman with whom a man habitually consorts unlawfully or who occupies wholly or partly the position of wife to a man without being married to him; a woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour.
9. A female teacher; now, only, a female underteacher or an instructress in some special subject in a school.
10. A form of respectful or polite address to a woman; 10. A form of respectful or polite address
madam ; ma'am. Obs. or Archaic or Dial.
madam; ma'am. Obs. or Archaic or Dial.
11. [cap.] A title of courtesy formerly prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried, but now superseded, except Dial., by the contracted forms, Mrs. (pronounced
$\mathrm{my} \mathrm{S}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{I}$ or $-\overline{i z}$ ), for a married, and Miss, for an unmarried, woman. "Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul)." Couper,
12. Bowls. The jack. Obs. 13. A box without a lid used to shield a candle from drafts in a mine.
Miatrans of the Adriatic, Venice. - M. of the Robes, in the
British royal household, a duchess appoited nominally to have charge of the queen's robes, whose duties are merely occasional and formal, consisting in attendance on the queen at all state ceremonies and entertainments. She ranks as the highest of the ladies in the service of the queen. - M. of the Seas, Great Britain;-sometimes so
called on account of its naval supremacy. - M. of the World, ancient Rome ; - often so called.
mils'tress-ly, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a mistress (of a household). Rare.
2. [After nasterly.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a wioman who has the mastery of something; skillful.
mis'tress-ship, $n$. 1. Condition or position of a mistress, as of a family or school ; female rule or dominion.
2. Ladyship, a style of address ; - with her, your
2. Ladyship, a style of address; - with her, your. Obs.
3. Mastery; command. Obs. or $R$. mis-tri'al (mIs-tri'ă1), n. Law. A tria
by reason of some error in the proceedingally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings; loosely, any mis-trust' (trüst $n$, $n$. Want of confidence or tru
picion; distrust; Obs., doubt.
mis-trust', v. t.; -TRUST' ${ }^{\prime}$; -TRUST'ING. 1. To regard with suspicion; to have no trust or confidence in ; to sus-
pect; to doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like, pect; to doubt
of ; to distrust.

I will never mistrust my wife again. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Shak. } \\ & \text { The world rolls round - mistrust it not. }\end{aligned}$ Emerson.
2. To forebode as near, or likely to occur ; to suspect the existence of ; to surmise. Now Rare.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mastrust
Ensuing dangers.
Syn.-See distrust. mis-trust', v. $\boldsymbol{i}$.
Obs., to doubt.

mis-trust'ful (mis-trŭst'fől), a. 1. Having, or full of, mis-
2. Crust, suspicions, or forebodings; distrustful ; suspicious. 2. Causing mistrust or apprehension. Obs.
Their light blown out in sonse mistrust $\overline{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{l}$ wood $\quad$ Shak
 mis-turn (-tarn'), v. t.; -TURNED' (-turnd $)$; -TURN'ING
[Cf. OF. mestorner.] To turn amiss or to a wrong use to pervert; to reverse the order of ; to invert.
mis-turn',,$i$, To turn or go in the wrong direction. $R$.
 1. Accompanied or characterized by mist; obscured by blurred by, or overspread with, mist, or something resem in mist; as misty it ; consisting of nist; appearing as i in mist ; as, misty notontains, atmosphere, rain, or shapes.
2. Obscured as if by mist ; dim ; obscure ; unintelligible ; unilluminated; unenlightened; as, misty sight.

The more I muse therein, [theology],
3. Like mist; productive of ignorance. Obs. or $R$.
4. Vague ; indistinct; shadowy ; mentally cloudy or con fused; as, a misty recollection; a misty author.
mis'un-der-stand' (mis'ün-dẽr-stand'
 i.; pret. \& p. p. -8Tood (-stood') ; p. pr. \& vi.n. -STAND'-
ing. To misconceive; mistake; miscomprehend; to take in a wrong sense; to misinterpret.
mis'un-der-stand'ing, p. pr. \& vb. n. of misunderstand. Esp.: vo. $n$. a Mistake of meaning; error; misconception; misinterpretation. b Disagreement; dissension
quarrel. "Misunderstandings among friends." Swift
 1. Ill or improper conduct. Obs.
2. Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse.
3. Wrong or improper use, as of word
3. Wrong or improper use, as of words ; misuse
mis-use' (mys-ūs'), n. 1. Wrong use; misapplication erroneous or improper use.
2. Maltreatment; violence.
3. Ill or improper conduct or practice. Obs.
 [Cf. F. mésuser.] 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply ; as, to misuse one's talents.
2. To abuse; to treat ill.

O, she misused me past the endurance of a block. Shak.
3. Specif: Obs. a To violate or ravish. $b$ To speak ill of to revile. c To misrepresent. Shak. d To deceive.
4. To misbehave (one's self). Obs.

Syn. - Maltreat, abuse, misemploy, misapply
mls-us'er (-ẽr), $n$. [OF. mesuser, inf. used as n.] Law.
Unlawful use of a right ; use in exess of or varying fromer Unlawful use of a right ; use in excess of, or varying from one's right.
 wrongly; to misesteem, mis-valu-ation (-a/shinn), n.
mis-ven'ture (mis-vĕn'tür), $n$. An unlucky venture; a
misadventure. A fchaic.
mis-word' (-ward $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$ v. $i$.; -word'gD; -word'ING. To
wrongly; as, to misword a message, or a sentence.
mis-wor'shid (-whr'shyp), $n$. Wrong or false worship mistaken practices in religion. - mis wor'ship, v. $t$ \& $i$ Such hideous inextricable jungle of mi

- mis-wor'ship-er, -ship-per (-êr), $n$
 TEN (-rit n) ; p. pr.
 1768), American botanist.] Bot. A genus of creeping rubiaceous herbs having shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white tubular flowers, growing in pairs, succeeded
by a double berrylike scarlet drupe. The only species are by a double berrylike scarlet drupe. The only species are
$M$. repens, the partridge berry of the eastern United $M$. repens, the partridge berry of the eastern United
States, and M. undulata, of Japan. Also [l.c.], a plant States, and M. undulata, of Japan. Also [l. c.], a plant
of this genus. of this genus.
mite (mit), $n$.
[AS. mīte mite (in sense 1); akin to LG. mite, D . mijl, OHG. mīza; cf. Goth. maitan to cut.]

1. Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids 1. Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids
of the order Acarina (cf. tick). The body is saclike, without a constriction between the cephalothorax and without a constriction between the cephalothorax and piercing, there are usually four pairs of short leps in the
adult, though but three in the young larve; the breathing adult, though but three in the young larvæ; the breathing
organs (when sucb are present) are tracheæ. Many are parasitic on insects or vertebrates, some on plants, on
which they may produce galls; others infest stored food products; otbers

| BLISTER MITR, etc. |
| :--- |
| 2. |
| OD mite |

2. [OD. mite, mijte, D. mijt; perh. through OF. mite; prob. the same word.] A small coin (orig. a small Flemish copper coin) or small sum of monrey; - applied in the
New Testament to the lepton (which see). Specif. : a An




 rection to perform a pass
 fortune; mos- + eiur fortune, F .
heur.] Of ill augury ; unlucky. mis-us'ance (myn-nz'ans), $n$.
[Cf. OF. nesusance.] Misconduct: mismanagement. Obs.
mit-use
by misuse. Rare. Characterized
Ras. by misuse. Rare.
mids-use ment, $n$.
hauchment mlas-us'er (mys-az'er), n. One
who miguses. Misuse.

 2. To attest ill or ingufficiently.
miln-wan'der, v. 2. To go astray.
$O_{3} s$.

Ons-wan'dered (myn-wrn'das rd).
m. an. Of a why. road, or the like,
old money of account worth usually $\frac{1}{2_{4}}$ of a penny. b
Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see Mark xii. 42 ). Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see M.
3. A small weight; one twentieth of a grain. 4. Anything very small; a minute object, person, or crea ture; a very little; a particle; bit ; jot. Now Chiefly Colloq. one's mite, the small amount which is all one can afford to one's mite, the small amount which is all one can afford to
contribute to some object (alluding to the widow's mite contribute to some object (altuding to the widow's mite,
Luke xxi. 2); fg., of immaterial things, one's best, although insignificant, contribution; as, to offer one's mite mi-tel'la (mĭ-tē1' $\dot{a})$, n. $\quad$ [L., head
mi-tel'la (mi-tel' ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [L., headband, dim. of mitra.] 1. Surg. A sling for the arm.
worts, having Aowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals miter superior 1-celled ovary. The 5 species are natives of North Auperior 1-celled ovary. The species are natives of North posite leaves and a narrow raceme of small white flowers. mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tër), $n$. [F. mitre, fr. L. nitra liead-
band, turban, Gr. Miтpa.] 1. Aniq. A lieadband or fillet band, turban, Gr, Miтpa.] 1. Antiq. A lieadband or fillet worn by women; also, an Asiatic headdress, perhaps a casionally by effeminate young men
casionally by effeminate young inen.
3. In works of travel of the 16 th and 17 th centuries, any of various headdresses, as the turban, worn in distant 4. Jewish Antiq. The official headdress of the high priest made from a long piece of fine linen rolled into a sort of turban : also, in the Douay an
dress of the ordinary priesta.
$\mathbf{5}$. Eccl. The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D. It has use being a kind of tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the
front and back being that of a pointed front and back being that of a pointed arch, and it has been usually made of
white linen, silk, or satin, often embroidered and jeweled, but occasion-
ally of gold and silver. Certain abbots
and other ecclesiastics and other ecclesiastics have had the as an exceptional dignity. In the the miter had fallen into virtual disuse until recent times, when some The Pope's Miter. sees, instead of helmet and charge. The name was given to it doubtless from a fancied analogy to the miter of a Jewishigh priest.
6. Hence, episcopal office or dignity
7. A fancy headdress having a cleft top like a miter, worn by women in the 15 th century.
8. The head of an alembic.
8. Numis. A base coin current in Ireland during the last ha.

11. Zoöl. Short for miter shell. See MuTra,
12. [Perh. a different word.] a The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made. b A miter joint. c A miter square.
13. [Perh. a different word.
work A work. A gusset.
ING (-terer mi'tre, v. t.; MI'TERRD or Mi'TRRD (-tẽrd) ; Mi'TRR ING (-tẽr-Ing) or MI'TRING (-tring). [See Miter, $n$.] 1. To
place a miter upon; to bestow or confer a miter on; to place a miter upon ; to bestow or confer a miter
2. [Perh. a different word.] To mateh. together, as two pieces of molding or two parts of a frame, on a line bisecting the angle of junction; to bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matcling together at an angle.
3. [Perh. a different word.] Dressmaking \& Needlework. To form an angle in, as a fold or band, by cutting out a triangular piece and sewing together the cut edges; in mi'ter, mi'tre $i$ To meet and match toget
míter, mi'tre, $\boldsymbol{v . i}$. To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction which will be a right angle, when the joining pieces form an angle of $45^{\circ}$ at their junction
miter, or mitre, arch. The curve formed by the interpene-
tration of two curved surfaces in groining or the like.
miter, or mitre, box. Carp.,


wood espa a wooden or meta
trough with vertical kerfs in
its upright sides, for guides.

malter, or mitre, dovetail. Carpi A kind of dovetail or a
miter joint in which there is only one joint line visible, and that at the angle.
mi'tered, mi'tred ( mi mi'tered, mi'tred (mi'tẽ leged to wear a miter.
2. Wearing, or adorned with, a miter
3. Bearing the representation of a m 2. Wearing, or adorned with, a miter.
3. Bearing the representation of a miter. Rare
4. Shaped like a miter ; having an apex so shape 4. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped. mitered, or mitred, abbey, an abbey under a mitered abbot.-
m. abbot, $R$. C. Ch. an abbot on whom the Pope has con-
ferred the privilege of wearing a miter. The mitered abbots were, therefore, practically of episcopal rank, and in pre-Reformati
mi'ter-er (mi'ter-ẽr), mi'trer (-trêr), $n$. One that miters; a tool or machine for forming miters or bevels. U. $S$.
miter, or mitre, fence. Mach. A fence, usually adjustable miter, or mitre, fence. Mach. A fence, usually adjustable,
for the table of a circular saw or the like, for guiding boards in cutting miters.
mitter, or mitre, gear. Mach. Miter
with a bevel of $45^{\circ}$. Se BEvEI WHEL.
miter, or mitro, joint. Carp., ett. A joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle
of junction. The term is used esp. when the pieces form of junction. The term is used esp. when the pieces form joint' $\theta$, mi'tre-joint'ed. $a$.
miter, or mitre, mushroom. Any mushroom of the
genus Helvella, esp. H. crispa; socalled from the shape of the pileus.
miter, or mitre, plane. Carp. A plane for use with a miter
board, or for general utility fi angle and butt joint making board, or for general utility in angle and butt joint making.
miter, or mitre, square. Carp. A bevel with an immova-
ble arm at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, for striking lines on stuff to be ble arm at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, for striking lines on stuff to be
mitered, also, a square with an arm adjustable to any
miter, or mitre, Falve. Mech. A valve consisting of a disk
fitting in a conical seat the face of which is inclined at an
angle of ts to the vaive axis.
mitter, or mitre, Wheel. Mach. Either of a pair of bevel
gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together,
usually with their axes at right angles. at right angles.
mi'ter-wort', mi'tre-wort ${ }^{\prime}$ (mi'tẽr-wirt ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Any plant
of the genus Mitella; so called from the capsule, which somewhat resembles a bishop's miter.




Mithraswas
Mithras was
regarded as an earth-born or rock-born hero who captured
and slew the divine bull (Mithras Tauroctonus) from whose body sprang all the plants and animals beneficial to man,
who atded man in his early struggles against adverse nature, and who was translated to heaven, there to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming, when the evil should be destroyed and the good saved
to eternal life. Cf. TAURobirum. The Mithras cult was attended with mysteries including sacraments cosely re-
sembling the Christian, celebrated in grottoes and undersembling the Christian, celebrated in grottoes and under-
ground chapels. It was introduced into Rome in the time of Trajan, and given powerful impulse by Commodus, who
was an initiate. It was a prevailing religion among the Was an initiate. It was a prevaling religion among the the empire, and in the last days of paganism it was the
most serious rival of Christianity.
 times, the Logos that manated from God and shared His omnip otence ; who, having fashioned the world as demiurge, con-
tinued io watch faithfully over it.
Cunont ( Mc Cormach). mith'rl-date (mIth'ri-dāt), $n$. [LL. mithridatum; cf. F.
mithridate, L. mithridatium.] Old Pharm. An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic; specif., an electuary,
supposed to serve either as a remedy or as a preservative against poison;-so called from King Mithridates VI. (see mithridatism), its reputed inventor.
[love is] a drop of the true elixir ; no mithridate so effectual
Southey
against the infection of vice. against the infection of vice.
mith'ri-dat'tc (-datith) a. Mithridaticus.] 1. [I. [cap.]
Of or pert. to Mithridates VI. (see Mithridatism); also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons.
2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate.
3. Med. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mithridation
3. Med. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mithridatism.
mith'rl-da'tism (mIth'rI $-\bar{a}^{\prime}$ tinz'm), n. Med. Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually in-

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| :---: | :---: |
| of $V$ section. [cyclamen | hide: to dissemble. |
| miter, or mitre, flower. The | mither (mither). Dial. Eng. |
| ter, or miltre, gavge or gage. | mith'er (myth'er). Scot. var. |
| arp. A gauge tor determining | mith'ful. +MIGHTFUL |
| e angle of a miter. irron. $R$.] | Mith'garth (myth'garth'), |
| ter, or mitro, iron. An angle |  |
|  |  |
| ter |  |
|  | $\text { Mith'nite }(-n i t) \text {, Bib. }$ |
| cees forming a miter joint. | mithologic, mithology, |
| ter, or mitre, shell See mr- |  |
| A, 2. | Mith'ra (myth'rá ; mi'thr $\dot{\prime}$ ), |
| iter, or mitro, sill. Hydraut. | Mith |
| ngin. A raised step against | (myth-rétüm), $n$. [NL.] One |
| anal-lock gate sh | of the subterranean chambers in |
| th. Obs. pres indic. | which |
| pers. sing.) and pret. (lst and | and my |
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| Chitt | Mith-rat'Ic. a. M |
| al | Mdth'ro-dath ( |
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creased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. B. c. 63), is said to have produced this condition in himself mit'1-gant (mIt/I-gant), a. [L. miligans, p. pr. of mitigare. See MiTIGATE. $]$ Tending to mitigate;
lenitive. $n$. That which mitigates ; a lenitive.
 ing (-gāt/Ing). [L. mitigatus, p. p. of mitigare to soften, mitigate ; mitis mild, soft + the root of agere to do, drive. 1. To make mild or milder; to mollify; appease; -applied to persons, their dispositions, etc. Obs. or $R$.
2. To render mild or milder ; to make less severe, violent 2. To render mild or muder; to make less severe, violent,
fierce, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; appease ; meliorate; alleviate; diminish ; lessen; moderate ; temper; as, to mitigate heat or cold ; to miii gate grief ; to miligate a punishment or an offense. Syn.-Allay, assuage. See alleviate.
mit'i-gate, v. $i$. To be or become mitigated; to grow


 mitigated; specif.: a Abatement or diminution of anymitigated; specif. : a Abatement or diminution of any
thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; alle-
viation; moderation; palliation; as, the mitigation of pain, grief, rigor, punishment. b a mitigating thing or fact. c Softening or qualifying, as of words; a qualifica tion. Obs. d Propitiation; of an animal, taming. Obs.

mitti-ga-tive (myt/I -ga -tǐ), a. [L. mitigativus: cf. F
mitigatif.] Tending to mitigate; alleviating; lenitive. $n$. That which mitigates ; a mitigant.
 or serving to mitigate or alleviate ; mitigative; palliative.
 A process, invented by P. Ostberg, for producing malleabl iron castings by deadmelting wrought iron, to which
from 0.05 to 0.1 per cent of aluminium is added to lowe the melting point, usually in a petroleum furnace, and mixture consisting essentially of molasses and ground burnt fire clay; also, a casting
called also wroughtiron casting.
mitis motal. The malleable iron produced by mitis castming motal - called also simply mitis.
mi'tome (mi'tōm), n. [Gr. riros a thread.] Biol. The reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished mi-to'sis (mí-tō'sIs) $n$.
mi-to'sis (mǐ-tō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. piros a thread.] Biol. The usual, and more complex, of the two methods in which the cells of animals and plants multiply; in-
direct cell division; karyokinesis. Cf. Amitosis. Its evident purpose is the exact distribution, both qualitative and quantitative, of the chromatin (Which see) of the parent cell to the resulting new cells. Many modifications
of the process occur. In the typical method the chromatin of the process occur. In the typical method the chromatin
of the nucleus arranges itself in a long thread (spireme),


mix (nulke), v. $t . ;$ mixed (mYkst) or mixt; mix'ing. [From or miscer mixed, mixt, p. p. (Oxf. E. D.), fr. L. mixtus, p. p.
 caim $\mathbf{I}$ mix; also to AS. miscian, $\mathbf{A}$. misehen, which, however, are perh. fr. L. miscere cf. F. mixte. Cf. ADMIX,
MASH to bruise, meddLe.] 1. To cause a promiscuous inMASB to bruise, mEDDLE.] 1. To cause a promiscuous in-
terpenetration of the parte of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; hence, to conbine (any material or immaterial
things); to mingle; blend; as, to mix flour and salt; to mix wines; to mix business with pleasure. 2. To put in as an ingredient.
witl sug.
Obs.
; to
3. To unite with in company ; to join ; associate ; unite; $\underset{\text { as, to mix hands. }}{\text { Ephram, he hat }}$
4. To form by mingling to produce or prepare by the . stirring together of ingredients; to compound. Hast thou no poison mixed?
 siderations.
S. Breeding. To cross.
Syn. Sea mivare
to mix up a To mix intimately.
ately before us.

 creditable or dubious afiriry); chiefly in passive.
mil (mYk), $v$. $i$. To be mixed ; to become unit.
mix (mYks), v. i. 1 . To be mixed; to became united into a compound; to mingle; to admit of being mixed.
2. To associate : to mingle ; to have intercourse (
2. To associate; to mingle ; to have intercourse (with);
to join, as in battle; also, Obs. or Arehaic, to have sexual to join, as in battle
3. Breeding. To cross.
3. Breeding. To crose.
to miz ap, Pugilisn, to come into close quarters; to ex-
change blows ravidy change blows rapidly. a nuddle or mess : also, state of being mixed or confused.
2. Steel Manuf. A formula, formerly and now often em2. Steel Minnuf. A formula, formerly and now often em-
pirical, giving the proportions and constituents of a mixture, as of various kinds of scrap, charcoal, ferrochrome, etc., for making steel. Mixes are now u uually determined mized (mYkst), p.a. [For mixt, fr. L. mixtus
mixte. See mix, v.] l. Law. Designating property, actions, statutes, or the like that involve relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a mixed action, mixed rents, etc. See phrases below.

Formed by mixing ; mingled; blended; compounded. Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like; not pure or simple; also, made up of, or combining, good and bad elements or quali
mixed motives; mixed descent; a mixed nature.
4. Consisting of individuals of different kinds as to birth, character, or the like; of several or many classes or sets; hence, not select; - said of companies or aggregations. 5. Characterized hy the union of features of two or more of the recognized classes or systems (aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, etc.) $;$ - said of governments etc.
6. Applied ; not pure;
6. Applied; not pure; - said of sciences. Obs. or $R$.,
7. Med. Mingled ; combining features or exhibiting symp-
toms of two kinds or varieties of disease; as, mixed fever, toms of two kinds or varieties of disease; as,
8. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a mixed school ; mixed doubles in lawn tennis; a mixed foursome in golf. "Mixed dance.
9. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink.
10. Phon. Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, neither "back " nor "t ront" articulation predominating, as $e$ in $e r r$. See Guide to Pron., § 41 .
mlxed angle, a mixtilineal angle, - march, an arch atruck
from several centers - m. automoile, a gasoelectric autofrom several centers - m. automobile, a a gasoelectric auto-
mobile. -m . cadence. See under CADENCE, mobile. - $m$ cedence. See under CADENCE, 3 . - m. chalice,
Eccl., the wine in the Eueharist when water is added to it, or the practice of mixing water with the wine. m m. cir-
cift. Elec. a A circuit partly metallic and party
the earth the earth. b A circuit having arrangement both in series
and in multiple. $-m$. concomitant. See concomrant
 tract in which one party receives only a partial equivalent
for a benefit confered by him onthe other part.-m. crys-
tal Chem a tal Chem.a a crystal composed of a mixture of substances.


mixed differences, Math., differences made up of finite and equation containing both difuerences and derivatives. m. ether. Chem. See ETHER, 3 b . m. fabric, a textile fabric
composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin - m . composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin - m.
figure, Geom., a mixtilinear figure, m.-fow turbine. See Tgare,
TUINE. - m. fourrome. See Foursome, h. - m. fraction. =
MIXED NUM BER. Obs. m. gland, Anat. \& Physiol., a mucoserous gland.-m. group, Math., a group only some of whose parameters admit of continuous variation. $-m$ inflores-
cence, Bot., compound inflorescence exhibiting both the determinate and the indeterminate types, as the flower
cluster (thytsus) of the lilac, in which the primary axis is See inflorescznce. - m. ketone, Org. Chem. See wetone. - m. larceny. different races or religions; specif., one between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, - mecifetal. = Alloy. $-\mathbf{m}$ mat met
aphor, a metaphor combining two or more inconsistent or aphor, a metaphor combining tw
incongruous figures, as that in:

To prick the sides of my montent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself

- m. mode. a Philos. In Locke's use: A mode resulting nation diferent simple ideas. b Music. nerve, Physiol., a nerve containing both sensory and motor
fibers. -m . number, the sum of an integer and a fibers. - m. number, the sum of an integer and a fraction, -m. permon, Law, a person who has a twofold or manifold an ecclesiastical and a temporal status, or jurisdiction. m . pleclese, veactables of various kinds pickled together. -
m . plan or method, Life. Iasurance, the plan or method of m. plan or method, Life Iassurance, the plan or method of
conducting the business of life insurance in which the conducting the business of life insurance in which the
company has a paid-up capital in addition to its accumucompany has a paid-upleapital in addition to its accumuto the proprietors or shareholders, the remainder going to the assured as in the mutual plat. - m. proportion, Math. proportion by composition and division. - m. ratio. Nath.
$=$ mIXED PROPORTION.- m. reason, Moth., the ratio of the sum of antecedent and consequent to their difference. obs. -
m. rent, Rom. Dulch Lau, a rent in which both the person and realty of the debtor are bound. - m. 日alt, Chem., a salt dorived from more than one base or more than one acid,
as sodium potassium carbonate, NaKCO , or calcium oxy-
 taining both passenger and freight cars; also, formerly, in Great Britain, a train made up of carriages carrying dif-
ferent classes of passengers. - m. treaty. nternat. Ldw. ferent classes of passengers. - m. treaty. internat. Law.
See Theaty. - m. vessel, Bot., a vessel exhibiting both spiral and annular thickening.
mix'on (mík's'n), $n$. [AS. mixen, myxen, fr. meox dung, filth; akin to G. mist, Goth. maihstus, AS. mãgan to make water, L. mingere, meiere, Gr. ourxeiv, Skr. mih.] Adunghill; a manure heap; a
Archaic, or Dial. Eng.
better wed over the mixen than, or as, over the moor, better
marry a neighbor than a person from a distance. Dial. Eng. mix'er (misker, $n$. One that mixea speci, : a a per son who mixes things; as: (1) A workman who performs such an operation in some manufacturing process. (2) A
bartender. Comt, $U$. $S$. b A machine or contrivance for bartender. Comt, $U . S$. b A machine or contrivance for
mixing; as : (1) Metal. A storage tank from which molten mixing; as : (1) Metal. A storage tank from which molten
metal drawn from several blast furnaces can be run into the converters. (2) Mech. A carburetor for an internal-combustion engine. c A person who has social intercourse with bility ; - commonly used with some characterizing adjective; as, a good mixer; a bad mixer. Colloq. or Slang, U. S. mix'ing, $p$. pr. de vb. $n$. of mix. Specif.: vb. n. a The
uniting of wool or cotton of different classes, qualities, or colors, as for uniformity or economy. b Athletics. In walking, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides. mixing ball, an attachment for a shower bath or the like in
which the hot and cold water mix. $-m$. glucose, $m$. sirup or
 т $\rho 0 \phi$ ý nourishment.] Plant Physiol. Deriving nourishment in part from outside sources; - applied to liemiparasitic or hemisaprophytic plants which, though largely dependent for food on other organisms, can perform photosynthesis. They include all grades betweent autotrophic Mis'tec (miks'tyk) $n$ One of a tribe of Zapote
of the Mexican States of Puebla Guerrero, and Indians They developed a civilization Iike the Aztec, and are still skiliful in the native arts.-Mix'tec-an, a.
miz'tion (-chün), $n$. [L. mixtio, mistio: cf. F . mix'tion (-chŭŭn), n. [L. mixtio, mistio: cf. F. mixtion. See mistion, mix.] 1. = mixture, $1,3,4$ a, $\& 6$. Obs.

2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as 2. A kind of cement mad
a mordant for gold leaf.
mis'ture (mikstur), $~$ . [L. mixhura, fr. miscere, mixium, state of being mixed ; as, made bya mixture of ingredients.

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2. Specif. : a Mixed character. Obs. b Sexual intercourse 3. c Interbreeding; crossing. d Social association. Obs together ; a compound; as, to drink a mixture of molasses and water; also, a medley.
There is also a muxture of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence.
3. Specif. : a A natural substance or compound composed various elements, as distinguished from a substance consisting of two or more ingredients mixed, as forcurative or other purposes; as, a freezing mixture; esp., Pharm. an aqueous liquid medicine; a potion; according to the United States Dispensatory, properly, a preparation in which insoluble substances, whether solid or liquid, art suspended in watery fluids by the intervention of gum arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other viscid matter. © A
fabric consisting of threads of various colors, mixed. d A combination of several different kinds of some article of consumption, as tea or tobacco; - usually with a quali fier; as, smoking mixture.
fier ; as, smoking mixture.
E. Physics \& Chem. A complex of two or more ingredi ents which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived pound. Mechanical mixfures, that is, those whose compo nents are separable by mechanical means, are in general easily distinguishable from chemical compoufss, but the and solid), occupies an intermediate position.
4. Act of adding as an ingredient ; presence of a hetero gredient entering into a mixed mass; an additional ingre gredient entering into a mixed
dient, esp. a heterogeneous one.
Whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not
Wher 7. Music. An organ stop, comprising from two to five ranges of pipes, used only in combination with the foun dation stops. As a rule it is compounded of octaves and fifths, but it may contain a third, or even a seventh.
5. Hech. The explosive charge of inflanmable gas or vost and air, or when whing most efflcient only when these are combined
definite proportions; as, to get a proper mixture
Syn. Admixture, intermixture, compound, medley.
Mýzar (mízär), n. [Ar., veil, cloak.] Astron. A star (Zeta ( $\zeta$ ) Urse Majoris) of the second magnitude, the mid
dle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its accompanying smaller star, Alcor, a binary system See Ursa, Illust. Mivar is itself a spectroscopic binary. miz'maze' (myz'māz'), u. [See maze.] 1. A uaze or 2. Confusion.
6. Confusion; bewilderment. Dial. Eng. miz'zen $n$. [F. misaine foressil, fr It mezzana mezzano middle, fr. mezzo niddle, half. See mazzo. Naut. a The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three masted vessel, set upon the mizzenmast; - called also
 miz'zen-mast (-mást), $n$. Nout. The aftermost mast of a

 (-1Mng). [Cf. LG. miseln, D. dial. miezelen, LG. misig drizzly, D . dial. miezig, OD. misel mist, fine rain.] To
rain in very fine drops ; to drizzle. OUs. or Dial. Spenser miz'zle, $n$. Mist; fine rain ; drizale. Obs. or Dial. miz'zle, v. i. To take one's self off; to disappear suddenly slink away ; decamp; also, Dial. Eng., to give up. Slang

As long as George the Fourth could reign, he reigned
And then he mizaled.
Epigram, quofed by ${ }^{\prime}$ right miz'zo-nite (mIz'o-nit), n. [G. mizzonit, fr. Gr. $\mu \in i ́ \zeta \omega$ greater ; - the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.
Min. A member of the scapolite group intermediste be Min. A member of the scapolite group intermediate be
tween meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 57 per cent of tween meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 5 ? per cent of
 mindful, remembering, $\mu \nu \eta \eta^{\prime} \mu$ memory, $\mu \nu \bar{\alpha} a \theta a, ~ t o ~ t h i n k ~$ on, remember; akin to E. mind.] 1. Assisting, or in tended to assist, memory; of or pertaining to momonics. 2. Of or pertaining to memory.
 mne-mon'ics (-Ĭks), $n$. [Gr. qà $\mu \nu \eta \mu o \nu t \kappa a ́: c f . ~ F . ~ m n e ́ ~$
nonique.] The art of developing or improving the nem nonique.] The art of developing or improving the nem-
ory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or ory; a system of pre
improve the memory.




Mne－mos＇y－ne（nè－mðs＇T－nē），$n$ ．［L．，fr．Gr．$\mu \nu \eta \mu \sigma \sigma u ́ v \eta$ remembrance，memory，and the goddess of memory．Se mirzuonic．］Class．Myth．A Titaness，goddess of memory

mne＇mo－tech＇ng（némoteis mno＇slc（ $\mathrm{n} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{k}$ ），$a$ ．［Gr．uníoos．］of nist，n． me日sic（nesik），a．
memory；as，a miesic，or memory，image．
 further；otber；greater number．Obs．or Dial． mo（－mō）．A suffle added to the names of certain numer als，or to the numerals themselves，to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper；as，sixteenmo or 16 mo ；eighteenmo or $18 m o$ ．It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used；as，duodecimo，sextodecimo，etc．A
small circle，placed after the number and near its top，is small circle，placed after the numbe
often used for $-m 0$ ；as， $16^{\circ}, 18^{\circ}$ ，etc．
mo＇a（mos＇á），$n$ ．［Native name．］Any of nu－ merous species of extinct flightless ratite birds suborder Dinornithes and family Dinornithidm， the latter being divided into several subfamilies． They are closely related to the ap－ ostriches．The seceies are mormotly
of large size，the largest $($ Dinornis
 the smallest（Anomalopteryx parva） are supposed to have been extermi－ flesh）about 500 years ago．
 abites，Gr．Moaßirns．］1．One of
an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews，dwelling east of the Dead Sea．Gen，xix． 37 ． iff．Slmne，Eng．
Moab or the Mof or pertaining to Moab or the Moabites．

 Rev．F．A．Klein，August 19， 1868, which bears an inscrip－
tion of thirty－four lines dating fom the 9tt century
and $\mathbf{c}$ ． type of the Semitic．See ALPHABET cype the the semitic（See Alphabet cict．TYRIAN．）It re
cords the vien of Mesha，King of Moab，esp．those ove

## lirael（2 Kings iii．4， 5,27 ） <br> 


 Characters from the Moabite Stone．
 mo＇ab－1t／18h（－it／1sil），$a$ ．Like，or pert．to，the Morbites．
$-n$ ．The Semitic language of ancient Moab．See Semitic． moan（mōn），n．［ME．mone，mon，mane，fr．（assumed） moan（mōn），n．unce．mone，mon，mane，fr．assumed Cf．moAN，v．］1．Lamentation；complaint；a lament；a complaint ；now，a low prolonged sound，articulate or not， indicative of pain or of grief．
 2．A state of lamentation；sorrow；griet．Obs．

 audibly；to lament；to complain of；to bemoan．

Ye floods，ye woods，ye echoes，moan
My dear Columbo，dend and rone．
2．To condole with ；to pity．Obs． ． ．J．Fletcher． 4．To utter with lamentation or wailingly．
moan，$r$ ．$i$ ．1．To lament；to complain ；now，to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain，whether articulate or not；to groan softly and continuously．

Unpitied and unheard，where misery moans．Thomsom． 2．To emit a sound like a moan ；－said of things inani－ mate ；as，the wind moans．
moan＇ful（fool），a．1．Full of moaning；expressing sor row or grief，hence，of a song，etc．，plaintive ；sad． 2．moan＇ful－1y，adv． moat（mōt），$n$ ． ［OF．mote hill，dike，bank，F．motte clod，
turf：cf．Sp．\＆Pg．mota bank or mound of earth，It． motta clod，LL．mota，motta，a hill on which a fort is built an eminence，a dike；orig．uncert．The name of moat， properly meaning，bank or mound，was transierred to the
ditch adjoining ：cf．E．dike and ditch．］1．Fort．A deep ditch adjoining：cf．E．dike and ditch．］1．Fort．A deep and wide tranch around the rampart of a castle
fortified place，usually filled with water ；a ditch．
2．A lake or pond．Obs．or Dial．
2．A lake or pond．
moat，$v . t$ ．To surround with or as with a moat．Dryden．





 aily bright－colored，oscine hirds
coutainint the American war
herai See whaler．
 differing from bry aceous moseses


moat＇ing（mat＇Ing），$n$ ．Cl
suan a quicksand．
mob（mठb），n．［Cf．мaв а slattern，mobcap．］1．A prosti－ tute；harlot．Obs．
2．Undress；a dishabille．Obs．
mob，v．t．di．；mоввед（mðbd）；мов’вing．Goldsmith nob，v．t．o i．；mobsed（mod）；mos＇bing．To wrap up or in such attire as not to be Yecognizable．$b b s$ ．
to mob th to go in disguise or masquerade，esp．to uncon－ ventional places or in inferior company．Obs．
mob，$n$ ．［L．mobile vulgus，the movable common people See mobile，n．］1．The lower classes of a community the populace，or the lower
the inultitude；the masses．
2．The，or a，disorderly element of the populace；the rab－ 2．The，or a，disordery element of the populace ；the rab－ ble；a riotous assermbly；a disorderly crowd；hence，
promiscuous collection of people；a multitude；a crowd －disparaging except in A ustralia．
Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates，every Athenian
asbembly would still have been a mob．
 A strong mob of police，ordered down by telegraph would 3．Riotous or low people in a crowd $;$－without the．Obs 4．A multitude or heterogeneous collection（of objects） 4．A multitude or heterogeneous collection
as，a mob of books．Rare，exc．in Australia．
as，a mob of books．Rare，exc．in Australia．
5．A flock，drove，or herd，as of ducks，horses，or sheep

- originally Australian．

6．A gang of thieves，as pick pockets，working together also，one of these．Slang，Eng
mob，$v . t$ ．I．To crowd about，as a mob，and attack or an noy；to attack in a mob；to throng；to force or affect in
some way by such action；as，to some way by such action；as，to mob a house or a person 2．To mix with a mob．Nonce Use．
3．To scold ；abuse；taunt；ridicule ；jeer at．Dial．Eng． mob，$v, i$ ．To form，or cather in，a mob；－rarely with 2 ． mobrbish（－Ish），a．Like，or characteristic of，a mob；tu multuous；lawless ；also，Obs．，characteristic of，or attrac tive to，the mob；vulgar；cheap；as，a mobbish act．Bp
 mob＇cap（－kap $)$ ，n．Cf．D．mop－
muts；OD．mop a woman＇s coif +D ． muts cap；also mos a mobcap． 1 A cap or headdress for women；；epp．，
one having a full crown and frills， and fastened under the chin by broad strings，generally of the same mate grings，generaily of the game
rial as the cap．Chiefy Hist．
 mobile vulgus．See mobile，a．；cf． 3 ．
мов． 7 The mob；populace．Now $R$ ．
 mobils，M．monere mobile．See move．］ 1 ．Capable of being moved；not
flxed in place or condition；movable flxed in place or condition；movable ；characterized by 2．Specif．：a Wandering；－said of the vision．Obs．b Not fixed；－said of a planet．Obs．c Characterized by an
 freedom ；as，ether and mercury are mobile liquids； opposed to viscous，viscoidal，or oily．d Physiol．Capable
of being moved，aronsed，or excited；capable of sponta－ of being noved，aronsed，or excited；capable of sponta－
neous movement．$\theta$ Changing easily or readily in appear－ noous movement．o Changing easily or readily in appear－
nnce and expression under the influence of the mind or feelings；as，mobile features．I Easily moved in feeling， purpose，or direction；excitable；clangeable；fickle；in
The quick and mobilec

The quick and mobile curnosity of her disposition．Hawthorne g Mil．Capable of being readily and rapidly moved about． Syn．－See movable．
mo＇blle，$n$ ．1．Something that occasions movement or action；－in the phrases first，grand，great，etc．，mobile， English adaptations of primum mobile（which see）．Obs． 2．A moving or movable body；esp．，Mech．，a mobile o 3．An automotile runnig gea or phion wheel
 bama．］A fresh－water turtle（Pseudemys mobiliensis）of the southern United States．It reaches a length of 16 inches and is valued for food．
 aire．See mosibe，a．］1．Movable（in the Civil law sense）； pert．to movable property bobs．，exc．in Channel Isiands． 2．Mil．Pertaining to mobilization．$\quad$ Oxf．E．D．
mo－bllitty（mot－bility），n．［L．mobilitas：cf．F．mobi－ lite．］Quality or state of being mobile i capacity or facil－ ity of movernent；movableness，as，he mobility of hiquid，of an army，of the populace，of features，of a a rumbele，



277），n．［F．mobilisation．］Act of mobilizing，or render ing movable，as an ankylosed part；specit．：a Act of assembling，equipping，and in all respects preparing for
active hostilities a body of troops or war vessels；the active hostilities a body of troops or war vessels；，the
transformation of a military or naval force from a peace to a war footing．b A putting into movement or circula－ tion，as of wealth．c Law．Conversion of real or immov－ able property into personal or movalle property．
 ING（－1iz／Ing）．［F．mobiliser．］1．To render mobile，or movable；to put into movemert or circulation

Goods in this way may be＂mobilized like moner．＂Dicl．Econ．
2．Mil．© Nav．To assemble and put in a state of readi－ mo＇bl－lize，v．$i$ ．To undergo mobilization．
Mo＇bi－us＇s sheet（míbe－cos－1z）．［After A．F．Mobius， German mathematician．l Math．A unilateral surface fixed，rotating the opposite end $C D$ through 180 and then
applying it to $A B$（Caling on $A$ and $D$ on $B$ ）．$C D$ may be rotated through any odd multiple of $180^{\circ}$
mob law．Law administered by the mob；lynch law．
 government by a mob．
 2．The mob as a ruling class ；a ruling or governing mob． mob＇o－crat（mठb／t－krat），$n$ ．One wlio favors mobocracy ；
 pert．to，like，or in favor of，a mobocracy．
mob＇r－la（mobitila），n．［NL．，orig．uncert．］Zoöl．A genus of gigantic cays，containing impertectly known spe－
cies of warm seas．It is closely related to pEVYLIFSH，1）having similar cephalica appendages，and is
the type of a family， Manta is also contained．
$\operatorname{moc}^{\prime} \operatorname{ca}-\sin ^{2}$（ $\mathrm{m} \delta \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{sinn}$ ），$n$ ．［An Indian word．Algonquian makisin．］1．A shoe of deerskin，or other soft leather， the sole and upper being one piece．It is the distinctive
2．Any venomous snake of th
piscivorus（see water moccas genus agkistrodon，esp．A． of the southern United States is probably a dark variety of the copperhead．Certain harmess water snakes of the genus allix resemble in moóco－stned（ar
 2．Drunk；tipsy．Local Slang，
moccasin $110 \mathrm{~W} 日 \mathrm{r}$ ．A well－known orchid（Cypripedium
accaule）of the eastern United States．
It bears two large basal leaves and a solitary pink or sometimes white
moceasin－shaped flower．Called also moccasin－sinaped tower．Called also
pink ladystsisper．Also，any other
species of Cuppipedium（which see）． species of $C y p r i p e d i u m$（which see）．
Mo oha（motzai，$n$ ． 1 ．A seaport town of Arabia，on the Red Sea．
2．A variety of coffee．See correr
2．A variety of coffee．See correr．
3．$[1 . c$ Leather Manuf．a A leather
made from the skin of an Arabian
goat，used esp．for fine glove making of suède finishl．
Mocha dollar，an Arabian money of ac．Moccasin Flower

 sone moth，any of several species of brown moths，
lined and variegated with gray，of the genus Melalopha
（syn （syn．Iclithyura），esp．M．inclusu，whose larva feeds on pop－
lars and willows lars and willows
 of uncertain origin，prob．not connected with F，se mou－ cher to blow the nose；cf．Sp．mueca grimace．］1．To Elijah mocked them，and said，Cry aloud：for he is R god
2．To defy $\begin{gathered}\text { Let not ambition mock their useful tesise．} \\ \text { duch }\end{gathered}$ ；despise．
Such ineadtrong，potent fault it is，
That tit but mocks reporoof
3．To disappoint the hopes of ；to deceive；delude；${ }^{\text {Thak．}}$ ，tan－ talize ；as，to mock expectation．
 sport，contempt，or derision；to deride by mimicry．

To see the life as lively mocked as ever
Still sieep mocked death．
 Syn．－Decride， $\begin{gathered}\text { Marriage with a dame of France．} \\ \text { taunt，} \\ \text { jeer，tantalize，} \\ \text { disappoint }\end{gathered}$ Shak． RIDCULE，IMTTATR．
nock，$v . i . ~ T o ~ m a k e ~ s p o r t ~ i n ~ c o n t e m p t ~ o r ~ i n ~ j e s t ~ ; ~ t o ~ s p e a k ~$ or act scornfully or jeeringly；to scoff；；jeer；flout
When thou moctient，jhinll no

mock，$n$ ．1．An act of ridicule or derision；a scornful or

| $n \text {. }$ | Prmp；moist ；decaying |
| :---: | :---: |
| abile ；furniture ：－chiefly | mocha＇cho． |
| m |  |
| 硡 |  |
| fle the he |  |
|  |  |
| rabble + latry 1 W orship | 11 mo－chi 1 a |
|  | ersthe enstid |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{ar}^{\prime}$ man （ | M |
| nber | Moc |
| ne | móchraa（m |
| pick pockett．Slang，Eng． | mōchras． 1 An |
| ca＇do ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Omit the bark of an Ebat |
|  |  |
| cardo．mock | mocht．$\dagger$ mought，obs．or |
| casin plant．$\stackrel{\text { chec }}{=}$ | mo |
|  |  |
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Elijah mocked them，and said，Cry aloud．Ior he is a god． 27. RIDICULE，IMTTATE．

contemptuous act or speech; a snee: ; a jibe; a jeer; as, to make a mock at (Now Rare), to mock or de
make a mock of, to mock or treat with contempt.
The Squire of course makes a mock of her. Mrs. II Pumphry Ward 2. Mockery; ridicule; derision; as, in nock.
. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule, derision, or scorn 4. Imitation; mimicry; also, that which imitates o mimics ; an imitation or counterfeit. $\quad$ Crashan mock (mðk), a. Imitating reality, but no
counterfeit; assumed ; sham; pretended.
That superior greatness and mock majesty Spectator.
thought adjective is also frequently applied to a thing
qualified; asesemble a thing denominated by the nourtle soup; the mock nightingale. thought to resemble a thing denominated by the noun
qualified; as, mock turtle soup; the mock nightingale.
mock apple, the wild balsam apple of the United States. mock apple, the wild balsam apple of the United States. worthless articles are put up and confederates of the auc
tioneer make false bids in order to get genuine ones. $\mathbf{m}$ tioneer make false bids in order to get genuine ones.- m.
bishop's-weed, a slender American apiaceous plant (Plifin-bishop's-weed, a slender American apiaceous plant (Plilim-
nium capillaceum). m . blsque, a soup made of tomato and
milk, thickened with white roux to resemble a bisque m. chervi. a Cow parsley. b Lady's-comble - m. color or olour, a color or dye that is not permanent. - m. color or a densely branched chenopodiaceous herb (Kochia scodens for its foliage, which turns bright crimson in autumn - m . gllitiower, the soapwort. - m. myees, Feter., large pedunculated fibrous tumors in front of the knees, seen esp. in cattle. -m . lead (led). Mining. $=$ SPHALERITE. Hence,
mock
lead
 Eng. - mo olve. a $=$ axbreaker. Australia. b The laurel
cherry of the southern United States. - m. orange. a Any
American shrub of the genus Philadelphesp American shrub of the genus Philadelphus, esp. the syringa as the laurel cherry, the ironwood Bumelia lycioides, etc. lia, the native laurel Pittosporum undulaium. - m. ore. $=$ -m. plane, th
 a secondary rainbow. See Rainbow, i, - $\boldsymbol{m}$. regent bird, an Australian honey sucker (Meliphaga phrygia).-m. aun.
PARHELION. - m. thrugh. $=$ Mockina THRUSH. -m . turtle call's head dressed so as to look and taste something like
turtle. -m . turtle soup, a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green'turt!e soup. m. volvet, a fabric in imitation of velvet. See mockado. mociz-ado
Hair.] A cloth, usually of inferior material, used for wearing apparel; hence, inferior stuff; trumpery. Obs.
 ing; a being mocked; that which is mocked; also, mimicry; an imitation or counterfeit. Obs.
mock'or (-ar), $n$. One that mocks ; as : a A scorner; scoffer. DA deceiver; impostor. © A mimic. d A mocking bird. mock'er-nut/ (mðk'er-nüt/), n. A smooth-barked hickory (Hicoria alba), with fragrant 7-9-foliolate leaves; also, its nut, which is thick-shelled, with a small sweet kernel. mocir'or-y (-1), $n$.; pl. - rries (-Yz). [F. moquerie.] 1. In-
sulting or contemptuous action or speech; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule.
. A subject or hingion of laughter, mockeries. Spenser The cruel handling of the city whereof they made a mockery.
3. Mimicry ; imitation; a counterfeit or unreal appearrimpertinent imitation
4. Ridiculously useless action; that which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable or out of place.
mock'tul And our vain blows malicious mockery, $\begin{aligned} & \text { (mok'föl), a. Mocking; derisive. Rare.- }\end{aligned}$ mock'tul-1y, adv. Rare
moci/-he-rotc, a. Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a mock-heroic poem. - $n$. A mock-heroic composition or utterance. - mock'-he-rod-cal, $a$. -mock'-he-ro'i-cal-ly, $a d v$.
mocir'ing, $p . p r . \& v b . n$. of mock. - mock'ing-ly, adv,
mocking bird, a common bird of the southern United States
 ico, Central America, and the
West Indies. m. thrush, any bird of the subfamily Mimine, esp. a thrasher. - m. wren,
 moc'maln (mXk'mãn), $n$. [Chin. mu mien ${ }^{2}$, lit., wood
cotton.] A soft white elastic fiher produced by an East Iudian silk-cotton tree (Bombax malabaricum), used in stuffing cushions and trusses.
mod'al $\left(\operatorname{mō}^{2} \mathrm{~d} \check{a} 1\right)$, $\boldsymbol{a}$. [Cf. F.
mod'al (mōd'ă1), a. [Cf. F. madal. See mode.] 1. Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; pert. 2. In technical uses: a Music. Of or pertaining to mode. ty or of manner $c$ logic. Indicating or pertainigg to, mode or modality; expressing modality; a asa a nodal prop-
osition. d Theol. Of or pertaining to modalism. e Law. osition. d Theol. Of or pertaining to modalism. o taw.
Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of takiug effect; - said of a will, contract, etc.
modal proposition. Logic. See def. 4, above ; also, proposi-
TioN, $4 . \mathrm{m}$ syllogism, Logic, a syllogism containing modal Tion, 4 . m. syllogism, Logic, a syllogism containing modal
propositions. - m. variety, Petrog., a rock having a develop-



 MOHAIR. by poor or miserly persons.
mock bird
warbler. b' The blackeap.

 as a bib. Dial. Eug.
mock $\quad$ etar. + MuCKENDER.
mock $=$ God, n. One who mock
ment of the subordinate minerals slightly different from mad'al-1st (nōd'ăl-Ist), n. Eccl. Hist. \& Theol. One who adheres to the second of the chief forms of monarchianism.

 bute or circumstance; a matter of mode or method. Rare. 2. Logic. That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying)
the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of cessity as the three modes of existence which grve rise to asser-
torial, problematical, and apodeictic propositions. Logician
 edge or forms of expression wit h regard to naturc.
mode (mod), $n$. [L. modus a measure, due or proper meas ure, bound, manner, form; akin to E. mete. See METE cf. commodious, mood in grammar, modus.] 1. Music. a Anarrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their inter
vals; an octave species. The three historic systems of modes in European music are: (1) The Greek modes, in which the octave species consists of two disjunct tetra chords lying between the extreme nutes of the "Greate Perfect" system (see TETRACHORD, Illust.). Seven mode
were reckoned four principal ones, the Doviam, Pluryg an, Lydian, and mixolydian; and threte subordinate ones, th, hypadorian, hypophrygan. and hypolydian, in
which the conjunct fourth and fifth composing the octave which the conjunct fourth and fifth composing the octave
are in inverse order. The interval schernes of the Greek are in inverse order. The interval schomes of the Greek
modes are shown in the accompanying figure, half steps
being marked by small slurs. The modes were embodied
in scales of
 an as brisk and
spirited and of
the Lydian as
soft and ener- fod vating. The Mixolydian alent toDorian.]
usually con- The Greek Modes.
ined to the diatonic octave species, as the only ones now
known; but other modes, based on chromatic and enhar mown ; but other modes, based on chromatic and enhar
monic tetrachords, were used by the Greeks. (2) The eccle slastical, Gregorian, or medieval modes, though adapted and named from the Greek modes, are ascending scales of an which the highest tone of one is the lowest of the other The lowest tone of the pentachord is the final or key note.
With respect to its position the ecclesiastical modes are of two kinds: (a) authentic, in which the pentachord comes first, and the keynote is the lowest of the octave; (b) note is the fourth of the octave. Each plagal mode thus begins a fourth below its corresponding authentic mode
from which it is named by prefixing $h y$ o- under as, the from which it is named by prefixing hypo-, under; as, the
$h y p o d o r i a n ~ m o d e, ~ A ~ t o ~$
$a$ hypodorian mode, A to $a$ in the fig., begins a fourth below
the Dorian, D to $d$ in the fig., D bing their common keytervals of perfect fifth and fourth modes except the theoretical Locrian and hypolocrian spectively of the forbidden diminished fifth and augnented spectively of the forbidden diminished fifth and augmented
fourth, were in consequence very rarely used. In every
mode four tones, called nodulalions, are of special impormode four tones, called nodulations, are of special impornant, mediant, and participanl (in authentic modes normediant and either final or dominant, , on which, within certain rules, phrases may begin and end. With respect
to the octave compass of its mode, a melody is called per to the octave compass of its mode, a melody is called per-
fect if it covers the compass, imperfect if it falls short of it, superfluous if it exceeds it. A melody covering the complete range of an authentic mode and the corresponding plagal is said to be in a mixed mode. Ecclesiastical
modes are still used, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church The relation of the authentic to the plagal modes and the The relation of the authentic to the plagal modes, and the
interval schemes of all the modes, are shown in the figure
on the ascending scale of the white keys from $G$ to $b^{\prime}$.
 iic VlMixolydian. II Phadian.


IIO Xiv Hypoionian
II HyOdorian The Ecelesiastical Modes. The slurs mark half steps. The
arrow head ( $\downarrow$ in each plagal mode marks the keynote. Which
is the first of its corresponding authentic mode. Black-faced

 mock Ing-gtock', $n$ A butt of
mnort an object of derision. $R$
mock anh, $a$. Mock ; counter feit; sham. Obs.-mock ${ }^{\prime}$ ish-
ly, ady, obs.
mock ${ }^{\prime}$-Mars', One who apes


(3) The modern manor and minor modes comprise two of
the historic modes, he major mode being equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the ""descending"" minor being equiva-
lent to the Greek hypodorian. See 6th scale, 3 a (1) $\&$ (2). b See mensurable music.
2. Gram.
3. Logic. a The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. of of the quand quality of the constituent propositions ; mood. The nature of the modes of the four figures of the syllogism is shown in the following statement, which gives also the names of the modes, invented
by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13th century In the by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13 th century. In the
statement the letter $S$ stands for the subject of the constatement the letter $S$ stands for the subject or
clusion, $P$ for its predicate, and $M$ for the middle term. The First Fioure of the syllogism has four valid modes:- 1 .
Barbara: all $M$ is $P$; all $S$ is M inence all $S$ is P (for example, 2. Celarent: no $M$ is $P$; all S is $M$; hence no $S$ is $P$. 3. Darli:
all $M$ is $P$; some $S_{i s} M$; hence some $S$ is $P$. 4 . Ferio: no $M$ is
$P$; some $S$ is $M$; hence some $S$ is not $P$. The names Barthara, etc, commence each with one of the first
four consonants of the alphabet, and each has three vowels which four consonants of the alphabet, and each has three vow els which
indicate the quantity of the propositions; a, universal affirmative (all are); : e, universal negative (none are); i, particular affirma
tive (some are) ; o, particular negative (Bome are not). Propositive some are); o, particular negative (some are not. Proposi
tity, nifiversal quality, affirmative and negative ; and by quantity, nniversal and particuler (all and some the
The names of the modes in the second, third, and fourth figures use the letters m, m , s , and c (or k ) to show how they (the
modes) may be changed into corresponding modes of the \#irst figure. it being supposed that the mind mikes this reduction in reaching a conclusion. In the second fignre the middle term is
the predicate in both major and minor premises, while in the first figure major and minor terms are the extremes which are connected in
the conclusion. The major premise shows the relation of the the conclusion. The major premise shows the relation of the
midde term to the predicate, while the minor premise showsits

 simply (i. e, without change of quantity) converted, so that in-
stead of " no $P$ is $M$ " we shail have "no Mis." We shall then have the mode Celarent In Camestres the $S$ indicates that the
minor premise and the conclusion are to be converted simply minor premise and the conclusion are
while the $M$ indicate that the major and minor premises ire to
be trangposed (metathesis). The in Barocoshows that if the be transposed (hetathesis). The e in Barocoshows that if the
conclusion is changed into it contradictory (* some $S$ is not ${ }^{\text {P }}$, premises, and hence proves. by rediuctio ad absurdum, that if it is not true that some $S$ is not it is not true that ail
some is not $M$ (this proof is called aleo per zmpossibie).
In the THiRD Figure, the midde term is the subject in both premises: 1 . Darapti, all $M$ is $P$, ell $M$ is $S$; hence some $S$ is P. Dlamis: some $M$ is $P$; all $M$ is $S$; hence some $S$ is $P$. 3 .
Datisi: all $M$ is $P$ is some $M$ is $S$; hencesome $S$ is $P$. Feiap
ton no $M$ is $P$;all $M$ is $S$; henceme $S$ is not $P$. 5 . Bocardo
 P. In the first and fourth modes the letter $p$ indicates that the
minor premise a universal affirmative, should be converted into minar premise, a universal atirmative, shouid be converted into
aparticular affimative (instead of "all M is $\$$, read "some Sie
Mstead of simple conversion (indicated by $S$, we have conversion per accidens, in which the universul changes into e
particular (if some are and some are not, accident determine: which). Fourth Figure, the middle term is predicate of th major and subject of the minor. But as this is apparently brought
about by metathesis or transposition, together with conversion of usion, the modes of this figure were long regarded as in.


 mach of the foregoing modes the name of the old mode, nn indirect one of the first figure, is given, in parenthesis, as its equivaient.
4. Manner of doing or being; method; form ; iashion way; style; as, the mode of speaking or dressing The duty of itself being resolved on, the mode of doing it may
easily be found. Taylor
6. Variety ; kind particular form mode. Miton 6. Melaph. Any combination of qualities or relations, con sidered apart from the substance to which they belong and treated as entities; more gererally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation always pertain to some subject or substance, that is, it must always be a mode of something. Attributes, acci-
dents, qualities, states, are all modes ; yet none of these terms bears the implication, peculiar to mode, of variation or vicissitude in connection with dependence. Any given
substance must always exist in some mode or other, but no mode need (from its own nature) be permanent. But while mode is thus relative, it has often been treated by philosophers as if absolute, because of the negativity of
the correlative concept of substance ; thus, Spinoza calls the correlative concept of substance; thus, Spinoza calls
mind and matter (thought and extension) modes of the divine substance; consciousness and conscious states are
also called modes with reference to the soul as their subalso called modes with reference to the soul as their sub-
ject; and Locke, in an idiosyncratic use, designated as modes such ideas (thoughts or impressions) as show themstance is analogous to, but not identical with, that of forn
and matler. Forms may have real independent existence;

## modes are always dependent

The word mode (in the eense of "modification"), already
familiar to us in the writings of Descartes and Malebranche, is familiar to us in the writings of Descartes and Malebranche, is
older than "attribute," and came into use as the correlative of
"substance."
"substance." $M o r l e s$ I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in thenr the supposition of subsisting by themselvee,
but are consdered as dependencies on, or affections of, sub-
7. [F., fr. L. modus manner.] A prevailing popular cus tom or style; a fashion, esp. that of a pirlicular time or
place; conventional style of dress, manners, etc, with the (Archaic), the fashion of dress, manners, etc., in wogue
The easy, apathethic graces of a man of the mode. Macaulay.




## e. e.in in en

$=\begin{array}{ll}=\text { LLIXODR }, ~ n ., ~ 2 . ~ O b s . ~\end{array}$ A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab. Petrog. The actual mineral composition of a rock. Syn. - Way, man

## Syn.- Way manner. See method, rashion.

L. modellus, fr. modulus a small measure, dim. of modus

See mode ; cf. module, moLD a matrix.] 1. A set of plans or designs for a building to be erected, or of similar drawings to scale for a structure already built ; sometimes, a ground plan, as of a garden. Obs.

We firs survey the phen we men then to build thodel. Shak.
2. An abstract, summary, or preliminary outline. Obs.
3. A miniature representation of a thing, with the several parts in due proportion and arrangement; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size.
You have the models of several ancient temples, though the
Aldicion
temples and the gods are perisled.
4. That which exactly resemble
mage. Now Colloq. or Dial.
What my father's eignet in my
Which wat the
An archetype.
hat which inwraps or incases: a mold. Obs.
O England $!$ model to thy in ward great ness,
O.England t model to thy inward greatness,
Like litte body with a mighty heart.
7. A small portrait. Obs.
pattern of something to be made; as, the clay model of a sculpture; the inventor's model of a machine.
A motel will only be required or admitted as a part of the ap-
plication when on examination of the case in ite regular order plication when on examination of the case in ite reguar order
the primary examiner shall ind it to be necesgry or usefult
Rules of Practice of Me
9. Style of design or structure; pattern ; form ; design.
10. Standard ; measure ; capacity. Obs.
10. Standard; measure ; capacity. Obs. 11. Degree of curvature; - A2i
12. Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; one that should be imitated; an exemplar; as, a model of
13. A person or thing that. serves as an artist's pattern;
13pecif., a person who poses as a pattern to an artist, esp. specif., a person who poses as a pattern to an artist, esp. One who makes a business of so doing,
14. A woman employed by dealerin in costume or millinery to put on articles to show their effect to customers. 16. Short for model dwelling, cottage, etc. Colloq. 16. Arch. Obs., $a=$ module, 6. $b=$ modillow
17. A plasterer's tool used in molding cornices, etc 17. A plasterer's tool
mod'el (mød ${ }^{\prime}$ cll), $a$. Serving, or that may serve, as a model; suitable for a model or pattern; an, a model house; a
 or yot EL-LIva. [Cf. F. modeler, It modellare.] 1 . To
represent as in a model; to describe in detail; also, to represent as in a model; to describe in detail; also, to
frame a model of.
Obs. frame a model of. Obs.
2. To plan or form afte
2. To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model; to form a model or pattern for; to shape ; mold; fashion; frane; as, to model a house or a governme
an edifice according to the plan delineated.
an edifice according to the plan delineated.
3. In Obs. senses: a To organize, as an army or govern3. In Obs. senses: a To organize, as an army or govern-
ment. b To mold or train according to a model of life

mod'el, v. i. 1. Fine Arts. To make a copy or a pattern; to design or imitate forms; as, to model in wax.
2. To assume the appearance of natural relief; - said of parts of drawing when being drawn.
mod'el-er, mod'el-ler (- -er ), $n$. One who models; specif., a worker in plastic art.
mod'el-tig, med'el-ling
nod'el-ing, mod'el-ling, $p$. pr. \& vb. n. of modrl. Specif.:
v. $n$. Fine Arts. Act or art of making v. n. Fine Arts. Act or art of making a model from
which a work of art is to be executed; the formation of a work of art from some plastic material. A Aso, in painting, work of art
drawing, etc., the expression or indication of solid form.
mod 1 .
[ME. See mother female parent.] Obs. 1. A mother. mod'er-ate (mðderer-it), a. [L. moderalus, p. p. of moderare, moderari, to moderate, regulate, control, fr. modus
measure. See moDs.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits, not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained; as: a Limited in quantity; ; sparing; temperate ; rugal ; as, moderate in atating octivity, energy, or excitement; reasonable ; calm ; slow; activity, energy, or excitement; reasonable, cal anguage; moderate endeavors o Not ex-
as, moderate linang in partisanship, and the like; orten applied [usually cap.] to a party or its views; as, a mod erate Calvinist; moderate views. d Not violent, intense, or rigorous; temperate; as, a moderate winter: a moder--
ate voice. $\quad$ Limited as to the degree in which a quality, principle, or facilty appears; fair; hence, mediocre; as, an infusion of moderate strength; a man of moderate abilities; moderate speed. f Limited iu scope or effects; as, a,
reformation of a moderate kind.
Hooker. Syn. - Frugal, sparing, abstemious; reasonable, judi-
cious, cool, calm. corchangeable. Mon Mrate emphasizes esp. the absence of
 Pe modernte, alay temperate,' (id.); moderate counnels or
ambitions, a temperaie reply; a moderate drinker. See ABBTINENCES.

mod'er-ate (mठd'err-att), n. A holder of moderate views as in politics or religion; hence [usually cap.], a member of any party designated "Moderate," as a party of French the Church of Scotland in the 18th century and part of the 19th, professing moderation in natters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine.
 1. To render moderate; to restrain from excess ; to re-
duce from a state of violence intensity or excess; to keep duce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep
within within bounds; to make temperate ; to temper, qualify,
as, to to toderale rage, action, dearies, heat, wind.
By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of
By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of
warm water.
2. Tarm water. moderate stiff minds disposed to strive. Spenser. 2. To regulate; rule; govern; also, to adjust ; modify. Obs ing ; as, to moderate a synod.
4. To settle or decide by arbitration or compromise. Obs. to moderate a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to moderate in a call. See under modriate, $v$.
mod'er-ate, $v . i$. 1 . To become less violent, se

## ous, or intense; as, the wind has moderaled.

ous, or int anse; as, the wind has mod
2. To act as a noderator ; to preside.
2. To act as a nedierator; to preside. or mediating view. Obs.
to moderate in a call, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to preside over a meeting of a congregation for signing a
call to a minister:- said of the noderator of a presbytery; also, to sign the call at such a meeting; - said of $\bmod ^{\prime}$ er-a'tion (mठd/orr-à'shŭn), n. [L. moderatio: ef. F. modération.] 1. Act of moderating; specif.: a Limita-
tion; a restriction. Obs b Coutrol; governance. Obs tion; a restriction. Obs b Coutrol; governance. Obs obe d Diminution of severity or intensity; a keeping Obs. d Diminution of severity
within due bounds. Now Rare
2. State or quality of being moderate; avoidance of ex2. state or quality of being moderate
tremes ; temperance; temperateness.

The calm and judicious moderation of Orange. Motley
4. Act of moderating in a call. Scot. She for the degree of
B. A. at Oxford University, Eng.
mod'er-a'tor (mod'êr-ítêr), $n$. [L. : cf. F. modérateur.] 1. One that moderates; speciif.: a A controller; ruler governor. Obs. b An arbitrator; umpire; mediator.
c The officer who presides over an assembly or meeting to c The officer who presides over an assembly or meeting to
preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceed-ingeserve order, propose questions, regulate the proce procedpresiding offlcer of a town meeting. d Formerly, in universitios and collegese, an offlcial appointed to preside over the exercises prescribed for candidates for degrees; now, in the University of Oxford, an examiner for moderations; at Cambridge, either of two officers, appointed annually, to preside over and conduct the examination for the math-
ematical tripos ; also, at Dublin, either the first (senior) ematical tripos; also, at Dublin, either the first (senior)
or second (junior) in rank in an examination for the deor second (junior) in rank in an examination for the de-
gree of Bachelor of Arts. $e$ In Presbyterian churches, a gree of Bachelor of Arts. e in Presbyterian charches,
minister who ex offic or by election is empowered to act as president of any of the courts, as the session or presbytery. \& One that renders moderate; a temperer; mitiga tor;
an moderator of passions. Walton. $\mathrm{g} ~ A m$. Hist. One of a band of opposers of the violent meth-
ods of the regulators (so called) in the Carolinas about 1770 ods of the regulators (so called) in the Carolinas about 1770.
2. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in 2. A mechanical arrangement for regulating motion in a
machine, or the supply of oil to the wick in a kind of lamp machine, or the supply of oil to the wick in a kind of lamp (moderator lamp), or producing equality of effect.
mod'ern (mðd'orn), a. [F. moderne, L. modernus; akin
to modo just now, orig. abl of modus mensure; to modo just now, orig. abl. of modus measure; hence, by
measure, just now. See moper ] 1. Being or existing at measure, just now. See mode.]
this time; present.
Obs. \& $R$.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time
or time not long past ; late; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent period ; new-fashioned ; not antiquated ; as, modern days, ages, or time; modern authors; modern fashions; modern taste ; modern practice. Bacon. 3. Ordinary ; common ; trite ; commonpla

Wile have our philosophical persons, to make modern and fa4. [cap.] Philol. Of a language, belonging to the present or most recent period of its development as contrasted with earlier periods, usually termed Old and Mididle; as
in Modern English (see Enalish, $n$, 2), Modern Greek Modern Icelandic. It is sometimes, though less correctly, replaced by New, as in New Latin, i. e., Latin later than Medie val Latin (roughly, later than 1500), cliefly used as n scientific medium : New Hebrew.
Syn. - See NEw
$\underset{\text { modern Athens. }}{\text { Sy }}$
modern Athens. a Edinburgh. See Athens of the North.
 to its wealth and alleged wickedness. -M . English See Fwalish, $n .2$. - m. geometry, the synthetic geometry of

like Messalina, was infamous for her licentiousness. mod'ern, $n$. 1. A person of modern times.
2. A person whose views and tastes are modern; one who

of recent date esp,, a modern usage mode of expression of recent date ; esp., a modern usage, mode of expression,
or characteristic $;$ modern quality or character.
2. The swept proprieties 1. of English modernism. Rushin
2. cap.] Specif., certain methods and tendencies which,

in the endeavor to reconcile the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with the conclusions of modern science, replace the authority of the church by purely subjective criteria, - so called offlially by Pope Pius $X$
2. An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools
2. An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of the superiority of modern literature to ancient.
3. An advocate of the teaching of modern subjects, as modern languages, in preference to the ancient classics
mo-der'ni-ty (motdar'nI-tI), n.; $p l$. - TIRs (-tIz). Modern Walpol
 of modernizing, or making modern in style; state of being of thinking or acting, a modernized version, as of a mode mod'ern-Ize (mðd'êr-niz), $v . t$.; mod'erN-IzED (-nizd);
 der modern; to adapt to modern persons or things; to caune to conform to recent or present usage or taste ; as, guage to spellings, i. e., to substitute modern forms for them.
mod'err-ize, $v, i$. To adopt modern ways, or the like. $R$.
mod'ern-zz' $\mathrm{er}(-n i z /$ er $), n$. One who modernizes.
mod'ern-ness, $n$. Quality or state of
mod ern-ness, $n$. Quality or state of being modern; re-
centness ; novelty ; modernity
mod'est (mydeltet), a. [L. modestus, fr. modus measure: mod'est (m8d'धst), a. [L. modestus, fr. modus measure:
cf. F. modeste. See mods.] 1. Well-behaved ; orderly;

## gentie. Obs

2. Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own presumptuous ; rather retiring than pushing one's self for ward ; not obtrusive; as, a modest youth; a modest man. 3. Evincing, or arising from, modesty in the actor, author, or speaker ; not showing presumption, not excessive or extreme; moderate, as in amount; unpretentious in ap-
pearance or style; as, a modest request ; modest joy ; a modest mansion ; a modest income.
modest mansion; a modest income.
3. Observing the proprieties of sex; not unwomanly in act
or bearing free from undue familiarity lewdness: decent in speech and demeanor; - said of woman ; hence, chaste in thought and conduct; also of men ; of apparel, decent; seemly.

The blushing beanties of the modest wife. Shak. Syn. - Reserved, unobtrusive, difldent, bashful, coy; decent, becoming, chaste, virtuous. See 8Hy.
mod'es-ty (-Es-tr), $n$. [L. modestia: cf. F. modestie. Soe moders. $]$ 1. Quality or state of being modest; specif.: a Moderateness; moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control ; clemeney. Obs. or $R$.
An excellent play.
cunning pis , bet b That tomperty is imposed on its ex travagance $J$ Martineau. one's own worth and importance ; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption; proper reserve respecting one's own merit or ability. o Deferential feeling; also, shame or confusion. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
delicacy regarding the person and the sexual relation; purity of thought and manner; due regard for propriety in speech or action.

Shak.
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty,
ious or moderate character ; as, the modesty

- Unpretentious or moderate character ; as, the modesty of his home or income.

2. Short for modersty piecg. Obs.
Syn. Bashfulness, humility, di

 tity or portion; a limited amount or supply. "Modicums of wit." Her usual modicum of beer and punch. Thackeray. 2. A small person, esp. a womant. Humorous. Obs.



 modificatio a mearuring. See monFx. Act of modifyng,
or state of being modified ; modified form or condition; or state of being modined; modinined form or condition; a limitation or restriction. b Alteration or change of a partial character; state of being so altered, or result of such alteration; a modified form. © Scots Law. The
action of awarding or decreeing something done or paid action of awarding or decreeing something done or paid
in settlement; esp., a decree of a teind court awarding a in settlement; esp., a decree of a teind court awarding
suitable stipend to a minister. a Philol. Umlaut ; mutasuitable stipend to a minister. d Philol. Umlaut; muta-
tion. e Plilos. A mode of being. See mode $n$., 6 .
 mod'lifi-ca'to-ry ( $-\mathrm{k} \bar{a} / \mathrm{t} \overline{\mathrm{t}}-\mathrm{r} 1), a$. Tending or serving to modiy; modifying. $\quad$ mod-fict (-fid), Max Miuller. Ing). [F. modifier, L . modificare, modificari; modus limit + ficare (in comp.) to make. See mode; -FY.] 1. To keep within bounds; to limit; also, to mitigate; assuage. Obs.
3. To limit or reduce in extent or degree; to moderato; qualify ; lower.
4. To differentiate into, or diversify by, different Dryden. to vary ;--now merged in sense 4.
5. To change somewhat the form or qualities of; to alter somewhat ; as, to modify a contrivance adapted to some mechanical purpose ; to modify the terms of a contract.
6. In technical senses: a Scots Law. To award or decree

as something to be done or paid, esp. the stipend of a par-
ish minister. b Gram. To limit or restrict the neaning of; to qualify. o Philol. To change by umlaut. $\mathbb{d}$ Philos. to determine the, or a particular, mode of. See mode, $n$., $\dot{0}$. Syn.-See qualify.
modil/ion
 foch. The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, in a less orna-
mented form, in the Ionic and other orders. See order,
mo-di'o-lus (mo-di'万-lŭs), n.; pl. -oLx (-1i). [L., a amall measure, dim, of modius the Roman corn measure.] Anal. dio-lar (-lar), a.
mod'tsh (mōd ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{I} s h$ ), a. According to the mode, or prevailing style; observing the fashion; conformed to the fashion; fashionable; as, a modish dress; a modish feast.
Dryden. "Modish forms of address." Barrou. - mod'-Ish-1y, adv. -mod'Ish-ness, $n$
moddste' (mód ${ }^{\prime}$ mestr $^{\prime}$ ), n. [F. See mode; cf. modist.] fashion, esp. of the fashionable dress of ladies ; a dress-
maker or milliner. Indians, formerly dwelling in northeastern California, but, after a long series of wars with the whites, placed part
upon the Klamath reservation in Oregon, part upon the Quapaw in Oklahoma.
mod'u-lar (moddin-làr), a. [See module.] 1. Arch. Of or pertaining to a module
m. Of or pertaining to a modulus. $\lambda$ and $x$ when elliptic functions of argument $u$ and modulus $x$ are used to express other elliptic functions of argument $u / M$ and modulus $\lambda$, where $M$ is called the multiplier. - $m$.
fanction, Math., a uniform function $M$, such that an algebraic equation connects $M(z)$ and $M\left(\frac{a z+b}{c z+d}\right)$, where $a, b, c$, $d$ are integers and $a d-b c=1$.
ing (-lāt/Yng). TL modulatus - LATED (-Lated); -U-LAT'ure, to modulate, fr. modulus a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of modus. See mode.] 1. To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; to temper; to soften; to tone down.
7. To tune to a certain key or pitch; to vary or inflect in
tone; to give tune to ; as, to modulate the voice in reading. tone; to give tune to ; as, to modulate the voice in reading. T. To sing or intone.

Music. To make transition to (a note) in sounding a
meri'u-late, $v . i$. Music. a To pass by regular chord
modegression from one key or tonality into another, or from progression from one key or tonality into another, or from
one mode to another. b To pass by regular melodic progression from one note to another.
mod ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{u}-1 a^{\prime}$ tion (-1ā'shăn), n. [L. modulatio: cf. F. modu-
lation.] 1. Act of modulating, or state of being modulation.] 1. Act of modulating, or state of being modu-
lated ; specif.: a A forming according to a certain proporlated; specif.: a A forming according to a certain propor-
tion; a tempering or toning down. o Inflection or varying of the voice musically ; variation of key or pitch; a particular intonation or intection of the yoice. ©
2. Music. a See mode, 1 a (2). b Act or process of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key to another; a shifting of tonality so that the succeeding tones center upon a new keynote; art of transition from one key to another, esp. of transition without a break in the melody
or chord succession. A modulation is in general effected or chord succession. A modulation is in general effected
by introducing a tone of the new key which is foreign to

the original. It is passing or trangient unless carried to a | cadence in the new key, when it is called |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fnal. The simplest modulationsare those | s | DOH $^{1}$ |$|$ to the keys of the dominant or subdominant of the original key, or to the rela-

tive minors of these three keys as from tive minors of these three keys, as from
C major to $G$ or F major, or to $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{D}$, or
A minor. Modulation is a most importA minor. Modulation is a most important resource for
writing. The determination of propor- $t$
4. Arch. The
4. Arch. The determination of propor-
tions in a classic order by means of the module, or unit, of length.

2. Music. A chart indicatiug the relations both of the essential
tones of a scale and of the scale tones of a scale and of
to its related scales.
mod'u-la-to-ry (mðd $\overline{\mathrm{u}}-\mathrm{l} \dot{a}$-to $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{rI}$ ),
a. Music. Of or pertaining to
a. Music.
modulation.
mod'ule (mŏd'ıl), $n$. [F., or morulus a snall measure, dim. related scales, at the right modulus, Mold matrix.] 1. Meas- $\mathbf{f}(\mathrm{ah}), \mathrm{s}(\mathrm{oh})$, etc., - at the ure; compass ; capacity. $O b$
2. A plan or design on a small scale; also, a represe 3. An, as a plastic one, usually on a small scale. Obs. 3. An empty representation; a mere image. Poetic. Obs. 4. A model or exemplar ; pattern. Poetic. Obs. 5. A standard or unit ars 6. Arch. The size of some one part, as the diameter semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a classical or nonclassical composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semidiameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called minutes (see minute n., 4), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many modules and minutes in height breadth, or projection
7. Numis. Diameter
8. Numis. Diameter.
9. Gearing. The pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimeters divided by the number of teeth.
10. a A device used for measuring the flow of water or for delivering a fixed volume of water, as in irrigation, consisting essentially of an orifice with a gate or other contrivance upstream to hold the water at a fixed height above the opening. b The volume discharged by such a device.
 measure. See module, n.] 1. Arch. $=$ module, 6. Obs.
2. A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that ex2. A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that ex presses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, et
conditions ; often denoted by $\mu$ or $M$
3. Math. a The absolute value of a complex number $a+i b$ written $|a+i b|$ and equal to $+\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}$. Geometricall it is the line segment from the origin (or zero point) to the point $a+i b$. b Theory of Numbers. See hesidue, n., 2. 4. A standard or norm
5. [cap.] [NL.] a genus of tennioglossate gastropods of tropical seas having no siphon and a depressed trochiform shell with a strongly toothed columella. It constitutes family, Mo-du/li-dw (mō-d $\overline{\text { un }} 11 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{d} \overline{)}$ ).
iciency, 2. - m. of a matrix, the correspond nant. - $m$. of an elliptic integral or function, the multiplier $k$ in Legendre's elliptic integral of the first kind $F(\phi, k)=$ $\int_{0}^{\phi} \frac{d \phi}{\sqrt{1-k^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi}}$. tive ratio of the imaginary to a root of 1 to the moment dimensions of the section proportional It is equal to the moment of inertia (about the neutral axis) of a section subjected to bending, divided by the dis
tance of the farthest stressed fiber from the neutral sur face. - m. of a gystem of logarithms, Math., the constant ratio
of any logarithm in that gystem to the natural logarithm of of any logarithm in that system to the natural logarithm of
the same number. -m. of cubic compressiblity, Mech., the ratio of the (intensity of stress to the volume strain
change of volume divided by total volume) produced by
t. - m of elogimety change of volume divided by total volume) produced by
it. -m. of elasticity See ELASTIGITy, n., 1 . Besides the common modulus of elasticity (Young' modurus), the modmonl so called - moduli of elastichy, bu the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients taken as they stand in the equations of transformation. m. of resilience. See RESILENCE, $\mu$. 2 . - m. of rigidity. Me Meh
$=$ COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.- m. of rupture, Mech., the meas ure of the force which must be applied longitudinally in
order to produce rupture. As determined experimentally order to produce rupture. As determined experimentally its yalue in pounds persquare inch is taken to be eighteen
times the load in pounds required to break a horizontal bar of the material one inch square and supported at two
points one foot apart, the load being at the mid way point - m. of trangverbe elasticity. = COEFFicient of rigidity. módus ( $\mathrm{m} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \bar{u} \mathrm{~s}$ ), n.; pl. modi ( $-\mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{i}}$ ). [L. See mode. 1. Mode ; manner.
2. a Law. The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See tirle restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the in strument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed hence, the mode, restriction, or the like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed Specif. : (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted.
c Eccl. Law. A customary mode (modus decimandi) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.
\| mo'dus viven'di (víven'di). [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of atfairs until
disputed matters can be settled; specif., a temporary manner of conducting themselves in regard to matters in more states pending adjustment of the matters. Wo or
mor Mára (mér $\dot{a})$, n.; pl. -REE (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. Moipa.]
Gr. Myth. The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny who gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hence in


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| according to which if the | 10 |
| tecedent be a | Mo |
| is afmrmed |  |
|  |  |
| mo'dus tol'lens. | moeve mofe. moffe + move |
| A modus to reasoning from a con- |  |
| ditional pronosition, accordin | m |
| to which if the consequ | dai |
| nied the antecedrnt 1 |  |
| thus, If A is true, B is true; bit | mofis (nutis). $n \cdot 7$ |
| is false : therefore A is false. |  |
| mod'wall'. Ohs. form of WIT- | in the moft |
| Wade or woonwall. | mog. |
|  |  |
| $\bmod ^{\prime} \mathrm{y}$ ( $\mathrm{mo}^{-\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \mathrm{T}}$ ), $a_{\text {d }}$ [Fr | mogador gum, mogadore gum, |
| De.] Modish. Obs |  |
| nesse. $\dagger$ moodiness. | Morocco.] |
| dyre. $\ddagger$ mother. |  |
| $+$ | Mog-dad' cof'fee (my |
| mo cion, $n$, | Native name on th |
| estahlighed time, holiday.] See | Ri |
| H: | get moghet. |
| moed. ${ }^{+1}$ |  |
| line (mo'e-lyn |  |
| He (mo e-him |  |
|  |  |

or pertaining to the Moeso-Goths or their language. - $n$ The form of Gothic spoken by the Mosso-Goths.- Maeso
Gothic alphabet, a composite alphabet based on the Byzan Gothic alphabet, a composite alphabet based on the By an
tine unclals of the the century, constructed about 350 A. D by Uliflas or Wulfila, for his translation of the Gospels. mo-fette' (nto-fet'), n. [F.; cf. It. mofetu.] Gcol. An emanation from the earth of noxious gas, chiety carbon
dioxide, marking the last stage of voicanic activity; also, the opening from which the gas issues.
moff (mof), $n$. A thin silk stuff made in Caucasia.
mo-fus'sil (mō-füs'll), $n$. [Hind. mufassal, mufassil, fr. Ar. mufaccal, fr. façala to separate.] In India, the mog (mog), v. i. \& t. mog
 ing. [Etym. unknown.] To move away or on; togo off
to depart; to move slowly and steadily; to jog. Dial.
 mog's labor.] Combining forms signafying dificult, painful,
 -GRAPH.] $M / e d$. Difficulty in writing; writer's cramp. $\operatorname{mog}^{\prime} 1-\mathrm{graph} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{c}(-\mathrm{ik}), a$.
 Me with difnculty; $\mu 0 \gamma \iota s$ with difficulty $+\lambda a \lambda e \nu \nu$ to speak. Mo-gul' (mò-ğ1 $l^{\prime}$ ) [Per mughul a Mongo
Mo-gul' (mō.guli'), n. [Per. mughul, a Mongolian, the Great Mogn, dia or their descendants. b A follower of Genghis Khan 2. Hence: [l.c.] a A great personage; magnate; autocrat b A kind of white plum. c A mogul locomotive. See Loco motrve, $n$. d pl. Playing cards of a superior grade. Now $R$. the Mogul, short for the Great Mogul.
Mo-gur, a. Pert. to the Moguls or their empire in India. mo hair' (mo ${ }^{\prime}$ hari'), $n$. [Ar. mukhayyar a kind of coarse
carnelot or haircloth. Cf, moine.] 1. A fine camlet mado camelot or haircloth. Cr. moine.] 1. A fine camet made fabric, now usually a smooth lustrous one of wool and cotton mixed; also, yain of this hair. Cf. alpaca, 3 .
2. A garment of this fabric
3. The long silky hair of the Angora goat.
4. A civilian; - a soldier's nickname. Old Slang. fr. Ar. mud-an (mothăn'éd-ăn), $a$. [From Mohammed, pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institution founded by Mohammed, junar calendar reckoning from the
 $21 \mathrm{st}, 24 \mathrm{th}$, 26 th, and 24 th are leap years, having 355 days the others are common, having 354 days. By the following tables any Moham medan date may be changed into



$$
\text { - leap year. }+ \text { First year of the } 46 \text { of cy cle }
$$

The following general rule for finding the date of comerror of a day: Multiply 970,224 by the Mohammedan year point off six decinal places, and add 621.5774. The whole by 365 will give the day of the year. - M. Era, the era in use in Mohammedan countries. See ERA; MoHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. - M. year, the year used by Mohammedans, con-
sisting of twelve lunar months without intercalation sisting of twelve lunar months without intercalation, so
that they retrograde through all the seasons in about 32 years. The Mohammedan era begins with the year 622 A. D. (see HEGIRA), the first day of the Mohammedan year
1318 being May 1, i900, according to the Gregorian calendar. Mo-ham'med-an, $n$. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism; one who professes Mohammedanism. Mo ham med-an ism (-izm), $n$. The religion, doctrines,
or precepts, of Mohainmed, chiefly contained in the Ko-

Io-ham'med-an-ize (-iz), v.t.; -ized (-izd) ; -Iz/ing (-iz'ing). To make confornable to the principles, or customs


: 0 -ha've ( $\mathbf{m b - h a ̈ \prime} \mathbf{v a}$ ), $n$. One of a tribe of Yuman Indians on the lower Colorado River, in Arizona and California. borers. Physically they are among the finest of the Indians. Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), $n$. 1. An Indian of the principal tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York. They sided with the English in the Revolutionary War, fleeing to Canada, where they 2. The language of the Mohawks.

Indians formerly reaiding in Connecticut and eastern New York. The Pequot Indians, of whom the Mohegans were a rebel band, were probably, a division of the Mohicuns, or Mahicans, whose main seat appears to have been originally
along the Hudson. There are still some mixed-blood descendants of the Mohegans in Connecticut.
motho (mō'hō), n. [NL., fr. Hawaiian.] a [cap.] Zoül. A genus of Hawaiian honey eaters having pectoral tufts of state robes. ob $A$ bird of this genus. $c_{A}$ a small flightiess extinct Hawaiian rail (Pennula ecaudata). d An extinct New Zealand gallinule (Notormis mantelli). See Norornis.
Mo
 2. One of certain ruffians, often aristocrats, who in gangs
committed outrages in the London streets in the early
 leaves d
 mothur (motsr) , Hit green orystalline salt mo'hur (mo'hür), $n$. [Hind., fr. Per. muhur, muhr, a gold
coin, a seal, seal ring.] A gold coin long in circulation in coin, a seal, seal ring. A gold coin long in circulation in
India, usually worth something over $\$ 7$, but varying. The
latest one, authorized in 1835 , was worth $\$ 7.097$ and was latest one, authorized in $1830^{\circ}$,
legally equal to fitten runa
mol'der (moildãr), v. i. [Etym. uncertain.] Dial. Eng, \& Scot. 1. To distract ; perplex; bother ; worry. To wrap up too much; to smother ; crowd ; encumber. 3. To toil; - with away.
moi'dore (moi'dōr), n. [Pg. moeda d'ouro, lit., coin of

 tas, fr. medius middle, lalf. See mid, a.; cf. mediats, ety of an estate, of of goods, or of profits; the moiety of a jury, or of a nation. jury, or of a nation.
3. A share or portion, esp. a small one. Obs.
(Oue's better) half. Humorous. Obs. or $R$.
moll (moil), $n$. Mining. A steel bar, varying from a few inches to about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, sharpened to a point or a
ehisel end, for hand use, and occasionally used instead of a pick when accuracy of cutting is required, as in making hitches for timbers. Cf. GAD, n.,
moll (moil), v. i.; molled (moild), mointing. [ME. moillen to wet, OF. moillier, muiller,, . mouiller, fr. (assumed)
LL. molliare, fr. L. mollis soft. See moliry.] 1. To moisten or wet; to daub; to mak
defle. Obs. or Archaic \& Dial.
2. Thou. doest thy mind in dirty pleasures mol. Spenser
2. To tire; weary; worry; torment. Obs.
3. To root; to burrow in. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
morl, vi. $i$. (To soil one's self in the mire or wet; to lie or wallow (in mire). Obs.
2. To worls hard, sometime
2. To work hard, sometimes in the mire or wet; to work with painiul effort; to labor ; toil; drudge.
Now he must mool and drudge for one he lo
3. To distress one's self. Obs. except Dial. Eng., to be fidgety, restless, or confused; to worry.
fidgety, restess, or
4. To burrows.
Obs.
moil, $n$. 1. Hard work; labor ; drudgery; toil.

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2. Disorder ; confusion; turmoil ; fig., trouble ; vexation. 3. Mud; mire. Dial. Eng.
3. A spot ; a defilement. The mool of death upon them. Ms Browning moire (mwär; mor), $n$. [F., ir. E. Monari. $]$ Orig., a
kind of watered mohair ; later, any textile fabric to which a kind of watered mohair ; later, any textile fabric to which a
 $\mathrm{mol}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ (mwä/rā'; mö'rā), a. [F., p. p of moirer to wa or clouded appearance; - as of silk or metals.

 moI-REE'ING (-ing). Also moire. [F. moiré.] To give a
watered or clouded appearance to (a surface). Cf, moike n., and moiré métallique.
 frosted appearance on textile fabrics or metallic surfaces. 2. Erroneously, moire, the fabric.


A crystalline or frosted appearance produced by some acids on tin plate; also, the tin plate thus treated.
Mo'1s (mōèz), n. pl. A group of tribes of primitive culture inhabiting the highlands between the Mekong Kiver and the coast of Anam. They are dolichocephalic, of a whitigh complexion, with way hair, and straight eyes, and have some
cultural traits resembling those of the Malayan peoples They
are clasged as Indonesian tr are classed as Indonesian or Caucasoid by some authorities.
moist (moist), a. [ME. moiste, OF. moiste, F. moite, prob. fr. L. muccidus, for mucidus, moldy, musty. Cf. mucus mucid.] 1. Slightly or moderately wet ; damp; humid not dry; of the eyes, tearful; watery ; of a climate, season, 2. Fresh, or new ; not atale ; of plants, juicy; not dry or withered. Obs. "A draft of moist and corny ale." Chaucer 3. Productive of moisture or water; bringing rain or wet containing liquid, as water. Obs.
4. Watery; liquid. Obs.

Connected or accompanied with liquid; specif.: a Ac companied with tears. Poetic. "Our moist vows." Milton. b Characterized by the use of liquid, as a proc-
ess. c Characterized by the discharge or exudation of ess. c Characterized by the discharge or exudation of
liquid; as, moist eczema. d Suggestive of the presence liquid; as, moist eczema. $\frac{d}{}$ Suggestive of the presence of liquid; - said of sounds heard in auscultation.
Syn. - Moist, damp, dank, humid. Moist often su Syn. - Morst, DAMP, DANK, HUMID. Morst often suggeste inteneral to that which is but slightly wet; Damp frequently connotes unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; DANK, pen etrating or unwholesome dampness; as, "its [the chaise's]
moist and glistening top and its splashing wheels "(Haw moist and glistening top and its splashing wheels "(Haw
thorne); "I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musica)
energy, two stricken energy, two stricken hours, his face radiant and moist"
(Carlyle); moist sponge; "the air, imprisoned also chose and damp " (Millon); "a damp day and a chill night " $H$
James) ; damp sheets, damp stockings, "Is it physical to amess ; damp sheets, damp stockings; "Is it physical to
walk unbraced and suck up the humers of the dank morn wak unbraced and suck up the humers of the dank morn-
ing?" (Shak.) "The dingle was wet and dank, from the
dews" (Borrow); "the smell, cold, oppressive, and dank" dews" (Borrow); "the smell, cold, oppressive, and dank"
(Shelley). Humip is ehiefly poetical or scientific as "a Shelley). Humip is chiefly poetical or scientific; as " "a
rainbow. With all its humid train of glory " (Haziti), "an idle tongue, a humid eye, and steps luxurious
(Keats); a humid condition of the atmosphere. Cf. HAzE. modst chamber, Micros, a small covered dish or compart-
ment which is kept moist to facilitate the growth of mi-
eroörganisms under observation. - m . color or colour, a water-color pigment in the form of a paste. - m. gangrene.
Mefl. See gangrene. -m. bugar, partally refined and imperfectly crystallized sugar of a light brownish color and
a slightly sticky feeling. mols'ten (mois'n), v. t.; MoIs'TENRD ( - 'nd ; ; MOIS'TEN-ING. mois ten (mois n), v. $t$; MOIS'TRNRD (lnd); MOIS'TEN-ING

1. To make moist or damp; to wet slightly or moderately A pipe a littie moistened on the insider Bacon.
2. To soften by making moist ; to make tender. Obs. \& $R$. It mostened not his exceutioner's heart with any pity Fuller to molsten one's clay, to drink. Humorous. - to m. the Lpp , chroat, etc., to take a drink.

## 2. To become moist as the a

molst'ful (moist fobl), a. Full of moisture. Rare mois'ture (mois'tür), $n$. [OF. moistour, F. moiteur.] 1. Quality or state of being moist or damp; moistness; a
moderate degree of wetness. Obs. Bacon. 2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet ; exuding 2. That which moistens or ma
fluid ; liquid in small quantity.

Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat Shak 3. The liquid part of a body; the humors believed in the Middle Ages to be inherent in living things. Obs.
4. A noxious dampness, as an exhalation or exudation.
molst'y (mois'tř), a. 1. New ; not stale. Obs. "Moisty ale." Moist ; wet; as, moisty weather.
2. Male. OBs. Chaucer.

mo-Jar'ra (mb-här'ă), n. [\$p.] Any of certain basslike marine fishes (mostly of tropical seas, and having a deep compressed body, protractile mouth, and large silvery scales) constituting the family Gerridæ, as Gerres plumi any of numerous other fishes of similar appearance but belonging to ot
todontid, etc.
moke (mōk), n. Slang or Dial. a A donkey. Thackeray b A stupid person; a dolt; a donkey. © A horse. Aus tralia. d A negro. S. S. Theal. Slang. More full museral instruments
mond (mō'kè), $n$. [Maori.] The bastard trumpeter (La-
mo'ki, n. Also mo méki-hi (mölkè-hē). [Maori.] A kind of Maori raft of dried bulrushes; a moguey. moko (mō'kō), $n$. Maori. The kind of tattooing prac tern of it.- v. $t$. To tattoo in moko
mo'ko-mok ${ }^{2}, n$. [Maori.] A common small lizard ( $L y$ -
mola (m $\overline{0} l \dot{a}), n$. [L. See $2 d$ mole.] A mass of fleshy mat
ter generated in the uterus; a false conception; a mole. mo'lar (mơ'lär), a. [L. moles mass.] 1. Mech. Of or pert. to a mass of matter; - said of the properties or motions of masses, as disting. from those of molecules or atoms. 2. Chem. Of or pertaining to, or containing, a mole, or gram-molecular weight; as, the molar volume (volume occupied by a mole); a molar solution (one contaiuing one mole of solute to the liter). A decimolar solution contains one tenth of a mole, and a centimolar solution one hun dredth of a mole, per liter. In this sense also molal. to grind in a mill. See molaris, fr. mola mil, fr. molere power to grind: grinding ; as, the molar teeth. b Of or pertaining to the molar teeth. See molar, $n$
2. Med. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, a mola, or uterine mole ; as, molar pregnancy. molar glands, Anat., several large buccal glands opening
into the mouth by ducts opposite the last molar tooth. molar, n. Anat. \& Zool. a Also molar tooth. A tooth adapted for grinding by having a broad rounded or flat tened (though often ridged or tuberculated) surface; ;pe cif., in mammals, one of the cheek teeth (usually modified broadly including the premolars (which see), but more ex actly restricted to the posterior pairs (three in each jaw on each side in man) not preceded by deciduous teeth. Se DENTAL FORMULA, TOOTH. b A process, with a grinding
surface, on the inner aspect of the mandible of an insect or crustacean
 laço, fr. L. mellaceus honeylike, honey-sweet, mel, mellit
honey ; cf. Sp. melaza, F. mélasse. See mellifluovs. 1. The thick, brown or dark-colored, viscid sirup which draius from sugar in the process of manufacture. Ordinarily the first molasses obtained in making raw sugar is boiled down till more sugar can be removed, leaving "sec ond molasses." This, in turn, may be made to yield a third sugar, and "third molasses," an impure sticky product fit only for the manufacture of rum. The molasses larger sugar content than that called Porto Rico molaseen, which has a rummy flavor. Cf. treacle.
Stadard molasses is molasses containing not more than twenty.
five (25) per cent of water nor more than five ( $)$ per cent of ash.
2. A sweet sirup from vegetable juice or sap; as, maple molasses. Rare or Colloq,, U. S.
3. An alcoholic liquor made from molasses. Obs. Scot. mola've (mot-lä'và), n. [Sp., fr. Tag. molavin.] A large verbenaceous timber tree (Vitex geniculata) of the Philip pine Islands, also, its durable hard yellow wood, which i
mold, morld (mōld), n. [ME. moul, prob. confused with mold earth. See mold to become moldy.] 1. A growth matter, esp. when damp or decaying. It is caused by mi nater, esp. Whophytic fungi, chiefly of the class Phycomycetes (Mucor mucedo). Others, as the common green chees mold (Penicillium crustaceum), are of the order Aspergil Imperfecti, and may be only conidial stages of higher 2. A mold fung us.
 or mould'ing. [From the p. p. of ME. moulen; cf. Icel.
mygla to grow musty, mugga drizzling mist, mugginess,

 Full erplanations of Abbreviations, Signa, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Bw. mögla to grow moldy. Cf. moagy, mold fungous or filled, or to coverer or or cause to be, moldy; to be covered mold, mould (mōld), $n$. [ME. molde, AS. molde; akin to muld, Sw. mull, Goth. nuulda, and E. meal flour. See mEAL; cf. mole an animal.] 1. Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents
of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants oil ; humus.
2. The ground; earth, as for a grave; hence, a grave. Obs. r Archaic or Scot. (usually in pl.) or Dial. Eng.

Ere tho of mother camest. Longfellow.
Erial ; the matter of which anything is 3. Earthy material; the natter of which anything is formed; composing substance ; material.

Incapable of stain.
Nature formed me of her softest moid. $\begin{gathered}\text { Milton. } \\ \text { Addison }\end{gathered}$ Nature formed me of her softest mold. Addison
4. The earth on which we dwell; also, the land of a par-
Oxf. E. D. ticular country or region. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
mold, mould, n. [ME. molde, OF. mole, modle, F. moule, which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity; as, a sand mold for casting metals; a jelly mold.
. That on which, or in accordance with which, anything the size form, etc, as the pattern or template used by a shipbuilder, carpenter, or mason.
The glass of fashion and the moll of form. Shak. 3. Cast ; character; nature ; km
4. Form ; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Whoman's 4. Form ; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Woman's
beauteous mold."
Pope. 6. That out of which something is to be molded ; material for molding. Obs.
2. Anything cast in a mold, or which appears
grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal
grooved or ornamental bars of wood or metal.
or projecting, used for decoration by means, either sunk and shades upon its surface. Moldings vary greatly in pattern, and are often used in groups.

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molding, or moulding, board. a A follow board, b A moard on which bread or pastry is kneaded and shaped.
molding, or moulding, edge. Shipbuilding. The line or
curve defining the form of the frame in its molding plane. curve defining the form of the frame in its molding plane.
molding, or moulding, machine. a Woodworking. A
planing machine for cliting molding. machine to assist in making molds for castings, esp. on
molding, or moulding, mill. A mill for shaping timber. molding, or moulding, plane. Shipbuilding. The plane traversing the middle of a wooden frame, or the back o
the standing flange of the outer angle bar in a metal frame molding, or moulding, sand. Foundiang. A kind of sand containing clay, used in making molds.
mold, or mould, loft. Shipbuilding. A room, usually
loft, in a shipyard, used for laying down a vessel's lines.

 grown with, or containing, mold; musty; fusty; stale, lit. or 2. Of or like mold.
mole (mōl), $n$. [See molecule.] Chen. Gram-molecular
weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in weight, or a weight of as many grams as there are units in the molecular weight of the substance in question. See 1st MoLar, $a ., 2$.
mole, $n$.
[F. môl
mole, $n$. [F. mote, L, mola, Gr. $\mu \dot{i} \lambda \eta$.] 1. A mass of
fleshy or other more or less solid natter generated in the fleshy or other more or less solid matter generated in th uterus; a false conception; a mola.
2. Rom. Antiq. A sacrificial cake of
2. Rom. Antiq. A sacrificial cake of salted, coarse-ground mole (mōl), $n$.
 2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the 2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the
human body; now, esp., a circumscribed pigmentary deposit, either congenital or acquired, on the body ; a pig mentary nævus. It is a dark-colored spot, and may be hairy.
3. Obs. Fig.: a A blemish; an imperfection. b A mark 3. Obs. Fig.: a A blemish; an imperfection. b A mark
of identification or distinction. of identification or distinction.
mole, $n$. [ME. molle, either shortened fr. moldwerp, or
from the root of E . mold soil: of D mol. from the root of E. mold soil : cf. D. mol, OD. also mol worp. See moldwar.. 1. Any of numerous insectivora belonging to various genera, chiefly of the family Talpidae North America. They have minute eyes often covered with skin, smali concealed ears, very soft and often irides-
cent fur, and strong fossorial fore feet. They live almost cent fur, and strong fossorial fore feet. They live almost
eirtirely under ground, making extensive galleries and
feeding on small life, esp. earthworms. The common Eu. ropean mole is Talpa europxa. The common species of the eastern United States is Scalopus aquaticus, which has partially webbed feet. The star-nosed mole (condyiu-
ra cristata) of the same region has a long thick tail and a ra cristatar of the same region has a long thick tail and a
fleshy starlike appendage on the snout. In the western Unitad States are found several species of the genus Sca-
panus, also the small Gibbs's mole (Neurotrichus gibbsii). The golden moles (see CHRYsochloris) inhabit South Af 2. One who work in a dark place or in
2. One who works in a dark place or in the dark ; also, 3. Short for Mole cricket. Obs.
4. Short for Moleskin; pl., moleskins; moleskin garments. 5. a The borer of a mole plow ; also, a mole plow. b A
subsoil plow.
mole, $n$. [F. mole, It. molo, prob. fr. LGr. $\mu \omega \bar{l} \lambda_{0}, \mathrm{fr}$. 1. [L. moles.] A mass or large piece; mass or bulk. Obs. 2. A mound or massive work formed of masonry or large slones, etc., laid in the sea, often extended either in a right defend from the violence of the waves, thus protecting ships in a harbor ; also, sometimes, the harbor iiself.
3. Rom. Antiq. A kind of massive Roman tomb or mausoleum; as, the mole of Hadrian (now called the Cuslle of Sant ' Angelo). Obs.
mole, v. i.; MOLED (mōld); MOL/ING (mōl/rng). 1. To clear of molehills or moles.
2. To form holes in, as a mole ; to burrow ; to excavate as, to mole the earth.
mole cricket. Any

for excavating subterranean galleries, and throwing up
mounds of earth. They feed largely on the roots of plants, mound when abundant do much damage. The common European species (Gryllotalpa vulgaris), the American (G. boreals), and the changa or Porto Rico are the best-known. mo-lec'u-lar (mot-lek'sillar), a. [See MOLECULE.] Pkys. C Chem. Pertaining to, connected with, produced by, or
consisting of, molecules; as, molecular grouping, etc consisting of, molecules; as, molecular grouping, etc modies, to which the phenomena of cohesion, etc., are ascribed. - $m$, compound, a compound regarded as a union
of molecules which still retain their identity, as the salt of molecules which still retain their identity, as the salt
$\mathrm{FeSO}_{4} \cdot\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. m . conductivity of a solution, $P h y s$.
Chem. a value equal to the specific conductivity multiplied by the volume in liters of the solution which contain plied oy the volume in liters of the solution which contains
a gram molecule of the dissolved substance;-usually
denoted by $\mu$.-m. depression or lowering, Phys. Chem., the lowering of the freezing point produced by a gram
molecular weight of the solute in one hundred grams of the solvent. Raoult. - m. formula, Chem., a formula indi cating molecular weight as well as percentage composition.
See formula.- m. heat, Phys. Chem., the thermal capacity of one gram molecule of any substance; the product of the $\stackrel{\text { specinc }}{ }$ Phys. gram molecule of liquid into vapor at the same tempera ture. It decreases with the temperature, becoming zero at the critical temperature - $m$. layer, Anat. the outer
layer of the cortex of the cerebelifum. It consists largely with comparatively few cells. - m. magnetic friction, mas netic hysteresis. See hysteresis. - m . refraction or refras tive power, Phys. Chem., the product of the molecular
weight of compound into its specific ref ractive power This value is essentially additive, each atom in the molecule contributing its share. Hence, from a number of mo lecular refvactions, values known as atomic refractions can be calculated for the different elements. - m. rotation or
rotatory power, Phys. Chem. a value obtained by multiplyrotatory power, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ing the specific rotation by the molecular weight and (to }\end{aligned}$ obtain numbers of convenient size) dividing by 100. -m. volume, Chem., the quotient obtained by dividing the mo-
lecular weight of a substance by its specific gravity. ma weight, Chem., the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard of atomic weight; cule; as, the molecular weighl of water $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ is (in round
mo-leću-lar'l-ty (-lar'r-tr), n. Physics \& Chem. State or mo-lec'u-lar-ly (-1är-11), adv. Physics \& Chem. In a molecular manner; with reference to molecules.
 A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass. The molecule may be, as in the case of mercury and argon, identical with the atom, but it usu-
ally consists of a union of two or more atoms, some organic compounds containing a very large number. According to compounds containing a very large number. Accordigg to contains, under standard conditions, the same number of molecules, which number is estimated at $25-36$ million
million millions. An aggregate of some hundreds of molecules is conceivably visible in an ordinary high-power microscope. See atomic theory, Ion.
2. Chein. A quantity proportional to the molecularweight;
specif., a gram molecule. 3. Physics. The smete
3. Physics. The smallest portion of a substance that moves
about as a whole; - applied to the particles considered in about as a whole; - applied to the particles considered in
the kinetic theory of gases without implication as to their identity or nonidentity with the chemical molecules.
4. Loosely, any minute particle
mole'hill (mōl'hYl'), n. A little hillock or ridge of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very
small hill, or an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the small hill, or an insignificant obstacle, difficulty, or the like; as, to make a mountain out of a molehill, to magnify absurdly a difficulty or the like.
mole plant. The caper spurge; - so called because of its
supposed efficacy in driving away moles. mole rat. a Any of various old World rodents of the
families Spalacidæ and Bathyergidæ. They are molelike in habits and appearance, having very smal eyes and ear conchs, large claws, and short tail. The great mole rat of
southeastern Europe and Egypt (Spalor tqph $u s$ ) has the eyes covered by skin. The Cape mole rat of South Africa
is Bathyergus mariimus. $b$ Any of scveral rodents of eastern Europe and Asia, related to the voles, but more
adapted to subterranean life. $c$ An Indian rodent of the adapted to subterranean life. © An In
subfamily Murinæ and genus Nesokia.

## fur scin (mokin cut to look like it.

 2. Any labric having a thick soft nap or pile, like the fur 3. pl mole; esp., a kind of strong twilled fustian. molester, L. molestare, fr. molentus troublesome; cf. moles a heavy mase, load, burden. See 5 th mole.] 1. To trouble;
disturb to render uneasy; to annoy disturb to render uneasy; to annoy; vex 2. To affict or affect; - said of a disease. Also fig. Obs. hostilely : to disturb.
Syn. - Trouble, disturb, incommode, inconvenience, an-
noy, vex, pester, tease. See
 molestation.] 1. Act of molesting, or state of being mo-
lested ; disturbance; annoyance; hostile, pestering, or verlested ; disturbance; annoyance; hostile, pestering, or ve
atious interference. 2. An annoyance, disturbance, or vexation. Obs. or $R$. mo-lest'ful (mo-lest'föl), a. Troublesome; vexatious;

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 Physiol., unusual effort of function; as, the menstrual molimen, the periodical effort made by the female generamoline (mólin ; motlin'; 277), $n$. [L. molina mill. See mLLL.] 1. The crossed iron that supports the upper millstone by resting on the spindle; a millrind.
2. Her. A cross moline.
mo'line, a. Her. Resembling a moline in shape; - said
of a cross each arm of which is divided at the end into two rounded branches or divisions. See cross, Illust. Mo-lin/l-a (mō-linn/1-d), $n$. [NL, after Juan Ignazio Mo-
lina, a Chilean naturalist.] lina, a Chilean naturalist.] Bot. A genus of grasses hav-
ing narrow flat leaves, slender panicles, and smail spikelets with awnless glumes. The only species, M. corulea,
皿ows throughout Europe. It is a coarse perenuial, of little value for pasturage.

 doctrine of the followers of Molina. See 2d Molinist.
Mo'llingt (-nist), $n$. A follower of Molinos; a Quietist.
MII lina ( $1535-1600$ ), a Spanish Jesuit, who taught that the
efficacy of grace depends on the assent of man's free will ; - opposed to Jansenist. - Mo'linis'tic (-nĭs'tǐk), a. - opposed to Jansenist. - Mo'li-nis'tic ( - nǐs'tǐk),
2. [oflen l. c.] Slang or Dial. Eng. a A sweetheart; a
wench; a girl; a gili. b A prostitute; also, a profeswench ; a girl ; a gill. b A prostitute; also, a profes-
sional thief's or vagrant's mistress or female companion. mol-leg'cence (m $\delta$ - IXs'éns), $n$. [L. mollescere to soften, fr.
mollis soft.] Tendency to soften; mollities, as of bones. mol-les'cent (-ent), a. [L. mollescens, p. pr.] Tending to soiten; softening
mol/lie (mð/'Ĭ), $n$. [Cf. mallemaroking.] Naut. A so-
cial meeting of captains of ice-bound whalers on board one cial meeting of captains of ice-bound whalers on board one
of the ships. Cf. mallemaroking. mol/11-fl-ca'tion (mठl'1-fi-k $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ shŭn
cf. F. mollification.] Act of mollifying, or state of being cf. F. mollification. Act of mollifying, or state of being
mollified; an appeasing or pacifying; Obs., something that softens or mitigates, as an application or an expression.
 (-fifing). [F. mollifier, L. molificare; mollis soft + - fi -
care (in comp.) to make. See Emollent, Moll, v. $t$.;-EY.] care (in comp.) to make. See emollient, moil, v. $t . ;-\mathrm{FY}$.]

1. To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce the 1. To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce also, to make a favorable representation of ; to euphemize; as, to mollify the ground. Now Rare.
2. To allay, as rage; to appease
3. To enervate ; weaken. Obs.
4. To enervate; weaken. Obs. pacify; calm.
5. To lessen the intensity or violence of, as heat ; to lighten or alleviate (care).
Syn. - See pacify.
Syn.- See Pacify
mol'li-fy, v. i. Obs. 1. To become soft or tender.
6. To become softened, as in temper; to become more mol'ln $($ molirin), $n$. Also mol'lne (-in ; -ēn). [L. mollis soft.] Pharm. A light-colored soaplike base for ointments
 effeminacy. Obs.
 ening ; luxurious; sensuous.
Leave each mollitious haunt of Iuxury ! R. Browning.
Mol-lus'ca (mð-lüs'kà), n. pl. [NL. See moctusk.] Zool. A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most taceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, Iimpets, cuttlefishes, etc. They have a soft unsegmented body without segmented appendages, but protected in most, but not all, cases by a calcareous shell
of one or more pieces secreted by a modified part of the external body wall called the mantle, because it generally
forms a flap or fold enveloping a part or the whole of the body. Part of the ventral surface of the body usually
forms a muscular organ, the foot, which in the different forms a muscular organ, the foot, which in the different groups is variously modifted for creeping, digging, swimvascular. system, and typically one or more pairs of gills
(called ctenidia), which may be variously modified or en-

|  | 2. Music Minor; in minor mode; |
| :---: | :---: |
| cress of the genus Arabis. Dial. | as, A moll. |
| Eng. | mol ${ }^{\text {max }}$ |
| 左 |  |
| ol'ge (mol'je), $n$. [NL, fr. | p |
| G. moteh salamander.I Syn. of |  |
|  | float herring nets. Isle of Man |
| mo'li (mo'ly), $n$. [Native name.] |  |
| An East African lifiaceous tree | mol'land, n. [Cf. Mail rent, |
| (Dracæna schizantha) yielding | molman ] Feudal Law. Land |
| a var |  |
| Mo'li $\mathrm{mo}^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{C}$ ) | mutation of servile customs. |
| ${ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{ld}$ (mo'lyd) ${ }^{\text {dio }}$ | Hist. Oxf. E. D. |
| 01'da (mbler-de) |  |
| [NL. ${ }^{\text {chela }}$-idx.] Zoöl. See | moll - ${ }^{\text {diob }}$ (mol' ${ }^{\text {blxh' }}$ ), $n$. The |
|  | marsh marigold ( Caltha palus- |
| ${ }^{1}$ | tris), Dial. Enq. [Slang, Scot.] |
| mo- $\mathrm{lim}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}$-nous | Moll Blood. The gallows. Old |
| a. Also mol'j-min'l-ous. [L. | moll buzzer. A pickpocketwho |
| olimen a great exertion.] | robs women. Hence, moll buzz- |
| bulk or consequence: mas- | in |
| momentous; imp | mol |
| also. laborious. Obs. - | mol |
| 1-nous-ly, adv. obs |  |
| 1-na-ry (my | mol le (n) |
|  |  |
| mill. ${ }^{\text {of or per }}$ | flat ; as, E molle, that is, E flat. |
| a mill or grinding. |  |
|  |  |
| moulin mill. 1 A stick or mill | mol |
| for mixing chocolate. Obs. |  |
| molionet. + mo |  |
| no-li tion m $\mathrm{molish}{ }^{\text {un }}$ ) |  |
|  |  |
| El'tion, $n$. [L. molitio: cf. | Thieres' Sla |
| . moition. 1 An effort ; also, a | mol'let, $n$. [Cf. OF. molete the |
| device: contrivance. | rowel of a spur, an ornament of |
| mol't-ture, $n$. [LL molitura] | similarshape.] A kind of horse's |
| Multure. | bit. Obs- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : Toride. Obs. |
| mol'ra (mol'ra). $n$. [Russ.] | $\left.\mathrm{mol} / \mathrm{le}-\mathrm{ton}(\mathrm{m}) /{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{t}-\mathrm{t} \not \mathrm{n}\right), n$. |
| The cloud |  |
| moll. + MOLE, MuLL. | 11 hern. The common Euro- |
| oll, $n$. A mow : a heap. |  |
|  | . |
| name. 1 The tratog. Local, U.S. | of MOL |
| moll (mol: mol), a. [L. mollis | LISSMA FANDI TEMPORA. |
| coft, tender, elegiac: cf. F. mo |  |
| , G. moll.] 1. Soft. Obs. | . fr. the proper |

tirely replaced by other breathing organs. The nervous tudinal and highly developed) and organs of hearing are often present The sexes may or may not be distinct. In typical cases the embryos pass through trochosphere and veliger stages.
The phylum is commonly divided into the classes LamelSibranchiata (syn. Pelecypoda), Gastropoda, Amphineura, which are geologically very ancient groups. In old classifications the brachiopods and tunicates, and sometimes
the cirripeds, wereincluded. - mol-lus'can $(-k \bar{a} n), 0, \&$ mol-lus'coid (mð-lŭs'koid), a. [Mollusca + -oid.] Zoöl. a Resembling a mollusk. $b$ Belonging to the Mollus-

## Mol/us-col

phylum containing certain classes of animals whicls were formerly included among the mollusks. It comprises the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and often also Phoronida, distinguished principally by the possession of a lophophore. ln
old classifications the tuaicates were included. -mollus-
mol-lus/cum (mð-lŭs'kŭm), n. [NL. See MOLLDSk.] Med. Lit., something soft;-used in desiguating various cuta-
 mors on the skin, containing a soft cheesy material. molusis moft nut with thin fhell fr molluscus soft mollis kind See mollifr.] One of the Mollusca. molily (molfi), n. 1. [cap.] Pet or colloq. form of Mary. 2. A girl; wench; lass ; sometimes, a prostitute. Slang
or Dial. Eng.
. An enfeminate man or boy; a mollycoddle; a milksop; 4. A kind of large basket for fruit, etc. Eng.
mol'ly-cod ${ }^{\prime} d l e\left(-k \delta d^{\prime} 1\right), n$. 1. A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy; one wholacks spirit or courage ; a person who takes excessive or unnec
essary care of his health. essary care of his health.
mol'ly-cod'dle, v. $t$. To codde; ; pamper.
She.. mollycodded him as if she had b

## Mol'ly Ma-guire' (má

 a A memer of (ma-gwir), pl.MOLLY Magulues(-gwirz') antry in Ireland about 1843, principally for the purpose legal writs, Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. $\mathbf{b}$ A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, for the purpose of intimidating em selves by murder on persons obnoxious to them. Thesociety was broken up after the execution of a number of society was broken up after the execution of a number of
the members, following serious and extensive rioting, in the members, following serious and ex
1877 . - Mol 1 y Ma-guire'ism (-iz'm).
Moloch (mō'lök), $n$. [L., fr. Gr. Mòóx, fr. Heb. Mōlek; cf. Heb. melek king.] 1. Bib. A Semitic deity, probably a fre or sun god, whose worship was accompanied by
human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children. Moloch is spoken of in the , OId Testament as "the abomination of the Ammonites," but is doubtless the same god as Melties. The form Moloch is an intentional distortion of later
Hebrew writers for Melech, signifying "king." Cf. BAAL. Writers for Melech, signifying "king," Cf. BaAL, 1 .
Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with biood Milton
Of human gacrifice und parenta" tears.
2. [l.c.] A very spiny agamoid lizard (Moloch horridus) of

## Australia.

 (motioshran) a. Of or pertaining
to Molossia, an
ancient country
in Epirus. - n. A native


## Gr. Modo $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grós, prop., Moloss, fr. } \\ & \text { 1. }\end{aligned}$ <br> 1. Gr. \& Lat. Pros. A foot of three long syllables

2. cap. nuridæ ranging. A genus of bats of the family Einballoguay. The ears are united above the nose, which has no
leaf, and the thick fleshy tail guay. The ears are united above the nose, which has no
leaf, and the thick feshy tail is produced beyond the in-

terfemoral membrane. The appearance of the thick lips


molt, moult (mōlt), v. i.; MOLT'ED or MOULT ${ }^{\prime}$ ED ; MOLT' nga or moult ing. [ME. mouten, L. mutare. See mew to molt; cf. MUTE to molt.] 1. To be shed or cast; said of eathers, etc., shed peri 1 , Oos.
3. To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of placed by new grouth placed
feathers, or the like; to shed.
molt, moult, $n$. The act or process of casting off and developing anew the feathers, hair, outer layer of the skin, etc.; molting. In many animals a molt of some kind is periodic and regular. Most mammals shed their hair once a year birds shed their feathers once, twice, or in some
cases three times annually; reptiles slough their sking crustaceans their entire exoskeleton and even horny parts outer cutcle several thes mol'ten (molit'n), p. a. [See meLT.] 1. Melted; being in a state of fnsion, esp. When the liquid state is produced sy intense in general requiring intense heat to liquefy them as, molten iron. previously melted; - said of something as a metal, now solid.
4. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a molten image.
5. Dissolved; loosely, nearly liquefied. Obs.

Mo-luc'ca (mō-lŭk'á), a. Of or pert. to the Moluccas, or Spice Islands.-Molucea baim. See Moluccella.- M. bean
the nicker nut. See NICKER TRBE. - M. berry, the fruit of a large elxocarpaceous tree (Elxocarpus serratus), native
of India.-M. graina, the seeds of Croton tiglium. They
are the source
Mol uc-celsla (mǒl ${ }^{\prime}$ unk-sel ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., from the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, of which the plants were supposed to be
natives.] Bot. A genus of mints, having a spiny-toothed calyx enlarged at the aper divergent anther any-toothed corolla with concave posterior lip. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region. M. levis, the Molucca balm of gardens, is also known as shell flower, from the enlarged shell-like calys.
moly (mō'lǐ), $n . ;$ pl. molies (-lǐz). [L., fr. Gr. $\mu \hat{\omega} \lambda v$.]

1. A fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Helt power, having a black Herme to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe. Milton 2. A kind of wild garlic (Allium moly), cultivated for its mo-lyb'date (mot-Mb'dā
mo-lybdate (mo-ryb'dat), n. A salt of molybdic acid.
 ring in foliated masses or scales resembling graplite, but differing from the latter in its bluer color and in giving a greenish streak on porcelain, and yielding a sulphurous odor before the blowpipe. H., 1-1.5. Sp.gr., 4.7-4.8. It is

fr. L. moiybdaena galena, Gr. $\mu \mathrm{o} \lambda \dot{\beta} \beta \delta a \iota \alpha$, fr. $\mu \dot{\prime} \lambda v \beta \delta o$ lead.] Chem. A metallic element of the chromiumgroup, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult Molybdenum occurs only in combination, chiefly in mo etc., and in smaller amounts in ores of iron and copper. gen, carbon, or aluminium. Chemically, molybdenum has acid), and eight. It is used, in the form of ferromolybde-
num, to harden steel. Certain compounds of it are used in num, to harden steel. Certain compounds of it are used in
 Of, pert. to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., desig nating those compounds in which the element has a higber valence as contrasted with molybdous compounds.

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
denum trioxide, $\mathrm{MoO}_{3}$ of which the simplest are $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{MoO}_{4}$
(needlelike crystals) (needlelike crystals) and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{MO}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}$ (amorphous solid). of the latter dimolybdates; thereare also trimolybdates, etc. are also numerous. of A light, white soid, Mo ${ }_{3}$, more properly called molybdic anhylride or molybde
tae. - molybdic ocher or ochre, Min., molybdite.
mo-lyb'dite (md-IIb'dit), $n$. Molybdic ocher; a yellow pulverulent mineral associated with molybdenite and for-
merly supposed to have the composition $\mathrm{MoO}_{3}$, but now known to be a hydrated ferric molybdate.
mo-lyb'do-(mot-Irbd do-). [See molybdenum.] A combining form indicating a compound of molybdenum.
mo-lyb'dous (-düs), $a$. [See molybdenum.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum ; specif., designating those compounds in which molybdenum has a lower valence as contrasted with molybdic compounds.
mome (mōm), $n$. [Orig. uncert.; cf. mum.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead; a fool. Obs. or Archaic.
mo'ment (mơ'mẽnt), $n$. [F. moment, L. mome mo'ment (mblměnt), $n$. [F. moment, L. momentum, for
movimentum movement, motion, moment, fr. movere to movimentum movement, motion, moment, fr. movere to
move. See move; cf. momentum, movement.] 1. A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant; as, at that very moment.
2. Obs. a In medieval reckoning the fortieth or fiftieth of an hour. It was the tenth of a "point." $b$ In Rabbinical reckoning, It $^{\text {b }}$, of an hour. c In the 17 th and 18 th centuries, sometimes, a second.
3. A minute portion or part; an atom. Obs.
4. Math. An infinitesimal increment or decrement. Obs. weight or value; consideration; - now only after of ; as the movement is of no moment.
5. That which causes or prompts action ; an influential or 7. Movement, motion. consideration. Obs.
6. Movement, mefion. Obs.
. A definite period or point, as of an event. Rare.
Impulsive power ; force ; momentum. Obs.
The moments or quantities of motion in bodies. Berkeley $\begin{array}{lr}\text { moments or quantities of motion in bodies. } & \text { Berkeley } \\ \text { Touch, with lighteat moment of impulse, } \\ \text { His free wili. } & \text { Miteon }\end{array}$ 10. Mech. Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. It is measured in general by the product of a mass, force, velocity, or the like, 11. Statistics. Potency, or the measure of potency, in bution of some subject of statistical investigation, as a country's podulation or wealth.
Syn. - Mimute tor constituent element ; momentum. value, signification, avail. ; consequence, weight, for moment of a couple, Mech. the product of either of its m of a force. Mech. a Wifh respect to a point, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point
to the line or airecifon of the force. b With respet to a
line, the product of that component of the force which is sine, the product of thit component of the force which is the point of application of the force into the shortest to a plane that is parallel to the force, the product of the
force into the perpendicular distance of its point of appliforce into the perpendicular distance, of its point of application from the plane - $m$. of a magnet, the product of the
streng of either pole by the distance between them. s. of fexure. $=$ BENDNNG Momentis. m. of inertia (of a body
mor area about a given axis), Mech., the integral sum of the products of each indefimitely small portion of mass or area into the square of its distance from the given axis. the product of the mass of the body into the moment of its velocity with respect to the axis or plane.- $m$. of popalation, the product of the popunation of a acis of reference. - m. of resistance, Mech. the sum of the moments of all under stress, taken about the neutral axis, counterbalancthe moment of inertia of a rotating body about its axis of in a vertical plane) that would transfer the center of re-
intance of a body to the limiting position consistent with sistance of a body to the limiting position consistent with planes so as to tend to twist a body. the m. a The the purpose or which furnished an opportunity. b The
point of time in question or passing; the time being.
c Elliptically, the moment when or that,


 ing from lead peisoning + mancy $].$
melted lead.

$\mu \dot{\gamma} \dot{\nu} \eta$ moon + -ite. 1 Min. Na-
tive lead selenite. $\mathrm{PbSeO}_{3}$, oc-
 Gr ming molybdosig. Lead po


 Gr. $\mu 0 \lambda \nu \sigma \mu \alpha$ spot. taint, $\mu 0 \lambda v$
$\sigma \mu o ́ s, ~ \mu o ́ \lambda v \nu \sigma \iota s$, deflement, fr $\mu$ onivév to stain.] Min. Native
ferric chloride, $\mathrm{FeCl}_{3}$, found in mom. $\dagger$ mUM.
mombareck. + moobarek.



mo-men'tal (mò-men'tăl), a. [Cf. OF. momental.] 1 . Mo mentary; brief; also, of moment; momentous. Obs.
7. Mech. Of or pertaining to moment or momentum. momental ellipge (of a lamina, m, ellipsold (of a solid), Math. an ellipse, or ellipsoid, the radius vector of which varie
inversely as the radius of gyration (of the lamina or solid

 neus: cf. F. momentané. Momentary; aiso, mstanta-
neous. Obs. or $R$. mo men-ta'ne-ous-ness, $n$. Obs. mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tà-ry), a. [L. momentarius. See moment.] 1. Continuing ony a moment; lasting a very
short time; transitory; of living things, short-lived; short time; transitory; of living things, short-lived;
ephemeral; as, a momentary pang. 2. Adapted to the moment. Nonce
8. Occurring, recurring, or acting, at every moment Now Rare. "Hourly and momentary molestations."
9. Done, made, etc., in a moment ; instantaneous. Beresford. Obs
10. Phon. Pronounced with a
11. Phon. Pronounced with a complete closure of the oral
cavity; incapable of being held or continued; as, $p, t$, etc.
Syn. - See transient.
SYn. - Sols (man'mént-ir
moment-ly (móment-1I), adv. 1. From moment to moment; every moment. How Life and Death,
Do wrestle for me momently!
Do wrestle for me momently?
12. At any moment; in a moment; imstantly.
when momently
Ld Lytton. The moon w
13. For a, or the, moment.
mo'ment-ly, $a$. 1. Momentary (in sense 3 or sense 1) mo-men'tous (mó $\mathrm{men}{ }^{\prime}$ 'tŭus), $a$. [Cf. L. momentosus rapid,
momentary.] 1. Motive. Obs.
14. Of moment or consequence; very important ; weighty
as, a momentous decision ; momentous affairs.
15. Important , influential; - said of persons. Rare.
16. Of or pertaining to momentum.
. Of or pertaining to momentum. Obs.
-mo-men'tous-ly, adv. - mo-men'tous-ness, $n$.
mo-men'tum (-tŭm), n.; pl L. -тA (-t $\dot{\alpha})$, E. -TUMS (-tŭmz)
17. Impulsive power: force of mation. Obs $O b$
18. Impulsive power; force of m
19. Mech. = MOMENT, 10 . Ols.
20. Mech. = moment, 10 . Ol/s.
21. Mech. The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. This quantity is sometimes called linoar momentum, which is the momeni of momentum (see under moment). 5. Hence, popularly, the force of motion acquired by a
moving body as a result of the continuance of its motion moving body as a result of
by virtue of inertia; impetus.
6ssential element, or constituent element.
I shall atate the several momeata of the dastinction in separate propositions.
In every finite thing two elements or momenta are Haited, an
eternal and a trangitory
Mo-mor'di-ca (moे-mồ $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}-\mathrm{k} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. L. mordere, momordisse, to bite; - alluding to the seeds, which look as though bitten.] Bot. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants havthe base, unbranched tendrils, and berrylike fruit. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. M. balsamina
is the balsam apple, and M. charantia is the baisam pear. Mo-mot'l-dap (not-motrI-dē), n. pl. [NL. Se日 мотмот.] A family of picarian birds related to the rollers and king $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ nne [ $\mathrm{m} \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \overline{0}-\mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ] ] and, according to some, also the todies (subfamily Todinæ). The typical genus is mo-mo'

Mo'mus (mo'mus), $n$. [Gr. $\mu \hat{\omega} \mu$ os blame, ridicule, Momus.]
22. Gr. Myth. The god of mockery and censure. Litera1. Gr. Myth. The god of mockery and censure. Literaman made by Hephæstus for not having little uindows or doors 2. Hence, a fault-finder; (carping) critic. darghter, disciple, or son of
Mo mus, a person who takes pleasure in ridiculing others; a wag.
mon (mon), $n$. [Jap.] Japan.
The badge of a family, esp. of The badge of a family, esp. of
a family of the ancient faudal a family of the ancient feudal
nobility. The most frequent form of the mon is circular
and it commonly consists of conventionalized forms from nature, flowers, birds, insects,
the Iightning, the waves of the sea, or of geometrical symbolic
figures; color is only a second-

ary character. It appears on lacquer and pottery, and anthemum, the mon of the reigning family, is used as a anthe
nation Mon (mōn), $n$. 1. One of the dominant native race of Pegu in Burma, probably a remnant of a population formerly spread throughout Burma. They are indo-Chinese in language and physique, and are one or the most prosin 2. The peoples of Farther India. They are Buddhists. rived from the Pali. See Indo-Chiness. mo'na (mö́nà), n. [Sp. \& Pg. mona, fem. of mono a. monkey, ape.] A small, handsome West African guenon monkey (Cercopithecus mona). The upper parts are-
dark olive, with a spot of white on the haunches, and the under parts are pure white.
mon'a-chal (mðn'd-kall), $a$. [L. monachus a monk: cf. F.
monacal. See monk.] Of, monacal. See monk.] Of, pertaining to, or charac
istic of, monks or monastic life; monastic; monkish. mon'a-chdqm (-ǩ̌z'm), $n$. 1. The system or principle of a monastic life; monastic way or rule; monasticism
mon-ac'1 ing one hydrogen atom. mono- + acia.] Chem. Havatom or radical ; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; - said of bases and alcohols.
mon'ad (mon'ad; mōnăd; the leading dictionaries all give the first, but the second is common in actual good
usage), n. [L. monas, -adis, a unit, Gr. Movás, -ádos, fr. بóvos alone: cf. F.monade.] 1. Philos. a In Greek philosophy, a unit; individual; atom. b With Giordano-
Bruno, Leibnitz, and others, an individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe. For Bruno the monad is a microcosmic embodiment of the divine essence which pervades and constitutes the universe. In contrast to this pantheism, Leibnitz makes the monad the basis of a pluralistic, individ 2. Hence, an ultimate unit ; a simple being.
23. a Bot. A zoöspore. Rare. b Zö̈l. A Hagellate proto-
zoan (see Mastigoryora), esp. one of the genus Monas zoan (see Mastigophora), esp. one of the genus Monas
or related genus. © Biol. Any minute simple organism or organic unit.
24. Chem. A univalent element, atom, or radical. See mon'ad, $a$. Of the nature of a monad; вpecif., Chem.,
 Gr. a $\delta \in \lambda \phi$ ós brother.] $B o t$. A disused Linnæan class of plants having fiowers with the filaments united into a tube. - mon'a-del'phl-an (-ăn), $a$.
mon'a-del'phous (-ĭus), a. Bot. a Pert. to the class Monadelphia. Obs. b Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gy(Malvacem). Cf diadrlphous polyadelphous
 mo-nad'1-cal (-1-k ${ }^{\text {and }}$ )
sisting of units.] Of, pertaining
monad. - mo-nad/1-cal-ly, adv.
mo-nad'i-form (-i-form), a. [monad + -form.] MonadolBiol. Resembling a monad (flagellate infuso- phous Sta-
rian).
mens of
mon'ad-ism (mðn'ad-Yz'm ; mō'năd-; see mоN- I ad), $n$. [monad + -ism.] Philos. The theory that the
universe is a composite of monads, esp. the Leibnitzian unve. See Leibnitzianism monads, esp. the Leibnitzian mo-nad'nock ( $\mathrm{m}_{0}$-năd'nðk)
New Hampshire, a typical example] [From Mt. Monadnock. of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain.
mo-nal' (mb-nôl'), n. Also mo-naul'. [Native name in
the Himalayas munal, manā$l$.] Any of several species of large gorgeous pheasants of the genus Lophophorus found at high altitudes in northern India. In $L$. refulgens the
male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded Indian pheasants, as certain tragopans; $\quad$. $\quad$ mono- +
 b Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids. mo-nan'dry (-drI), 22 . [See monandrous.]
sion by a woman of only one husband at a time; the curssion by a woman of only one husband at a tone ; contrasted with polyandry.
tom or such union; - contrasted with poly
25. Bol. Condition of being monandrous.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Monacholite, etc. + Monotie- | the wife of Francese |
| E, etc. | Giocondo, |
| onek. | m |
| monacorde. $\dagger$ monochord. | Ca |
| mon-ac ti-nal (mon-ak'ty-nal; | mon' $\mathrm{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{ml}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{m} \hat{0} \mathrm{~N}^{\prime}-\mathrm{n} \dot{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right.$ |
| mon'ak-tifndl), mo-nactine |  |
| Gr. ákтís, ákJivos, ray.] | mon-mm'1d |
| Single-rayed. | 184), $n$. Also -id |
| mo-nac'ti-nel 11 ld (monn $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ty | amide. 1 Chem. Anam |
| Id; mon-ak' $)$, mo-nac'ti- | only one amido g |
| -dan ( $\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{d} d \mathrm{n}$ ), $a$. [ S | mon-am |
| I.] Zöt |  |
| ing sponges with only uniaxial | [momo- + amme. $]$ Chem. An |
| ules. - mo-nac'ti-nel'lid, $n$. | amine containing only one ami- |
| mon |  |
|  |  |
| n'a-delph (m8 |  |
| Bot. A monadelphous plant. $R$. | of |
| a. | Mon'an-day ( $\mathrm{mǔn}^{\prime}$ 'a |
|  | \& dial. Eng. var |
| com |  |
|  | Bot. A monandrous plant. $R$. |
| d'na | Mo-nan'dri-a |
|  | [NL, See monandrous.] Bot. A |
|  | dibused Linnæan class of plante |
| ophora. | embracing those having flowers |
| dine (mon' ${ }^{\text {a }}$-dY ), mon'- |  |
| (-dYn'Yk), a. Monadic. | $\frac{1}{d i-a n}(-\pi n ; m o n-), a .$ |
| mon'ad-ol'o-gy (mon'ad-81 | modnandric (monn ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |
|  | mరn-¢n |
|  |  |
| doctrine or theory o | mo-nan'thous (-thüs), $x$. [mono- |
| + | + - (tathons 1 bot. One- |
| monake. + MONK. LE | mon-ap'sal (morn-ap |
|  |  |
| [It. Mona, Monna, madam Cf. |  |
| Madonna. 1 Leonardo da Vin- | monarque] Monarchy Obs. |


 the sovereign of a monarchy；also，often now，the hered－ itary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy．Mon－ archs bear specific titles varying with the country，as king，
 rocco），shah（Persia），elc．
2．One likened to a sole
2．One likened to a aole ruler in position，or the like，as one first of a kind，a patron or tutelary deity，etc．；as，an
oak is called the monarch of the forest． the nonarch of the forest．
Inm monarch of all I survey，
M．A ripht there is none to dispute，
A sovereign（Ent．coin）．Slang，Eng．
4．A large butterfly（Anosia plexippus）having orange－


+ Gr．at，$\chi$ in begin－
ning，oriki．
Bot
Having only one protoxylem
mo－nar＇chal（mō－när＇k ${ }^{\prime} l$ ），a．1．Of，pert．to，characteris－ sutan ，a monarch ；sovereign；regal ；imperial． Satan，whom now transcendent glory raised Milton．
Above his fellows，with monarchal pride 2．Of the nature of，having the position of，or acting as，a m．Under amona monarchal viceroy．
3．Under a monarch；vested in a monarch．Obs．or $R$ ．
mo－nar＇cht－al（－kíal），as．［See moNARCHY，］Monarchic； mo－nar＇chl－al（－kī－ăl），a．［See monarchr．］Monarchic；
mo－nar＇ghi－an（－ăn），n．Eccl．Hist．One of those in the
early Christian church who held the theory or doctrine of early Christian church who held the theory or doctrine of mo－nar＇chi－an－ism（－iz＇m），n．Eccl．Hist．\＆Theol．An anti－Trinitarian doctrine or theory current in the church of the $2 d$ and 3 d centuries in several forms，the common
principle of which was that God is a single person as well principle of which was that God is a single person as well
as a single being．The two chief forms or types of the theory are：（1）dynamic，dynamistic，rationalistic，humani－ Which maintained that Christ was a mere man，chosen of was Son of God by adoption and not by any metaphysical relationship；（2）modalistic monarchianism，or modalism， divine，but as divine was indistinguishable from God the
Father，being one of the three modes or manifestations of the divine being．The adherents of this latter type（called also modalists）were numerous．In the West they were
called Patripassians，from their holding that the Father suffered with，or in the person of，the Son，while in the
East they were usually grouped together under the name
of Sabellians（see SAbsLLAN，n．），mo－mar＇chi－an Ist，$n$ ．
－mo－nar＇ohi－an－is＇tlo（－1s＇tyik），
mo－nar＇chic（mot－när＇kyk）
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { mo－nar＇chic（mo－narkik）} \\ \text { mo－nar＇chi－cal（－kǐ－kăl）}\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { a．［F．monarchique，Gr．} \mu \text { o－} \\ \text { vapó．］Of or }\end{gathered}$ mo－nar＇chi－cal（－ki－kăl） $\operatorname{\nu a\rho \chi }$ iкós．］Of or pertaining
to，or of the nature of，a monarch or monarchy；charac－ teristic of，or adhering to，or favoring the principles of，a monarchy．－mo－nar＇chl－oal－ly，adv
monarchy．－mo－nar＇chj－cal－iv，adv．
mon＇arch－ism（mठn＇ar－kiz＇m），n．Monarchic government or principles，or advocacy of them．
believer in，monarchy or monarchism of，supporter of，or
mon＇arch－ize（－kiz），v．$i$. ；MON＇ARCH－1zed（－kīzd）；mon＇－
ARCH－Iz＇ING（ $-\mathrm{kiz} / \mathrm{Ing}$ ）．To play the sovereign；to act or rale as monarch；－sometimes with
mon＇aroh－ize，v．t．1．To subject to a single ruler；to
rule as a monarch；to govern．Obs． 2．To convert into，or govern．
2．To convert into，or establish as，a monarchy．
mon＇arch－ y （m才n＇ar－k1），n．；pl．－res（－kYz）．［F．mo－ narchie，L．monarchic，Gr．movapxia．See monarch．］
1．Sovereignty of a single person；supreme power of a single person in a state．
2．The state ruled over by a single sovereign person，or monarch；also，the rule or government exercised by such a person．A monarchy is called an absolnte monsrchy when
there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch＇s
 monareh；－often with it．
mo－narchal－ly，adv．of mo－
marchat．
mon archers，n．，fem．of mon． mo－nar＇chi－co－a－ris＇to－erat＇s
cal．a．Combining monarchy
and aristocracy． on ar－chlátic．（mon＇ar－kY多－
k），a．Relating to monarch－ tyk），a．a Relating to monarch－
imm，monarculanistic．
mon＇arch－12＇er（－kIz＇er,$n$ ．One
 It．monarca．The nickname of
an ltalian who inenely fancied
himelf an emperor himself an emperor：－applied
derisively to anabsurdly preten－



 its occurrence in horsemint
（Monarfapmitata）
mon ar－thy＇tis（mon＇är－thrl＇


1．＝MoNAD．


powers；a 1 limited，or
3．The territory ruled over by a monareh．
Can this dark What scourge for perjury aftord false Clarence？Shak． 4．The system of government in which a single person is In those d
days he had affected zeal for monarchy．Macaulay．
（mō－när＇d $\dot{a}$ ），n．［NL．，after N．Monardés（d． Mo－nar＇da（mot－när＇dia），n．［NL．，after N．Monardés（d
1578），Spanish physician and botanist．］Bot．A small 1578），Spanish physician and botanist．］Bot．A smal
genus of North American mints．They have a tubular Genus of North American mints．They have a tubular showy，flowers，the anthers with a small connective．The genus includes the wild bergamot（M．fistulosa），American
Mon＇ar－del／la（mð $n^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{d} \not l^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．din．See Mo－
NARDA．］Bot．A genus of Californian menthaceous herbs， farda．Boaring terminal and axillary whorls of thowers somewhat similar to those of Monarda，but with a 10－13－nerved calyx．The species are sometimes cultivated．


 monasterium．］Of，pertaining to，or
monastery．－mon＇as－te＇rl－al－1y，adv．
mon＇as－ter－y（mðn＇ăs－tĕr－І̆），n．；pl．－TERIEs（－1z）．［L．mo－

 seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows， esp．monks；a convent；－rarely，such a house for women． Syn．－Convent，abbey，priory．See cloister．
 nastique．See monastery．］1．Of or pert．to monasteries or their occupants；as，monastic institutions，rules，etc． 2．Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to reli－
gion．＂A life monastic，＂ 3．Bookbinding Antic．
Syn．－MoNAsTIC．MONKISH apply to whatever pertains to Yn．－Monastic．MONKIsH apply to whatever pertains to
monks or monasteries．Of the two，moNKIsH is more fre－
quently used ina depreciatory sense ；as in quently used in a depreciatory sense；＂as，＂monastic strict－ ness＂（Sheridan）；＂monastic fare＂（W．Paler）；＂Padre
Feio，whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the
monkish stupidity of the times＂（Goldsmilh），＂a monkish
superstition＂（Shelley）．See monk．
monastic vows，the yows to which the rules of monastic life monastic vows，the vows to which the rules of monastic life
subject a person．They are poverty，chastity，and obedi－
ence to superiors． ence to superiors．
mo－nas＇ti－clsm（－tY＇sYz＇m），$n$ ．The monastic life，system， rule，or condition．
mon＇a－tom＇Ic（mon＇$\dot{a}$－tom Tk ），$a$ ．［mono－+ atomic．］Chem． a Consisting of one atom；having one atom in the mole－ cule．$b$ Univalent．a Having one replaceable atom or
 single axis ；uniaxial ；－specif．，in Bot，applied to plants which develop inflorescence directly on the primary axis． mon＇ax－on＇la
 nerve cells．b boöl．Monaxial．
mon＇a－zite（mon＇di－zit），$n$ ．［From Gr．$\mu$ ová弓etv to be sol－ itary，in allusion to its isolated crystals．］Min．A yel－ low，red，or brown mineral occurring usually in manall iso－ lated crystals or grains，often in sand and gravel deposits，
as in the Carolinas and Brazil．$\quad \mathrm{H} ., 5-5.5$ ．Sp．gr．，4．9－ 5．3．It is a phosphate of the cerium metals，esseutially ence of which its commercial value as a material for Wels－ bach mantles chiefly depends．
Mon＇day（mǔn＇dà），n．［ME．moneday，monenday，AS．
mönandxg，i．e．，day of the moon，day sacred to the moon； monandxg，i．e．，day of the moon，day sacred to the moon； a translation of L．lunae dies；akin to D．maandag，G． montag，OHG．mānatag，Icel．mānadagr，Dan．mantlag， Sw，mandag．See moon；Day．］The second day of the week ；the day following Sunday
Mon＇day－ish，a．Characteristic of Monday；specif．，of
clergymen，indisposed or fagged out after Sunday＇s work．
Mon＇day－ish－ness，n．Ludwig Mond，German chemist
Mond gas（mont）．［After Ludw Mond gas（mont）．After Ludwig Mond，German chemist
in England．］A variety of semi－water gas having typi－
cally a calorific value of about 145 B ．T．U．per cu．ft． cally a calorifie value of about 145 B ．T．U．per cu．ft．
Ammonia is often collected as a by－product． mon－om＇bry－o－ny（mon－̌m＇bry－t－nY），$n$ ．［See mono－；\＆M－
Bryo．］Bot．The condition of having but a single embryo as in most seed plants．－mon－em＇bry－on＇lc（ $\left.-\mathrm{Dn}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}\right)$ ）$a$ ，




monchaunce．$\uparrow$ mUMCHANCE． monche．$\uparrow$ MUNCH，.
monchen
it MINCHEN．
 mon＇chi－quite（－kit），n．
Monchique Mts．（Serra di Mon Monche in southern Portugal．
chiqueg．A bugaltic rock occur ring in narrow dikes．It is iike
camptonite，except that glass or
 moncion．$\ddagger$ MANSION．
moncoin $\ddagger$ MoNsOON．
mond．$\ddagger$ MOUND，aglob．


## mond．${ }^{\text {t MoUND，aglobe }}$ Mondain．$A b r$ Monday．MUNDANE．

Mon＇day－land，$n$ ．Eng．Fendal
Fist．Land consisting of the
plots held hy cotters on condi－
Fist．heland consisting of the
plott hy cotters on condi－
tion of working for their lord
one day in the week，henerally
one
Mon



episcopacy．］Monarchical episcopacy；church govern－ ment by monarchical bishops．－mon＇$\theta$－pls＇co－pal（ -pal ），a． mo－ner＇gic（mot－nur＇jIk；mठn－ar＇－），a．［Contracted form
of monenergidic，fr．mono－+ energid．］Bot．Having a of monenergidic，fr．mono－－energia．
mon＇өr－gism（mŏn＇êr－jız＇m），n．［mono－＋Gr．ếpyov work＋－lsm．］Theol．a The doctrine or theory that regen no power of coöperation；－opposed to synergism．b The doctrine or theory that the two natures of Christ have only one＂operation．＂Rare．－mon＇er－glst（monfer－

origin of the ending is $n$ ．NL．，ir．Gr．$\mu$ óvos alone；the origin of the ending is not clear．］Bot．A monotypic genus of pyrolaceous herbs resembling Pyrola，but having the
scape terminated by a single fower，The species scape terminated by a single flower．The species，$M$ ．
uniflora，often called one－flowered uintergreen，is native of the eastern United States and Japan．
mo－ne＇sia（móné＇sh $\dot{\text { a }}$ ），n．Pharm．A South American vegetable extract believed to be derived from the bark（mo nesia bark）of the sapotaceous tree Pradosia lactescens． It is used as an alterative and astringent．
mon＇e－ta－ry（mðn＇tetta－ry ；mŭn＇．；277），a．［L．monetarius belonging to a mint．See money；cf．minter，monayer．］ 1．Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency 2．Of，pertaining to，or having to do with，money ；pecuni－
ary．＂The monetary relations of Europe＂E．Everett Syi．－See financial． monetary unit，the standard of a national currency，as the
dollar in the United States，the pound in England，the
franc in France the franc in France，the mark in Germany
 iNg（－tizi Yng）．To convert or coin into money；to adopt currency ；as，to monetize silver．－mon＇e－ti－za＇tion（－tr
 mon＇ey（mŭnrí），$n . ; p l$ MONEYS
monies occurs，esp in the sense（－iz）．The irreqular plura moneie，OF．moneie，F．monnaie，fr．L．moneta．See MINT place where coin is made，mind ；cf，moidore，monetary．］
1．Metal，as gold，silver，or copper，coined，or stamped and issued by the recognized authority as a medium of ex－ change；coin in general．
2．Any written or stamped promise or certificate，such as a government note or bank note（often called poper money）
which passes currently from hand to hand as a means of payment．
3．Any particular form or denomination of coin or pape which is lawfully current as money ；－now chiefly used in the $p l$ ．to designate large aggregates of coins and notes
in circulation ；as，the moneys of the United States include gold，silver，and paper currency．
4．In a comprehensive sense，anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value，as sheep wampum，copper rings，quills of salt or of gold dust，shove use（1）either as a medium of exchange or a m a conventional or（2）as a measure of value alone．When money is used chiefly as a basis for estimating values or as a denominato of value instead of a madium of exchange to pass fromin hand to hand，it is of ten called a money of account（see in phrases） This may be any arbitrary amount of property or wealith of any kind，as a floc
lac（100，（100），of rupees．
6．Wealth reckoned in terms of money；capital consid ered as a cash asset ；specif．，such wealth or capital dealt in as a commodity to be loaned，invested，or the like； wealth considered as a cash asset；as，he has much money in land，or in stocks；to make，or lose，money．
The A given（definite or indefinite）amount or money ；as，give me my money；hence in the pl．，sum money；as，give me
of money（sense 1 or 2 ）．
Syn．－MoNEY，cash．Money is the general term；cash denotes ready＂money as，＂Money answereth all things＂
Efccl． $\mathbf{x}$ ． 19 ）；＂Take the cash，and let the credit go＂（E．
Fitz Gerald）． for money，for cash；－used on the London stock exchange．
-m ．of account，a denominator of value，or basis of ex－ change，used in keeping accounts，for which there may，or
may not，be an equivalent coin ；e．g．，the mill is a money of account in the United States，but not a coin．－m．of acter，coined to meet some emergency．
mon＇Oy（muñ），v．$t$ ．；мON＇EYED（－Id）；MON＇EY－ING［C1． F．monnayer to coin．］Obs．or R．1．To coin．


2．To supply with money

mon＇ey－ $\mathrm{bag}^{\prime}$（mŭn＇ri－băg＇），$n$ ．A bag for containing money；
hence： $\mathbf{a} p l$ ．Humorously，wealth．b Chiefly pl．A per－ son characterized by possession or love of money． money bil．Law．A bill for raising revenue；a bill imposing
a trax one the pople，r transferring money or property
from the people to the state．In British usage the term from the peoplo to the state．In British nisage the term has been held to include a bill imposing a money fine or
penalty ；in the United States it has been held not to in－
clude a bill appropriating money from the treasury to particular usesprost Mass．557）．Moneney bills must origignate since 1861 in British practice the House of Lords has not had the right to reject a money bill．
money broker．A money changer；also，one who loans
money or procures loans of money for others． money or procures loans of money for others．
mon＇ey ed（munrrd），a．1．Supplied with money；having
money；wealthy；as，moneyed men． money；wealthy；as，moneyed men．
2．Consisting in，or composed of，money；derived Bacon． or due to，money，
monered cappltal，Law，capital that consists in in manilton． moneyed capital，Law，capital that consists in money or
represents money that is used or invested and reinvested froin time to time for the sake of makting and protinvested it
an money，as in case of a bank，trust company，mone $y$

 moneyed capital in the hands of individuals．－m．corpora， ness of using money for the sake of mahing a profit upon


 MONETARY．］1．An authorized coiner of money
2．A dealer in money； a banker．Obs．or $R$ ．
2．A dealer in money；a banker．Obs．or $R$ ．
mon＇ey－mak＇er（－mak＇ $\mathrm{e} r)$, n． 1 ．One who coins or prints
money；a minter；also，a counterfieiter of money．Obs． money；a minter；also，a counterfeiter of wioney．Obs． who is skilled at，or bent upon，money－getting．
3．A thing that produces money or profit．
3．A thing that produces noney or profit；as，the oil
business is a

mon＇ey－mak＇Ing（－māk＇Ing），$n$ ．Act or process of mak－ ing money；the acquisition and accumulation of wealth．
mon＇ lucrative；as，a money－making business．
2．Engaged in gaining money；specif
2．Engaged in gaining money；specif．，devoted to that money market．The market for loanable man．
money market．The market for loanable capital ；the
hod of angencies．esp．in financial centers，which fix the
rate of interest in such a way hody of agencies，esp．in financial centers，which fix the
rate of interest in shich a way as to equalize the supply
and demand for such capital．
mon＇ey－mon＇ger，$n$ A $A$ dealer in money；esp．，a money
lender．－mon＇ey－mon＇ger－ing，$n$ ．d $a$ ．
 money order．An order for the payment of money；
specif，a government order for the payment of money，
issued at one post offce and payable at some specified of－
fice
 ish offccal ise，an order in which the name of the payee
doos not appear，but is givenin a lettor of atvice，an in case
of international money orders ；popuarly called a post－
aftce order that in which the of international money orders；－popularly called a post－
affece order，that in which the name of the payee appears
being
 as equivalent in value to money．
leot for the money which is paid．
mon＇ey wort＇（munT 1 whrt＇）$n$ ．
mon＇ey－wort＇（munfrwart＇），n．A trailing primulaceous
plant（Lysimachia nummularia）with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their axils．It is na－
tive of Europe，but tha commonly escaped from cultiva－
tion on tive of Europe，but has commonl．
tion in the eastern United States．
mon＇ger（mun＇ger），n．［AS．mangere，fr．mangian to
trade；akin to Icel．minga to trade，mangari a trader
trade；akin to IIev．manga．to trade，mangari a trader，
0HG．mangari，pnenguri；cf．L．mango a dealer in slaves． A trader；a dealer；since about the 16th century usually implying petty or discreditable dealing or traffc，and now
used chiefy in combination ；as，fishmonger，ironmonger． used chiefy in combination；as，fishmonger，ironmonger．
mon＇ger－ing，$n$. \＆$a$ ．Dealing；trafficking；trading ； used cheffy in composition and of dibereditable traffic．
Mon＇gol（myng goll），a．［Cf．Moour．］Of or pertaining
Mon＇gol，$n$ ．I．One of the native race of Mongolia，mostly nomadic tent dwellers，by occupation herdsmen and car－
riers，physically typical of the Mongolian race．Both the northern Mongos or Kalikhas，ocupuging the Gobi．deserta med
the Kentei nad Khingan mountains，and the southern Mon－






Mon＇gol－Garik al＇pha－bet（（gällik）．An alphanet the
same as the Uigur，but with five letters added from the Ti－

 Mongolia or the Mongois，or their language． five great divisions of mankind distinguished by Blumen－ bach（1775）and named the Mongollan race．This race，the most numerous in the world，congiprites the peoples of nearly dill
of Asia exepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of
ot







 The American Indians，the Eskimos，and the
are often conidered to be Mongolian offshoota．
3．Med．Designating a variety or type of idiots character－ ized by physical resemblances，as in physiognomy，stature， shape of head，etc．，to a typical Mongolian．
Mongollan arrow releane．See Arrow ReLEASE．－M．pheasant，
a large pheasant（ P hasionus mongolicus）native of the a large pheasant（Phasianus mongolicus）native of the
colder part of China．It in similat to the Chinese，or ring－
nect necked，pheasant（ $P$ ．${ }^{\text {lorquatus }}$ ，but has the wing coverts
almost entirly white．
applied in the name bas been erroneously applied in the United States to the Chinese pheasant
M．apots，temporary patches of dark pigmentation which M．spota，temporary patches of daris pigmentation which
appear upon young children，is sually in the sacrolumbar
region，especiall among Mongolian peoples．They dis region，especially among Mongolian peoples．They dis－
appear in early childhood． Mon－goli－an，$n$ ．1．A member of the Mongolian race； also，one of the Mongols（def．1）．
2．The language of the Mons
2．The language of the Mongols（def．1），which comprises
various dialects written in alphabets derived from the
 Mon＇gol－o－（moy ${ }^{\prime}$ gol－o．）．Combining form for Mongol Mon＇gol－0－Dra－vid＇1－an，a．Ethnol．Designating，
tainiug or belonging to，a mixed type common in Bengal and Orissa，characterized by broad head，dark complexion， medium stature，somewhat broad nose，and plentiful beard． Mon＇gol－old（mbrn＇gyl－oid），a．［Mongol＋oid．］1．Re－ sembing a mengo or the Mongols；having race charac－
teristics like those of the Mongols；；pecif．，designating belonging to，the peoples of the Himalaya regions and Far ther India in which the typical Mongolian traits appear a modified or inconsta
2．$=$ Mongolisn， 3. Mon＇gol－old，
person exhibiting
Mongoloid trait mon＇goose（my $\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime-}$


［Tamil manegos．］
1．A viverrine mammal of India（Iferpestes griseus，syn B．mungo）about the size of a ferret．It is grizzled dingy
brown and black，and has a sharp snout and long tail．By its quick sight and great agility rather than immunity to
 cated on this account The name is extended to all the species of the genus Herpestes（cf．XCHNEUMON）and closely
related genera．Some of them have been introduced into Jamaica，Porto Rico，Hawaii，and other places to destroy
vermin，but have been very destructive to poultry and game and various harmless native animals．
 mongerel，and akin to AS．mengan to mix，and E．mingle See originally of two，prow of resulting rean breeds，as of do
ing， neestic animals，esp．dogs ；anything，as an animal，plant or person，of mixed breed ；－used esp．disparagingly， formerly a a a term of abuse，and still figuratively．
2．A cross；as，a mongrel between two things or persons．
mon＇grel，a．i．Of or pertaining to an impure breed，as a dog or other animal，or a plant．
2．of or pertaning to a mixed race or nationality；of mixed parentage ；－said，usually disparagingly，of persons． 3．Of mixed origin，character，or kinds；assignable to no
definite class，kind，or type ；specif．，of a word，language， or dialect，containing elements from different languages．




| mon＇gan（mðn＇gän）$n$［Native | Mon＇gol－1－za＇tion |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {me }}$（ |  |
| ong＇corn＇（mung＇korn＇），$n$ ． | mon＇grel $y$ t |
|  |  |
| an．Dbs．or Diall ER， |  |
|  |  |
| n ger，$n$ An An old （ind of |  |
| ger－ $\boldsymbol{y}$（ min＇tger－1），n．Mon－ | monguba．－Var．of |
|  | monhad．m |
| Mon＇ghol，Mon－gho 11 －an．Vars |  |
|  | After one von Monhein，who |
|  |  |
| 1818），a French mathema－ |  |
| ian，or his discove |  |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{Ar}$ ．$j$ abal mountain．］ | nuti．Obs． |
| Mount Etna．Obs． | mo＇ni－al，$n$ loF．moinel，may． |
| n＇gle wit．t．［Cf．monaamix－ | nol，melgneaul，F．meneau．Oxf． |
| tron＇go，mon＇goe．Var．of mux－ |  |
| V．Var．of mont－ | 2．A plate，as of gold，on the |
| n－go1＇tc（mð |  |
|  |  |
|  | tramp＇s coat of arms，which he |
|  | 边 |
|  |  |
|  |  |



Mo－nili－a（mot－nilY－a），n．［NL．See Monilililes．］1．Bot． A genus of parasitic fungi typifying the Moniliaceax．$M$ ． fructigena causes the brown rot of plums and peache日．
2．［l．c．］Brown rot，produced by fungi of this genues Mo－nil＇ $1-a^{\prime} \operatorname{ce-me}\left(-\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{ses}-\bar{e}\right), n$ ．pl．［NL．］Bot．One of the four families of parasitic or saprophytic fungi constituting
the order Moniliales，distinguished in general by the pale－ colorded hyphow．There are numerous genera，mostly com－
prising species parasitic on leaves．Botritis，Monilia，解
 So named because the conidia are produced in chains．］
Bot．The largest of the three orders into which the Fungt Imperfecti are divided，including miscellaneous forms， some of which are probably the conidial stages of ascomy－ cetes，others possibly form genera，and still others are fungi of doubtful affinities．The order is loosely divided into four families；it includes numerous leaf blights scabs，certain mildews，and the destructive brown rot． These are aiso knownas mo niliform（momycetes．
mo－nl1＇－form（mo－n11／－16rm），a．（L．nonile necklace + －form．cf．F．moniliforme．］Bot．de Zoöl．Jointed or con－ stricted at regular intervals，so as to resemble a string of
beads；as，a moniliform root a a moniliform antenna．Se ANTENNA，Illust．－mo－nil＇1－form－ly，adv．
mo－nd＇lithrix（－thrys），$n$ ．［NL．；L．monile necklace＋ Gr．$\theta$ pik hair．］Med．A disease of the hair in which each
 vi $\mu \eta$ ，name of the wife of Mithridates，after whom an allied
genus，Mithridatea，had been nanied．］Bot．A small genus of shrubs，natives of the Mascarene Islands，typifying the family Monimiacea．
 culales）having opposite leaves，small diclinous flowers， and fruit consisting of small 1－seeded drupes inclosed is the enlarged calyx．The 25 genera and 150 species are ex－
clusively tropical．Several aftord wood for building pur－ clusively tropical．Several aftiord wood for building pur－

mon＇lsh（mon＇ish），v．t．［ME．monesten．See admonish， monirion．$]$ 1．to admonish．Altchaic．
2．To exhort to to warn of；to call to mind．Obs．Oxf．E．D 2．mon＇Ish－er，n．- mon＇lsh－ment，$n$ ．
 Gr．$\mu$ ovos single．］
fers all phenomena to，or derives them from，a Bingle ulti－ mate constituent or agent；－contrasted with dualism and pluralism．The doctrine has three generic forms：matter
and its phenomena are explained as a modification of and its phenomena are explaines as a modification of
mind，involving an idealistic monism， by and resolved into matter，giving a materialistic mon－ sin．or，thirdy matter，mind and their phenomena are
held to be manifestations or modifications of some one
substance，ike the substance of Sinota， substance，like the substance of Spinoza，or a aupposed un－
known something of some evolutionists，which is ca pable of an obiective and subjective aspect．The mind－stuff that each is an aspect of the other，may be taken as an at－ tempt to reduce dualism to monism．Monion also called There is no real opposition

 b The doctrine that the universe is an organized unitary Monsm means that the whole of reality，i $e$ ，everything that
is，constitutes one inseparable and indivisible entirety．Monism aecordingly is a unitary conception of the world．It always
bears in mind that our wordi are abatracts revering part
 only are matter nnd mind．soul and bod，abstracts，but alsc
such scientific temma an atoms and molecules，and aliso religiout
acul Cous terms such as God and world．
mon＇st（ $\mathrm{mon} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{Tst}$ ；mōn
mo－nis＇tic（mot－nis＇tǐk），a．Of，pertaining to，or involv－

nere to waru bring to mind，akin to L．monitio，fr．mo－ nere to warn，bring to mind；akin to E．miad．See mind； cf．ADMONISH，MONEX．］1．Instruction or advice given by Sage montions from his friends．$\quad$ Swift， 2．An intimation，indication，or notice，as of something ． We have no visible monition of the returniof ony other periods，
such as we have of the day by successive light and darkneme．
3．Law．a In Civil law and in those branches of Engligh


mom

 monitmo－sty 1 lic （mon／－mo．
 the quad rate bone united to the
Braut by a suture，as in certain
retile
net






 $\|$ Forelgn Word．＋Obsolete Variant of．
combined with．
ture of a summons or citation to appear and answer，or to appear and answer in default of performing some cer court，esp．a bishop，to do or forbear something mon＇d－tor（mðu＇ī－tẽr），$n$ ．［L．，fr．monere．See monition cf．MENTOR．］1．One who adinonishes ；one who warns o faults，informs of duty，or gives advice and instruction， esp．in reproof or caution；also，Obs．，an inciter ；instigator． 2．Hence，specif．，a pupil in a school，or（now only in America）a student in a college，selected to perform some special duty or duties，usually connected with discipline， as，in a school，to have charge of a schoolroom in the ab－ the rules，or to instruct a division or class，or，in a college to keep a record of attendance．
3．That which warns，reminds，advises，or instructs，as a
Masonic manual of instruction；a warning ；a reminder． Masonic manual of instruc．
．Any of certain large pleurodont lizards constituting the genus Varanus and the family Varanidæ，of Africa，south－ ern Asia，and Australia They have a long smooth，pro－ imbs，a very long，often compressed tail，and are covered wut some live in forests and others in dry，sandy regions They are all rapacious and some reach a length of 5 to 6．［So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson， its designer，
to the first
sind，Moni
tor，which
was built by
States in
1862 and 862 and which on
March 9,

and checked Side Elevation and Deck Plan of Ericsson＇s Moni－ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { the Confed－} & \text { tor．Anchor Well；} 2 \text { Pilot House；} ; \text { Turret } \\ \text { erate ram } & \text {（the Canopy was removed during action）：} \\ \text { Merrimac in } & \text { Smokestacks；} 5 \text { Blower Pipes ；} 6 \text { Propeller Well．}\end{array}$ Hampton Roads，Va．］A heavily armored war．vessel，with very low ireeboard，esp．in the earlier models，having one or more heavily armored revolving turrets，carrying heavy guns．Monitors are designed for coast defense，almost ex－
clusively，and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to clusively，and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to
teadiness as gun platforms and to thickness of armor． 7．In technical senses：a Mach．See 2d Iathe，$n$ ．，
Short for monitor roor，monitor top，monitor nozzle o Motal．＝ironclad，n．，2．a Logging．＝＝catamaran， 4.
C Mestern U．S．e a one－story business block．Local，U．S． Western U．S．e A one－story business block．Local，U．S
mon＇l－to＇rl－al（－tóri－ăl；201），a．1．Designed or serving to admonish ；admonitory ；warning．
2．Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors；done or performed by a monitor ；as，monitorial work ；conducted or taught by monitors；as，a monitorial school ；monito monitor nozzle．A nozzle ca


A Lever to turn
witha raised central portion，
or clerestory，having low zle $B$ ，so that the reaction of the windows along its sides．as jet will turn the whole device
in a railroad car． mon＇l－to－ry（mon＇1－tot－ry），a．［L．monilorius．］Giving ad－ monition；warning；admonitory．
Losses，miscarriages，and disappointmente，are monytory，and
L＇Estrange．
instructive． montory letter．＝MONITORY，$n, 2,-$ m．lizard．$=$ MONITOR
montlotory $n$ ．I．An admonition ；a warning．Obs． 2．A letter containing an admonition or warning，as from
the Pope．
Bacon． mon＇l－tress（－trěs），n．A female monitor．
monk（mŭnk），n．A ferret．Colloq．，U．S．\＆Canada Also，short for monkey．
monk（mũlk），$n$ ．［AS
monk（mŭŋןk），n．［AS．munue，munec，L．monachus，Gr． Movaxós，fr．hovos alone．Cf．monachal．］I．Eccl．a
Orig．，a man who retired from the world and devoted him－ self to religion in solitude ；an anchoret ；as the monks of the Thebaid．Obs．or Hist $b$ One of a religious com－ munity or brotherhood of men living under a rule apart from the world in a separate establishment and bound by vows of chastity，obedience，and poverty；a cenobite． Monks give themselves up chiefly to religious exercises and a life of contemplation．There are various orders of monks， ent habits．See Basilian rule Brandictine，n． 1 ，Car－ properly one of Christian use，is sometimes applied to sim－
ilar persons in non－Christian religions，as Buddhism or Mohammedanism．


## 2．a A South American saki（Pithecia monachus）．b Th

 European bullfinch．Local，Eng3．Any of various objects arbitrarily so called；as：a Print．A blotech or spot of ink on a printed page．b A bit
of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines．Obs． of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines．Obs
Syn．－Monk，friar．Since the Reformation，the term monk has often been extended to include jriars．But in strict usage a FRIAR（see def．）is a member of one of the
mendicant orders，and the word is not properly inter－ mendicant orders，and the word is not properly inter
changeable with MoNK．Cf．MONASTIC，HERMI，CLOITRR changeable with monk．Cf．Monastic，HERMIT，cloister．
monls bat．Any of severa species of bat in which the
males live in communities by themselves；esp．，Molossus tropidortynchus of the West Indies．
 life，or profession of monks ；monastic life；monasticism $p l .$, monastic usages，customs，practices，paraphernalia etc．；－now usually applied disparagingly． astery；also，monks collectively．
3．Practice or conduct characteristic of monks；a system of life or conduct characterized by certain abuses or fault attributed to monastic life．
4．Tramps＇Slang，Eng．a The country as opposed to the city．o Tramps collectively．c Tramping as a practice mon＇key（mŭn＇kY），n．；pl．－KEYS（－kYz）．［Prob．fr．a LG or D．dim．in－ke or－ken（cf．－kIN），orig．uncert．；cf．F none，monine，olt．monicchi，It．monnino，dim．of monna an ape，mammone，Sp．\＆Pg．mona，f．，mono，m．，Rouma nian moima，Turk．，Per．\＆Ar．maimun，Gr．$\mu \mu \omega$ an ape． 1．In the broadest sense，any member of the highest order ally excepting also the lemurs．In a narrower sense，desig nating the smaller，longer－tailed forms as contrasted with the larger，nearly or quite tailless forms called apes． ers，capuchins，ouakaris，and sakis，and to certain genera
of the Old World family Cercopithecido，as the manga beys，guenons，guerezas，langurs，etc．They mostly in－
habit tropical forests，and are most numerous in South America，Africa，and southern Asia，many being gregari ous，emmently arboreal，and of comparatively gentle dis birds＇eggs，and small birds and mammals．

## 2．A person resembling a monkey in appe

havior，as a mimic or a performer of antics．
3．A term of mild or affected disapproval，ridicule，or playful contempt for a person，esp．a mischievous child． marry her． sheep．Bush Slang．
5．A young hare．Dial．Eng．
6．Any of various machines，implements，vessels，etc．，s named arbitrarily or from some fancied resemblance ；as a Mach．A falling weight used for driving something by
percussion，as the falling weight of a pile driver or of percussion，as the falling weight of a pile driver，or of from the roof and used in jumping or upsetting the end of a piece too long to be treated by the steam hammer c＝goolet．d Glass Manuf．Short for monkey－pot，3．e A hod，as of a bricklayer．Dial．Eng．i A tray used for holding splints for making matches．$g$ Mining．A con trivance placed between the rails at the head of an incline to prevent the wagons from rumning back．I Metal．$=$ cinder notch． 1 The vessel in which a mess receives its
allowance of grog．See also to suck the monkey，under allowance of grog．See also to suck the
suck，v．$t$ ．Naut．Slang．
7．The sum of £500．Betting Slang，Eng．
（Vis Monkey is used attributively in nautical terminology to imply peculiarity in locatio
a moniey yard ；monkey gaff．
monkey on a house or up the chimney，a mortgage on a house halfpence．Slang，Eng．－monkey＇s dinner bell，the wood capsule of the sand－box tree．The noise caused by its burst－ ing when ripe is said to attract monkeys，which are fond of the seeds．－monkey with a long tall，a mortgage．Legal
Slang，Eng．－one＇s monkey＇s up，one is angry or enraged，
hence，to get or put one＇s monkey up，to anger one．Slang hence，to get or put one＇s monkey up，to anger one．Slang
 To act or treat as a monkey does；to ape；to mock；to act in a grotesque，mischievous，or meddlesome manner．
to monkey with，to meddle with；to fool with．Collog monkey apple．a The alligator apple．b The wild fig
（Clusia fava）of the West Indies．of tropical Old World （Clusia fiava）of the West Indies．© A tropical Old World
rhizophoraceous tree（Anisophyllea laurina）having an edi－
ble plumlike fruit． monkey bag．Naut．A＇small bag to hold money，trinkets， etc．worn hung around the neck by sailors．
monkey block．Naul．A small single block strapped with a swivel．bread．The baobab or its fruit．
monkey
mon／key－cup／，$n$ ．A pitcher plant of the genus Nepenthes．
monlrey engine．Mach．An engine for lifting the of a pile driver monkey flower．A plant of the genus Mimulus；so monkey foresall．Naut．A square foresail on a sloop o

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ＂sucking t | －so called from |
| 0n＇key－rigged ${ }^{\prime}$ ，$a$ ． | monk 1 ly a．Of |
| aving reduced spars． | to |
| mon＇key－ro＇ny，$n$ ．Contamin |  |
| tion of macaroni，a dandy，an | monk＇－mon＇g |
| monker． | of monks or the monastic |
| key－ry（mur | monk parrakeet or para |
| lace where mon | The monk parrot． |
| mon＇key＇s cóconut（mŭ ${ }^{\prime}$－ | monk parrot．A common |
|  | An |
| mon 女ey－bhine， 3. | rot（hepsutacus monachus）． |
| ish trick， Slang，U． | monk gaki． |
| monkey spanner．\＃MONKEY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { monk's' }{ }^{\text {coss. }} \text { Nial. } \end{aligned}$ |
| mon＇key＇s－puz＇zle，$n .=$ Mon－ | monk seal． 4 seal（ $M$ |
| Y－puzzLe． | biventer）of the Bla |
| n＇key－tall ${ }^{\text {c }}$ valve． | iterranean |
| of starting valve for a marin | parts of the $\Lambda$ t |
|  |  |
| 的 | m |
| 析 | ［so monk＇s harguebus． |
| nk | monk＇ 8 ＇head ${ }^{\text {che }}$ ，Obs．a M |
| monkhede，$n$ |  |
| Mon kir．Var．of Munkar． | Leontorion taraxacum． |
|  | monk ghip，$n$ ．See－ship |
| nasticism． |  |
|  | \％．${ }^{\text {¢ }}$［ca |
| Ionk＂Lewls（ $10^{\prime} / \mathrm{Y}$ ） ． | ＇s pepper tree．The ag |

 Ing）．To make like，or li monkey The morkeytied protrusion of his lips．W．C Russell． the spanner gaff for the better display of signals． monkey grass．A coarse fiber yielded by one of the Bra－
zilian piassaba palms（Attalea funifera），used for brushes monkey jacket．A short closely fitting jacket，worn by sailors，etc．${ }^{\text {mon＇key－pot＇，} n \text { ．1．a The curious urn－shaped fruit of }}$ a Brazilian tree（Lecythis ollaria）．It is a large woody capsule，opening by a circular lid，and containing numerous which yields sapucaia nuts．See Lecyphis．of The tree which bears this fruit．

## 2．$=$ GOGLET：

3．Glass Manuf．Any of several（usually 8 to 12）round－ topped oval cylinders inclosed in fire－brick arches at the base of a chimney，used as melting pots in fint－glassmaking． mon／xey－puz＇zle，$n$ ．A tall Chilean pinaceous tree（ arau－ caria imbricata）with twisted and intertwined branches，
and very stiff，sharp－pointed leaves．It bears large edible and very stiff，sharp－pointed leaves．It bears large edible monkey rail．Naut．A second and lighter rail raisedalittle
above the quarter rail of a ship． monkey spar．Naut．A mast or yard of reduced size，on a
vessel on which boys are trained as seamen mon＇roy－tall＇（munn＇kY－tall），n．1．Naut．a A short， piece of roper formerly used in training naval guns．b $\quad$ dling it without risk of jamming the hand．
2．Carp．A vertical scroll terminating a handrail
monkey wrench．A wrench or spanner having a slid－

monk＇flow／er（－flou＇ẽr），$n$ ．Any of several curious orchids Mon＇－Khmer the（mos $\mathbf{n}^{\prime} \mathbf{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ． $\mathrm{gr}^{\prime}$ ），a．Designating a division of the Indo－Chinese language comprising as its principal Khasi $\begin{gathered}\text { epoken in Assam．These languages prohably represent a }\end{gathered}$ widespread primitive speech of Farther India，later largely dit－
plaed by other Indo－Chinese tanguages（which see）
The resemblances between the 1 lon－$/$ mer vocabularies and those，on the one hand，of the Munda languages，and，on the
other hand，of Nicobar and the Manceadialects，heve often been pointed out．These are so remarkable and of such frequent cointence that a conneetion between ail these tongues cannot be
doubted．At the same time the structures of the two speeches doubted．At the same time the structures of the two speeches
differ in important particulars．The Mon－Khmer languages are
 character，condition，or profession of a monk；monasticism． 2．Monks collectively
monk＇ish，a．Of or pertaining to monks；monastic；as， a monktsh writer．Also，characteristic of monks or monas－ ticism，－oftel whes，solitude degant＇tsh－ness $n$ ，monkish man－ Syn，dress，bolitude．－monk
monks＇hood ${ }^{\prime}\left(\operatorname{maurgks}^{\prime} \mathrm{h} \breve{\circ} \mathrm{d}^{\prime}\right), n$ ．A plant of the genus $A$ coni－ ium；so called from the shape of the flower． made at the junction of two breadths of canvas，ordinarily
joined by only two rows of stitches． Mone＇mouth cap（mon＇müth）．A flat round cap formerly
worn by soldiers and sailors；－so called from the English worn by soldiers and sailors；－so called from the English mon＇o－（mont＇t－），mon－［Gr．hóros．］A prefix signifying one，single，alone，and forming chiefly technical words；as， monocarp，monopoly ；Chem．，indicating that a compound is united．as monoxide，an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule；monobromacetone，acetone into which one bromine atom has entered by substitution．
mon＇o－bar＇（m＞n＇ob－bär＇），n．Mach．A single，jointed bar， with fastenings at the joints for attaching conveyor flights， elevator buckete，or the like
mon＇o－bas＇ic（－bas＇Yk），a．Chem．a Having but one hydro－ gen atom capable of replacement by basic atoms or radi－ cals in forming salts；－said of acids；as，acetic，nitric， and hydrochoric acids are monobasic． 0 having but one as，the monobasic phosphate $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{KPO}$ mon＇o－blep＇si－a（－blĕp＇sㄷ－$\dot{\alpha})$ ）$n$ ．［NL
 tion in which vision is normal when but one eye is used， although confused and indistinct when both eyes are em－ ployed．b A form of color blindness in which but one color can be distinguished．
mon＇o－bro＇mat－ed（－brō＇māt－厄̌d），a．［See моNO－；вRo－ mate．］Chem．\＆Pharn．Combined with one bromine camphor，a crystalline sedative compound， $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{55} \mathrm{OBr}$ ． monk＇s＇－rhu＇barb，$n$ ．The pa－blastic．$]$ Zoöl．Having，or de－
tience dock． monk＇s＇$\quad$ I
tience doc
Mon＇mou
 sey． 1 Geol．A subdivision of
the Cretaeous on the Atlantic

monso－bro－mac ${ }^{\prime}$ et－an＇ $1-11 d e$, n． | $c$ |
| :---: |
| $\substack{c \\ \text { cos } \\ \text { mid }}$ | sit the l

tury
Mon
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mon 룰




 Full explanations of Abbreviations，Signs，etc．，Immediately precede the Vocabulary．

## MONOCARPAL

mon'o-car'pel-la-ry (m>n't-kär'pyl-ম-rr), a. Bot. Consist-

 cf. F. monocurpe.] Bot. Bearing fruit but once, and dying
after fruiting, as all annual and biennial plants and cerafter fruiting, as all annual and bien
tain perenilials, as the century plant.

mon'o-car'pous ( (-kär'p̆̈s), a. [mono- + -carpous.] Bot. mon'o-ceph'a-lous (-sěf'á-lüs), a. [mono.
head.] Bot. Having a solitary head or capitulum; - said of composite plants with simple scapes, as the English daisy.

 2. A fish (as the swordish or sawfish), or a sea nonster with one horn. Obs.
3. [cap.] Aghty monoceroses with inmmesured tails. Spenser
Way, adjoining O A A constellation situated oun the Milky

 form of cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or peeudaxis produces only one branch. Cf. Dichasium,

 Gr. $\chi \lambda a \mu \nu \mathrm{~s}, \chi \lambda a \mu \dot{0}$ os, cloak. F Bot. A subdivision of the
Archichlamydee in which the flowers are destitute of an Archichlamydee in which the owers are destitute of an mon'o-chlor'a-ce'tce (-klor'ti-sétrk, -myd Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, CH, C1CO ${ }_{2} \mathrm{H}$, get by Eetion of chlorine on acetic acid, and in other ways.
mon'o-chord (mon'olkord), n. [L. monochordon, Gr. Mo-
 vóxopoov, fr. $\mu$ ovóxopSos with but one string; Movos only,
single + Xoodin string cf. F. monocorde. See chood ; cf. manichord.] 1. Music \& Acous. a An instrument of ancient invention for showing and measuring the mathe

string stretched over a sounding board between two bridges, between which is a graduated rule, so that the vibrating length of the string between them may be readcalled the sonometer. It often has a second wire or string oped from the preceding, having several strings and bridges over one resonance board. Obs. or Hist.
2. A concord or harmony of sound; fig

(-diz), v.i.
mon'0-ohrólc (mon'o-krṓIk), a. [Gr. Movóx poos; $\mu o ́ \nu o s ~$ single + xpés, xpoós, color. ], Monochromatic.
mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-kro-măt/Ik), $a$. [See monochrome.] Having, or consisting of, one color; presenting rays of light
of one color only. - mon'o-chro-mat't-cal-ly, of one color only. - mon'o-chro-mat'i-cal-1y, adv. -
mon'o-chro'ma-tism (-krơ'má-t'z'm), $n$. mon'o-chroma-tism (-krōma-kiz'm), $n$

 A painting or drawing in a single hue; a picture made
with a single hue; also, the art or process of producing
the same; monochromy
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { mon'o-chro'mic (-krómy } \mathrm{mI} k) \\ \text { mon'o-chro'mi-cal (-mI-kăl) })\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { a. Of, pertaining to, or } \\ & \text { made with, a single hue }\end{aligned}$ or color; monochrome
mon'o-chro'my (mðn'o-krō ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{mI}$ ), $n$. The art or process of producing monochromes.
mon'o-chron'Ic (-krðn'Ik), a. [mono- + Gr. xpóvos time.]
Existing at the same time; belonging to the same period; Existing at the same time; belonging to the same period; mon'o-cle (mðn'ó-
mon'o-cleld, mon'o-clelde (m $\gamma^{\prime} n^{\prime} \delta \mathrm{klid}$ ), $n$. [mono- + Gr. drawers, etc., key.] A kind of cabinet in which all the mon'o-cli'nal (-kī'năl), a. [See monoclinc.] Geol. Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination; as, a monoclinal fold or flex
Cutation. - n. A monoclinal fold.
A monochinal flexure 13 a single, bharp bend connecting strata which lie at different levels and
are often horizontal except along the line of flix.
ure.
Fold
monoclinas ralley, Geol, a valley produced by erosion in a
region of strata with monoclinal dip, the axis of the valley
following the owtcrop of one of the weaker beds. A monoclinal valley is genierally asymmetrical in cross section.

mon'o-clin'lc (-klYn'Yk), a. [mono- + Gr. к $\lambda i v e c \nu$ to in-
cline.] Cryst. Having one oblique intersection of the axes ; cline. Cryst. Having one oblique intersection of the
as, the monoclinic system. See crystallization.

| Bot. A monocarpic plant. - |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ans, $n$ Chem. Methyl mon'o-cho' $\begin{aligned} & \text { n-nit'tc }\end{aligned}$ (-k |
| . | See mono- choana.] |
| on'o-cel'lu-1ar, a. Bot. 4 Zoöl. | Paleon. Designating |
| cen'tric. a. Heving but | pod shells having siphuncular |
|  | funnels extended inward (to- |
|  | ward the apical chamber), with |
| pl., M |  |
| L.; mono- + Gr. кevtpov |  |
| int. center.] |  |
| NE |  |
| -mon'-cen' ${ }^{\text {tron }}$ | A painter in monnchro |
|  | an advocate of its use. |
| [nono- + Gr. кєркоя tail ] Zö̆l. | us |
| Uniflagellate, as certain proto- |  |
| 䢕 | mo-noch'ronous |
| onocerote + Monocer | ni |
| -noc'er-ous (mit-nชs'¢r-üs), | Pros. = monosemic. |
|  | mon'o-cil' 1 -at'ed |
|  | ht |
| e mo | mon'o-ci'nally, |
| ou'o-chlo'ride, $n$. Also-rid. | ctival |
| mon'o-chlo'rin-at'ed (-klo'r 1 - | m |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 + Gr. кגín couch : ef. F. monocline.] Bot. Having both andrœcium and gynœecium in the same flower. Cf. dicli Nous. - mon'o-cli'nism (klī'niz'm), $n$.
Mon'0-con'dy-la ( $-\mathrm{ko} 1^{\prime} \mathrm{dII}-\mathrm{l} \dot{a}$ ), n. pl. [NL. See mono-
condyle.] Zoöl. A division of vertebrates Condyle. Zool. A division of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital
condyle ; coextensive with Sauropsida. - mon'o-con'dy lar (-1ár), mon'o-con-dyl'1-an (-dili 1 -ăn), mon'o-con
 $\operatorname{mon}^{\prime}$ o-cot'yl ( $\left.-\mathrm{k} \mathrm{tt}^{\prime} \mathrm{rl}\right), n$. Bot. Any monocotyledon.
 of the class Monocotyledones. - mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous (-1 $\vec{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \check{\sim}$
Mon'o-cot'y-le'do-nes ( $-1 \dot{\vec{e}}^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \dot{\mathrm{o}}-\mathrm{nëz}$ ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot.
One of the two subleser One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angio spermæ), including all that produce a single cotyledon plants are further characterized by the structure of the ptem, which rarely exinibits secondary growth in thick ness and is without amual rings, the closed collateral vas cular bundles being scattered through the ground tissue The leaves are generally parallel veined; the flowers, 3 -
irises, orchids, palms, etc, are monocotyledons. The palm
family includes most of the trees of this type, the other 35 families being chiefly herbacenus. Cf. Dicotyledones.
 mon'o-crat (mठn'ol-krat), $n$. [Cf. Gr. Movoxparns ruling alone. $]$ One who governs alone; an autocrat; also, one who favors monocracy; -applied esp., $U$. $S$. $H$ ist, by the monarchy of England against France. - mon'o-crat'ic (-krðt/Ik),
 a beating. $P / y y s i o l$. That condition of the pulse in which no dicrotic elevation. - mon'o-crot'ic (mon't-krot ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{fk}$ ), a.
 lus; Gr. $\mu$ óvos single +L oculus eye.] 1. Having onl
2. Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye; as, monocular vision; a monocular microscope. -mo-noc'u-lar'j-ty (-lar-1-tǐ), n.-mo-nocou-lar-ly, adv. mon'o-cule (mŏn'ōkul), $n$. [Cf. F. monocule. See monocULAR.] Zoöl. Any small crustacean with one median eye.
mo-noc'u-lous (mo-nð $k^{\left.\prime \frac{1}{4}-1 u ̈ s ; ~ m \varnothing n-\varnothing k^{\prime}-\right), ~ a . ~ M o n o c u l a r ~}$
 mon'0-cy/cle (mðn'o-sil/k ${ }^{2}$ ), $n$. [mono- + cycle.] Mech. A kind of velocipede having one whe
 cycle; specif. : a Elec. Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and transmission lines for utilizing currents in a combined lighting and power service. $b$ Bot. \& Zoöl. Arranged in or consisting of
whorl or circle, as the foral organs of many plants.
whorl or circle, as the floral organs of many plants.
Mon'o-cys'tis (-sis'tis), n. NL. mono- Gr. кúats bladder, bag.] Zooll. A genus of Gregarinida in which the protoplasm is not divided into segments by septa. $M$. agilisis an internal parasite of earthworms, It is the type
of a family, Mono-cystide (-ti-dê), or suborder, Mon'-

 ( - ľ̌'m), $n$
mo-nod'ic (mot-nðdřk), a. [Gr. Movफठıкós.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monody
2. Music. Of or pert. to monody; for one voice ; mono
 monody.
2. No-dont (-dXnt) a. [Gr. Movódovs, -ódovtos. See
mono- ;-oDONT.] Having only one tooth.
mon'o-don'tal (-don'tăl), a. Elec. Designating or pert. to a winding having one armature tooth per hole per phase.
 Gr. $\delta \rho a \mu a$ drama.] A drama acted, or intended to be

mon'odrom'lo (-drom'rik),a. [mono- + Gr. $\delta$ ó $\mu o s$ course
 otropic. See UNIFORM FUNCTION. mo-nod'ro-my (m $\left.\bar{\sigma}-n \gamma d^{\prime} r o t-m r ̌\right), n$. a The property of being monodromic. $b$ The property that all paths of point Helmholtz. mon'o-dy (mon'o-dř), n.; pl. -Dies (-drz). [L. monodia, Gr. $\mu$ ovepda, fr. $\mu$ oveposs singing alone, $\mu$ ovos single ب反j́ song. See ode.] 1. Gr. Lit. a An ode sung by one ful song; a funeral song; a dirge. ib A funeral oration ful song; a funeral song; a dirge. ob A funeral oration. 2. A species of poem in which a single m.

3. Music. a The style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; - applied originally to the solo style of the earliest operas and oratorios, which began
about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of
the Middle Ages. Hence, bomophony, as opposed to pothe Middle Ages. Hence, bomophony, as opposed to po-
lyphony. b A monodic composition; a melody. Also, a composition with but a single voice part.

## 4. Monotony of sound; monotonous sound

 [mono. + dynamic.] Possessing but one talent or power.
De Quincey.
 theory that the various forms of activity in nature are
Ganifestations of the same force. manifestations of the same force.
monécious, mo-néclous (mō-néshŭs), a. $a$. H . Lewo +1 reproductive org in the same individual: specif. Bot reproductive having sex organs on one gametophyte, as in most ferns and mosses; - in this sense more often writtell monoicous. In Zöll., commonly called hermaphrodite
2. Bot. In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash family (Cucurbitaceæ).

## -mo-nøeclous-1y, mo-ne'cious-ly, adv.

monœciously polygamous, Bot., having the flowers polygamous, but with a tendency to
mo-nce'cism, mo-ne'cism (siz'm), n. Biol. State of mon'o sa'mi an
 a Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous; also, of
or pertaining to the order Monogamia. b Zoäh $=$ mosoc Amous, 2 . Rare. mon'o-gam'ic (-gam'ik), a. 1. Of, pertaing $\begin{gathered}\text { volving, monogamy ; loosely, practicing monogamy. }\end{gathered}$ volving, monogamy; loosely, prat.
2. Bot. $:=$ monogamous, 3 . Obs.
mo-nog'a-mist (mō-nð̈g' $a$-mǐst), $n$. 1. One who upholds the principle or practice of marrying but once ; also, one debarred by law or custom from remarrying after the death of one's spouse;-opposed to deuterogamist or digamish.
2. One who practices monogamy; - opposed to bigamist mo-nog'a-mou
mo-nogra-mous (-mŭs), a., [L. monogamus having but $\begin{aligned} & \text { one wife, Gr. } \mu o \nu o \gamma a \mu o s ; ~ \mu o ́ v o s ~ s i n g l e ~\end{aligned}+\gamma$ á $\mu o s$ marriage.] ing, or allowed to have, only one wife or husband at a time; - opposed to biganous or polygamous. b Refraining or debarred from remarrying after the death of one's husband or wife ; - opposed to digamous.
2. Zö̈l. Mating with but one of the opposite sex.
3. Bot. Pertaining to the Linnæan order Monogami
3. Bot. Pertaining to the Linnæan order Monogamia. Obs. 4. Of or pertaining to monogamy; designating, or per-
taining to, a social order in which monogamy is the prevataining to, a social order in which
lent or only legal type of marriage.

- mo-nog'a-mous-ly, adv.
 marriage only during life ; principle or ; specif. : a One marrying after the death of one's spouse ; - opposed to deuterogamy or digamy. Now Rare. b Marriage with but one person, husband or wife, at the same time; monogyny or monandry; - opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

2. Zoöl. State of being paired with a single mate.

mon'o-gen'e-sis (mon'o-jen' $\frac{1}{e}$-sIs), $n$. [mono- + -genesis.] 1. Oneness of origin; specif. : Biol. a The theory of the posed to polygenesis. b Monogenism. 2. Biol. a Asexual reproduction. b Direct development without metamorplosis.
mon'o-ge-net'ic (-je-net'Ik), a. [See monogenesis.]
3. Gool. One in genesis; resulting from one process of 1. Geol. One in genesis; resulting from one process of
formation;- used of a mountain range.
Dana. formation;- - used of a mountain range.
4. Biol. Relating to, or involving monoge

Biol. Relating to, or involving, monogenesis
Zoul. Of or pertaining to the Monogenetica.
4. Dyeing. Yielding but one color or shade, whatever the

Mon'o-genet ${ }^{\prime}$-ca (-1-kä), n. pl. [NL. See monogenesis.]
Zö̈l. One of the two main divisions or orders of trematode worms. Its members are mostly external parasites inworms. Its members are mostly external parasites in-
festing the gills and integuments of fishes, crustaceang;
and amphibians, and pass from the embryonic to the adult and amphibians, and pass from the embryonic to the adult form with little, if any, metamorphosis. Cf. Digenerica.
mon'o-gen'ic (-jen $1 \mathbf{l k}$ ), $a$. Biol. Of or pertaining to mono-gen'ic (-Jen $1 k$ ), a
monogenesis; monogenetic.

## 2. Zool. Reproducing in one way only.

drom one pair; char4. Math. Having a common origin;-said of a function to denote that the various power series that express it in different parts of the plane have all the same origin, $f(x)$. monogenic algebraic construct, configuration, or surfece, the to or determined by an algebraic equation $f(x, y)=0$, ra-
tional and integral in both $x$ and $y$, $f$ not being factorable into similar rational polynomials; ;- a kind of generalization of the infinite plane used in treating functions of a single variable. - m. analytic function, the assemblage of
all possible elements or contiuuations of a function $f(z)$

 if Foreigu Word. tobsolete Varlant of. + combined with. = equals.

## MONOPHYSITE

noalytic in a given region，uniquely determined by the val－ ues of $j(z)$ in that region；－called analytic because the
function value is found（wherever it exista $)$ by the analytic process of summing a power series．See conTInu ition， 3 ib
 trine that
ated pair．
ated pair．
no－nog＇e－nlst（－nYst），$n$ ．An adherent of monogenism；－ opposed to polygenist．
mo－nog＇e－ny（ -nY ），$n$ ．a Monogenesis（in sense 2 a）．
 single $+\gamma^{\lambda \omega \tau \tau a, ~} \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma a$, tongue．．Familiar with，mak－
ing use of，or written in，a single language ：－opposed to polyglot．－$n$ ．A person familiar with but one language．
 mon＇o－go－nop＇o－rous（－g才－nðp＇t－rŭs）
fópos passage．］
Zoö．Having a single genital opening for both male and female organs
mon＇o－gram（mðn＇t－grăm），n．［L．monogramma；Gr．
 Write：ct．F．monogramme．See araphic．］
1．A picture in lines only ；asketch；an out－ line．obs．
2．A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined，
commonly so as to represent a name，or a
part of it．Monograms are often used on
seals，ornamental pins，rings，buttons，and

by painters，engravers，etc．，to distinguish their The monogram above，which combines the letters works． of the name KArolys，was used by Charlemagne．
The Christian monogram，or monogram of Chrisl，is
3．An arbitrary sign for a word．Obs．\＆$R$ ． mon＇o－gram－mat＇lc－gră－mat＇Tk ，os． or of the nature of，a monogram；monogrammic． mon＇o－graph（mðn＇t－graf），n．［mono－＋－graph．］1．A written account or description of a single thing，or class of
things；a special treatise on a particular subject of limited thinge；a special treatise on a part
mon＇o－graph，v．t．；－arAPRED（－graft）；－GRAPh／iNa（－graf／－
 ographically．
mon＇o－graph＇Ic（－graffrk），a．［Cf．F．monographigue．］ 1．a $=$ monoarammal．Obs． $\mathrm{b}=$ monogrammic， 2 ． 2．Representing a sphere on a single diagram ；－said of a
map projection． 3．Of，pertaining to，or of the nature of，a monograph；as， a monographic writing；a monographic literature．

mo－nog＇ra－phist（mठ－nరg＇rí－fYst），$n$ ．One who writes a
mo－nog＇ra－phy（－f1），$n$ ．［mono－+ －graphy：cf．F．mo－
nographie．］1．Representation by lines only；an outline nographie．］1．Repres
drawing．Obs．or $R$ ．

## 2．A monograph．Obs． 3．Preparation or production of monographs

mo－nog＇y－nlst（mठ－nбjగ－nYst），$n$ ．One who practices or favors monogyny．
mo－nog＇y－nous（－nüs），a．1．Bot．a Pertaining to the Monogynia．Obs．b Having a single pistil．
2．a Having but one wife．
2．a Having but one wife；of，pertaining to，or living in，
monogyny．Hence：b Zool．Mating with but one feinale monogyny，Hence：b Zool．Mating with but one female．
mo－nog＇y－ny（－nI），$n$ ．［mono－＋Gr．$\gamma^{u} v{ }^{\prime}$ woman，female．］ State of being monogynous．Cf．moNANDRY．
mono－hy＇brid（mono－hi brid），$n$ ．
mon＇o－hy＇drate（－drāt），$n$ ．Chen．A compound regarded compound．－mon＇o－hy＇drat－ed（－drāt－êd），a．
monohydrated suiphuric actd．See sulphumic acid
mon＇o－hy＇drie（－hi＇drik），a．Chem．a Containing one
hydroxyl group．b Having one replaceable hydrogen atom；monobasic．
mou＇old（mðn＇oid；mo＇noid），a．［Gr．povoes $\delta$ n＇s of one form ；uóvos single + eidos form．］Math．Designating a mon＇old，$n$ ．
 －ism． Psychol ．A state of prolonged and fixed attention
 mo－nol＇a－ter（md－ndl＇á－tẽr），mo－nol＇a－trist（－trIst），
［See mono－；－LATER．］One who worships one god．

 monogenesis；as，monoge
or Masual，reproduction－
Math．Monogenic． mon＇o－go－non＇tic（m $\gamma n^{\prime} \delta-\mathrm{g} 0$－ na＇trk），a．［mono－＋Gr．Yovev－
eiv to beget． Z Zool．Having but one brood in a year．
monog＇o－ny（mo－n ual reproduction．Biol．Asex－
mon＇o－graf．Monograph．Ref

 mat＇iledi），a．Of or pertaining
to monogram
mon 0 grammed（mbn＇t mon＇ogrammed（mon＇o－
gramd），$\alpha$ ．Having or bearing a
 2．Of，pertaining to，or of th



 Bot．A disused Linnean ordero
plants，including those havin
flowers with one pistil．－mon mon＇o－ke＇tone，$n$ ．Chem．A
compound containing but compound containing but one
ketonic gruping．See
motnotone．
anotrous（motno
Ot
 on＇olog．Monologue．Re
mo－nol＇a－try（mo－nð1＇a－try），n．［mono－＋Gr．גarpeia worship．］The worship of but one go
than one may be recognized as existing． mon＇o－line（mon＇ólin），n．a Prining． casting machine casting one line at a time．a kind of type－
$=$ MONORAIL．$\quad[\mathrm{F}$ monolithe Lith monolithus con sisting of a single stone，Gr．цovód cios ；$\mu$ ovos single + $\lambda i \theta o s$ stone．］I．A single stone or block of stone，esp． one of large size，shaped into a pillar，statue，or monument．
2．A building material，used esp，for floors，having a saw－ 2．A building material，used esp．for floors，liaving a saw－
dust base and applied in a plastic condition．It is both dust base and applied in

## mon＇o－lith，$a$ ．Monolithic

mon＇o－luth＇ic（－11th＇Yk），a 1．Consiating of，pertaining
to，or of the nature of，a monolith． 2．Consisting of two or more monolithe；as，Stonehenge is a monolithic monument．
3．Consisting of one stone，in cases where several are em ployed，as the shaft of a column not built up of drums．
4．By extension，designating a kind of architecture or 4．By extension，designating a kind of architecture or
construction depending upon rock cutting or excavation construction depending
from the solid rock．
6．Of or pertaining to monolith．See monolith， 2

 ［See moNologur．］1．One who soliloquizes．Now Rare． 3．（pron．mon＇t ${ }^{2}-10 \mathrm{~g}$＇Ist）A performer of monologues． mo－nol＇o－gize（mt－ndl＇t－jiz），v．i．；－GIzed（－jizd）；－GIz＇ING （－jiz／Tng）．To engage in a monologue；to soliloquize． mon＇o－logue（mon＇ollog），$n$ ．［F．monologue，Gr．$\mu$ ovó－
 speech，discourse，$\lambda \in \gamma e c \nu$ to speal．See le
who monopolizes the conversation．Obs．
who monopolizes the conversation．Obs．
2．Anciently，a dramatic scene in which one person so－ liloquized ；now，a dramatic composition for a single per－ former；a kind of drama performed by one actor．
3．Literary composition，or a poem，of the nature of，or in the form of，a soliloquy．
4．A long speech uttered by one person ；soliloquy；also， talk or discourse in company，in the strain of a soliloquy； as，an account in monologue．
mon＇o－logue，$v . i$
mon＇o－logue，v．i．To monologize．
mon＇o－logr／ist（mon＇t－log
mon＇o－logu／lst（mon＇t－10g＇1st），$n$ ．An utterer，performer， or deliverer of monologues．
 mo－nol＇o－gy（nt－nðl＇t－j1），$n$ ．［Gr．Movodoyia．］1．A
monologue．Obs．
2．Habit of soliloquizing，or of monopolizing conversation．
 mo－nom＇a－chy（mot－nðm＇$\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{kr}) \quad\}_{\text {Gr．Movouax } i a, ~ f r}^{n}$ ．
 ＇The duello or monomachia．＇

Scott．
 single subject only；also，popularly，such a concentration of interest on one subject or train of ideas as to show or suggest the existence of mental derangement；a craze． ment；mania，craze．$n$ ．A person affected by monoma－

 pert．to，monomania；due to monomania．
 $\mu$ óvos alone $+\mu$ épos part．］1．Bot．a Having a single
member in each whorl ；applied to flowers，and usually written 1－merous．$\quad \mathbf{b}=$ monocarprlilary．
2．Zoöl．Designating，or having，one－jointed tarsi，as cer－ tain insects．
mon＇o－me－talilic（mðn＇t－mé－taliYk），$a$ ．Consisting of，or employing，one metal ；of or pertaining to monometalliom． mon＇o－met＇al－Lsm（mon＇t－mettall－1z＇m），$n . \quad[$ mono－+ metal．］The legalized use of one metal only，as gold，or
silver，in the standard currency of a country，or as the silver，In the standard currency of a country，or as the
standard of money values；aleo，the theory，belief，or standard of money values；aleo，the theory，belief，or
practice favoring or employing a single metallic standard See EImETALLIsm．－mon＇o－met＇al－list（－ist），$n$ ． mo－nom＇e－ter（mठ－nठm＇et－ter），$n$ ．［Gr．цоvóuerpos of one meter：$\mu$ óvos＋$\mu \dot{\epsilon} \tau \rho o v$ measure．］A rhythmical series
consisting of a single meter，whether a foot or a dipody．




 or Jocose．
mon＇o－mane（mrn＇t－man $),$
 Monomaniacal．（－ms ni－üs），a．
mon＇o－mas＇tl－gate（－mas＇ty－ g太t），a．［mono－＋Gr．$\mu \dot{a} \sigma r \iota \xi$ ，
－$\iota$ yos，whip．］Zö́l．Uniflagellate．
 nome．］Math A monomial．
mono－me－nts cous．
mono－；menseus．］
Zoöl． Hav ．

 from，a single inetamere．
mon＇ $0-$ mer $^{\prime} 0-80 m^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$－tous


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [monomerous }+ \text { Gr owna, } \\
& \text { ownacos, body. }] \text { Zoinl. Having }
\end{aligned}
$$

awharos，body．I Zoinl．Having
the segments of the body fused

 microbe．
mon＇o－mo－1yb date（－mo－1Yb
det




 muscles．
 Carboniferous in Pennaylyania，
Ohio，te．－called also the up－


mon＇o－meth＇gl（mðn＇o－mexth＇rl）$)$ a．［mono．+ methyl， monto－me－thylic（－mè－th1／ik）methyic．］Chem．Or by the introduction of，one methyl group $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$ ．See mono no－no mi－al（mo－no mi－al），a．［．monome，Gr．нovo Cf．binomial．］1．Alg．Consisting of but a single term or expression．
2．Biol．
no－nóml Consisting of a single word or term
 or pertaining to a single or simple molecule；as，a mono moeular reace under goes change，as in the inversion of cane sugar）．
Mon＇o－mo＇ri－um（－mór $\overline{1}-\bar{u} \mathrm{~m} ; 201$ ），n．
［NL．
Gon＇o－mo＇ri－um（－mōrǏ－ŭm；201），n．［NL．；mono－＋ Gr．$\mu$ optov，dim．of $\mu$ ópos portion，piece．］Zoöl．A large
and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formi－ cidæ having one－jointed maxillary palpi．It contains the
red ant（Monomorium pharaonis）and a little black ant（ $\boldsymbol{U}$ ． red ant（Monomorium pharaonis）and a little black ant（ $\boldsymbol{M}$ ．
minutum），both of which are often household pests． mon＇o－mor＇phic（－môr＇fǐk），a．［mono－+ －morphic．］ 1．Biol．Having but a single form；exhibiting the same
or an essentially similar type of structure ；specif．：Z Zöl or an essentially similar type of structure ；specif．：Zoöl Retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development（as ametabolous insects），or in different indi omorphic，dimorphic，trimorphic，and polymorphic．
2．Bot．In mycology，producing spores of one form or kind；－opposed to pleomorphic．
 muscle．］Zoöl．In some classifications，an order of la mellibranchs laving but one muscele for closing the shell as the oysters，pearl oysters，and scallops．－mon＇o－my
 mon＇o－ni＇trate（－ni＇trāt），n．Chem．A compound contain ing a a single nitrate group $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$ ；as，bismuth mononitrate
$\mathrm{Bi}(\mathrm{OH})$ mon＇o－nl＇tro－
（mon＇o－ni＇trō－）．Org．Chem．a combining mon＇o－nu＇cle－ar（－nū＇llè－ar） ）a．Biol．Having but one
 mon＇o－pet＇al－ous（－pettal－u．s），a．［mono－＋petal．］Bot． a Gamopetalous．o w ith some authors，having a solitary


mono－；－PHAGIA． 1 ．Eating by
2．Eating of but one kind of food．
mon＇o－pho＇bl－a（mon＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{f} \mathbf{b}^{\prime} \mathrm{bI}-\dot{a}$ ），n．［NL．See mono－ －phobia．］Med．Morbid dread of being alone．
mo－noph＇o－nous（mb－ndf＇t－nŭs），a．［mono－＋Gr．фwvy sound．a Music．Giving its tones singly ；－applied to an instrument．b Having or representing the same sound as，monophons（mon＇s．
 a a single，simple vowel sound．b a combination of two written vowels pronounced as one；a digraph．－mon＇ oph－thon＇gal（－thðn＇găl），a．
mon＇oph－thong dze（－thong＇iz），v．t．；－IzED（－izd）；－IZ－ING （－iz－Yng）．Philol．To change into a monophthong to reduce （a diphthong）to a simple vowel sound．－mon＇oph－thong＇ －za＇tion（－1－za＇shun；－i－za＇shunn），$n$ ．
mon＇o－phy－let＇ic（mon＇t－fi－let／ik），$a$ ．［mono－＋Gr．фudé $3 \eta$ tribesman，fr．$\phi u \lambda \dot{\eta}^{\text {c clan．］}}$ Of or pertaining to a sim
gle stock；developed from a single common parent form gle stock；developed from
mon＇o－phyllous（mðn＇ö－fil＇ŭs），a．［Gr．～ovóфu入入os uóvos alone $+\phi u \lambda \lambda o \nu$ leaf．］Bot．Composed of a aingle leaf；as，a monophyllous calyx．
mon＇o－phy＇o－dont（－í＇o－dont），a．［Gr．uovoфvn＇s single to produce）+ dóovs，ó óvtos， tooth．$]$ Zoöl．Having but oneset of teeth，none of which are replaced at a later stage of growth of the animal ；
opposed to diphyodont．$-n$ ．A monophyodont animal
opposed to diphyodont．$-n$ ．A monophy
mon＇o－phy＇o－don＇tism（ $\left.-\mathrm{d} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{tr} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right)$ ，$n$ ．
 opposition to the Creed of Chalcedon，maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and ture．The Monophysites formed a large party in the an
cient church，and among the Monophysite churches of


 mon＇o－nym（mðn＇o－nYm），$n$ ．mo－noph a－nous（－n us），a
［mono－+ Gr．ovoua or ovyua
name．



 （－us），a．［mono－$+G r$ oigia
being substance．egsence．］The
ol．Of one substance or esence
 Pareshesia aifecting one single
limo or part of the body．
mon＇o－par＇e－sis，$n$ ． iNL． 1 Med
Paresis of a aingle limb or part． Paresis of a
mo－nop＇a－thy

 mon＇o－phote（mon＇$\sigma$－fot），$n$



 marked by abence of one eye．
mon oph－thong＇fng morot－
thong＇（ng），n．Monophthongi－

 Full explanations of Abbreviations，signs，etc．，Immediately precede the Vocabulary．
 （－liz／Ing）．［From MONOPOLY．］Toacquire a monopoly of ； to have or get the exclusive privilege or means of dealing
in，or the exclusive possession of ；to engross the whole of ； in，or the exclusive possession of；to engross the whole of
as，to monopolize the coffce trade ；to monopolize land．
mo－nop＇o－ly（（－Ĭ），n．；pl．－LiEs（－1Ĭz）．［L．monopolium，
 purchasing a given commodity or service in a given mar－ service in a given market；hence，often in popular use， any such control of a commodity，service，or traffic in a given market as enables the one having such control to raise the price of a commodity or service materially above
the price fixed by free competition．At the common law the the price fixed by free competition．At the common law the term monopoly was specifically applied to an exclusive
privilege of trade created by state grant or charter，and
the term is still sometimes so used．Exclusive control the term is still sometimes so used．Exclusive control whether acquired by state grant（as in case of patents or law rule making monopolies inlegal），by control of sources of rupply（asing monopolies of mines，by engrossing（which see）
of article（as in case of cornering the market），by combi－ hation or concert of action，or by any other means
2．A grant or charter of a monopoly（in sense I）． 3．The commodity to which the monopoly relates；as，to－ bacco is a monopoly in France．Colloq．
4．Exclusive posssession of anything，as of learning or of the trade in a competitive business，
6．A compary or combination having a monopoly．Colloq． monopoly value．Econ．The vaiue that a thing has for
mon＇o－psy＇chism（mou $\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{\phi}-\mathrm{sin}^{\prime} / \mathrm{Kin}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right)$ ，$n$ ．［mono－+Gr ．
$\psi v \chi \eta^{\prime}$ soul．］．The doctrine that there is but one immortal $\psi v \times \eta^{\prime}$ soul．］The doctrine that there is but one immortal
soul，or spirit，of which individual souls are manifestations． mon＇o－rail＇（mðn＇o－rāl＇），n．［mono－＋rail．］A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage，truck，or rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage，truck，or
the like．Specif，Railroads，a single rail mounted on trestles，constituting the whole track for cars that usually sit straddlewise over it or hang suspended from it．In a
recent monorail system proposed by Louis Brennan，Eng－ recent monorail system proposed by Louis Brennan，Eng－ sheels under their cars are supported by one row of center
when and are balanced by gyroscopes． wheels under their bodies and
－mon＇orail／way $(-w \bar{a}), n$ ．
mon＇or－gan＇ic（mon＇ठr－gan／ik），a．［mono－+ organi
Pert．to，or affecting，a single organ，or set of organs．

| mon＇o－plac＇id（－plas＇Yd），$a$ tmono－+ Gr．riaкov̂s flat cake．l Zoöl Having only one madreporic plate． <br> mon＇oplac $^{\prime}$ u－la（－plak＇t－l $\dot{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ． ［Ni．See mono－；placula．］ Biol．A placula consisting of a single layer of cells．－mon＇o plac＇u－lar（－lár），a．－mon＇o－ plac＇u－late（－lāt），$u$ ． <br> mon＇o－plas－mat＇ic （－plaz－mat＇ <br> Ik），a．$[$ mono－+ plasmatic．$]$ <br> Composed of but one substance． <br> mon＇o－plast（mðn＇t－plast），$n$ ． <br> ［mano．＋－plast．］Biol．A mono－ <br> plastic element． <br> mon＇o－plas＇tic（－plás＇trk），a． <br> ［mono－＋plastic．］Biol Hav－ <br> $\pm \mathrm{E}$ one form ；retaining its pri－ <br> meiv form． <br> Mon－iv－neu＇mo－ns（ $\mathrm{m} 8 \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{op}$ ． na＇int－3 $\dot{a}$ ），$n$ ． pl ．Also Mon＇op－ neu＇mo－ner（nēz）．［NL．See <br> CEERATPEUMONia．］Yoül See <br>  mon＇op－neu＇mo－nous（ $-\mathrm{n} \mathbf{n}^{\prime}$ mb <br> mon＇o－pode（m才n＇t－pod），$n$ ． ［L．munthodius：cf．F．mono－ pode Cf．monorovr． 1 1．A one－footed creature：g Autio．，one of a fabulous tribe or race of Ethiopianshaving but one foot，used as a sunshade． <br> 2．Rot．A monopodium． <br> mon＇o－pod＇lc（－prd＇Yk），a．Be－ ing，or consiating of，a monop－ ody．［a．One－footed． <br>  mon＇opole，$u$ ．［F，monopoly．］ Obs．1．Monopoly ；an unlaw－ <br> ful combination． <br> 2．An emporiurn． <br> mo－nop＇o－ler，$n$ ．A monopl． <br> Ohs． <br> monopolete．$\ddagger$ MONOPOLITE． <br> mon＇opól1－an，n．A monopo－ <br> mon＇o－pol＇i－cal a．Monopotis－－ <br> mon＇o－pol＇1－tan，$n$ ．Also mon＇－ <br> o－pol＇t－ta＇ni•an．A moropolist． Ohs． Ohs． <br> mo－nop＇o Iite．$n$ ．A monopolist． mon＇o－po－lit＇i－cal，a．Ot，pert． | to，or concerned with，monopoly． mo－nop＇o－liz＇er（mo－nop＇o－liz＇ èr），＂．One who monopolizes． Monopoly Act．$\Rightarrow$ Statute of MONOPGLIES． <br> mon＇o－pol＇y－logue（mon＇t－pol＇－ Y－1రg），n．［mono－＋Gr．mo入ús many＋$\lambda$ ó $\gamma o s$ speech．］An en－ tertainment in which one actor sustains many characters．Rare． －mon＇o－po－lyl＇o－gist（－pt－ly＇t． jyst），$n$ ．R（ore． <br> mon＇o－po－tas＇sic（－pt－tus＇Ik），$a$ <br> Che7n．Containing one equiva－ lent of potassium． <br> mon＇o－pri＇o－nid（－pri＇o－n Yd $), ~$ mon＇o－prt <br> $a \mathrm{an})$, a．$[$ mono $+G r . \pi \rho i \omega v$ saw．］Paleon．Designating graptolites having cells on one side of the stem only． <br> mon＇o－psy－cho＇sis（m $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$＇ t －s i－ kósis），$n$［NL．See mono－； fsychosis．$]$ Med．Monomania． monop＇ter－al（mt－nop＇ter－$\alpha l$ ）． a．［Gr．$\mu$ ovón $\tau \epsilon \rho$ os with a row of pillare only ；$\mu$ óvos alone， only $+\pi \tau$ apo feather，wing． also，a row of pillars．］ 1 Arch also，a row of pillars．］ 1 Arch See colimnation a． <br> 2．Zoøl．Having only one wing， fin，or winglike part． <br> Mon＇op－ter＇1－de（mon＇op－terry． dē，$n$ pl．NLL．See MONOF． TERAL．Zool．See ICITTHYO－ （mo－n才 ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ ter ${ }^{2}$－oid），$a \& \%$ ． <br> mo－nop＇ter－on（－on），mo－nop＇ <br>  ［NL．Seemonorterai．］ See collmnintiona\＆d． <br> mo－nop＇ter－ous（－üs），$r$ ．See monortekat． winged．ascertain seeds．Rare． mon－op＇tic，$n$ ．［See movo－；op－ Tic．］A person who seen with mon－op＇tic mon－op＇ti－cal，a． mon＇op－tote（ $\mathrm{m} \gamma^{\prime}$＇op－tōt）， <br> ［L．monoptotum，Gr．$\mu$ оvón $\tau \omega$－ тos；$\mu$ о́vos single $+\pi \tau \omega$ ós apt to fall，fallen，fr．mintec to fall； cf．$\pi \tau \hat{\omega} \sigma t s$ case．］Gram．A noun or adjective having only one |
| :---: | :---: |

 ［mono－+ saccharide．$]$ Chem．A simple sugar；any of a
number of sugars（including the trioses，tetroses，pentoses， hexoses，etc．），not decomposable into simpler sugars by hexoses，etc．，not decomposable into simpler sugars by
hydrolysis．Specif．，as used by some，a hexose．Cf．Disac－ chanide．The monosaccharides are all open－chain com－
pounds containing hydroxyl groups and either an alde－ pounds containing hydroxyl groups and eith
 sign．］Gr．\＆Lat．Pros．Consisting of，or equal in duration to，one mora，or time．
mon＇o－sep＇al－ous（－sép＇ăl－ŭs），a．
a Gamosepalous．b With some writers，+ sepal．$]$ Bot． a Gamosepalous．b With some writers，having a single
sepal，gamosepulots being applied to a calyx composed of
several united sepals several united sepals．
mon＇o－si＇pho－nous（－sìfót－nŭs），a．［mono－＋Gr．$\sigma i \phi \omega$ siphon，tube．］Bot．In algology，having a single central tube；－applied to certain red algæ in which the pericen
 mon＇o－spasm（mð ${ }^{\prime}$＇d－spăz＇m），$n$ ．Med．
but one part，as a single muscie or limb． but one part，as a single muscle or limb．
mon＇o－sper＇mous（－spar＇mŭs），a．［mono－＋Gr．$\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho^{\prime} \rho a$
mon＇o－sper＇my（mŏn＇o－spûr＇mí），$n$ ．［See monospermous．］ $Z 000$ ．Fertilization of an egg by the entrance of a single spermatozoon，as in normal fertilization；－opposed to $d i$－ spermy and polyspermy．－mon＇o－sper＇mic（－spâr＇mǐk），$a$ mon／0－spon－dyl＇1c（－spOn－dilik），a．［See mono－；spondyl．］ Zöl．a Having no well－developed intercentra alternating With the true centra of the vertebræ．Cf．intercentrum Opposed to diplospondylic．
mon＇o－spore（mon＇ o －spor ；201），$n . \quad$［mono－＋spore．］Bot． In certain alga，a simple with
 Zoöl．Having asingle spore．b Bot．Having monospores
 giving a stereoscopic effect，or appearance of relief to pictures projected on a screen by superposition of two pictures one given object from separate magic lanterns．
 $\sigma \tau e x o s$ consisting of one verse；$\mu$ ovos single $+\sigma \pi i \chi o s$ line，
verse．］A single verse，or a poem of one verse． mo－nos＇ti－chous（mō－nŏs＇tǐ－k $\breve{t s}$ ），$a$ ．［See moNostich．］a
Bot．Arranged in a single row Bot．Arranged in a single row on one side of an axis，as
the spikelets in grasses of the genus Chloris．b Zoöl．Con－ sisting of a single layer or series．
mo－nos＇tro－phe（mō－noัs＇trō－fé；mon＇ô－strōf；277），n．［NL． fr．Gr．$\mu$ ovóorpoфos monostrophic ；$\mu$ ovos single $+\sigma \tau \rho \circ \phi$ strophe．$]$ Pros．A poem in which all the strophes or stan－ zas are of the same metric form，
mon＇o－stroph＇ic（mon＇t－strof ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik}$ ）
mon＇o－stroph＇Ic（mðn／$/$－strð／＇ík），$a$ ．Pertaining to o mon＇o atyle mon＇o－style（inon＇ö－stil），a．Also mon＇o－sty＇lar（－stìldir）．
［mono－+ Gr．orvinos pilar．］Arch．Having but a single mono－＋Gr．arvios pilar．］Arch．
shaft；－sid of a pier，as in a church．
mon＇o－sul＇phide（m＞n＇${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}$－sŭl $l^{\prime}$ fid ；fíd ；184），n．Also －sultid．［mono－＋sulphide．］Chem．A sulphide the mole－ cule of which contains but one atom of sulphur ；－con－ trasted with polysulyhide．
mon＇o－syl－lab＇lc（－sil－řbrik），a．［Cf．F．monosyllabique．］ Having but one syllable；also，composed of monosyllables or using or speaking only monosyllables．－mon＇o－syl lab＇i－cal－ly（－Y－kăl－Y），adv．
monorilabic
mon＇o－syl＇la－bism（－šl＇áabǐz＇m），n．Monosyllabic char

of one syllable，Gr．$\mu$ ovoovi $\lambda \lambda a A_{0}$ ：cf． F ．monosyllabe See mono－：sYLLADLe．］A word of one syllable． mon＇o－syl／la－ble，v．$t$ ．；－bled（－bld）；－BLING（－blǐng）．To reduce to，or express by，a monosyliable．
mon＇o－syl＇lo－gism（－sil＇ō－jiz＇m），$n$ ．Logic．An argument case or one form for several or A fabulous race of giants，char－
all cases．－mon＇optot it（－tot＇

consisting of but a single syllogism．－mon／0－8yl／10－gis＇－

 met＇ri－cal（－ri－kă1），
2．Bot．Zygomorphic
－mon＇o－sym＇me－try（－sim＇t－tri），$n$ ．
mon＇o－thal＇a－mous（－thă1 ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$－mŭs），$\alpha$ ．$[$ mono－+ Gr．$\theta a ́ \lambda \alpha-$ mon＇o－the－ism（morn＇ot－thè－ı＇s＇m），n．［mono－t－Gr．日eós god．］The doctrine or belief that there is but one God． Cf．THEISM，－mon＇o－the－1st，$n$ ．
mon＇o－the－is＇tic（－is＇tik），a．Of or pertaining to monothe－
ism or monotheists．－mon＇o－the－ls＇ti－cal（－ty－kal） ism or monotheists．－mon＇o－the－1s＇ti－cal（－t $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{k} \breve{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{l}$ ），a．
－mon＇o－the－is＇ti－cal－ly，adv． －mon＇o－the－is＇ti－cal－ly adv
Mo－noth＇e－lete（mondth＇e－let
Mo－noth e－lete mo－nothre－let），or，more commonly，Mo－

 specif．，Eccl．Hist．，one of a party or sect in the Eastern
Empire in the 7th century．The now orthodox Maronites maintained this opinion till the 12th century．Cf．DYothe LBTE，MONOPHYSITE，BEe MARON＇IT．
Mon＇o－the－let＇Ic，Mon＇o－the－lit＇Ic（mon＇dothe－let／ik， Mo－noth＇e－le－tism，Mo－noth＇e－li－tism（mot－nǒth＇è－lè．


Mo－not＇0－car＇dl－a（mò－nðt／o－kär＇dǐ－ă），n．pl．［NL．；mono－ ＋Gr．oûs，ஸ̈tós，ear＋кapoia heart．］Zoöl．A division of prosobranchiate streptoneurous gastropods having the heart with one auricle，the left ctenidium monopectinate and almost always fused with the mantle，and one kidney． It includes the Ptenoglossa，Tænioglossa，Rachiglossa，and Toxoglossa．－mo－not 0－car＇di－an（－an $), a$ ．
mo－not＇o－cous（mot－nðt＇o－k $\mathbf{u} \mathrm{s}$ s，a．$\quad$ mono－+ Gr．fóкos
birth，offspring．］1．Bot．Monocarpic．Rare．A．Gray． birth，offspring． 1. Bot．Monocarpic．
2．Zoöl．Uniparous；laying a single egg．
mon＇o－tone（mðn＇ō－tōn），$n$ ．［See monotonous，MoNOTONY．］ 1．The utterance of successive syllables，words，or seu－ tences on one unvaried key or pitch．
2．Monotony or sameness of tone or style，as of expression；
also，sameness of color．
3．Music．a A single unvaried tone． $\mathbf{b}$ Recitation in such a tone，esp．of liturgy，sometimes with harmonic accom－ 4．Something varied by occasional inflections；intoning．
4．Something uttered or written in one tone or strain also，often fig．；as，his life was a monotone．
mon＇o－tone，v．t．\＆i．；－TONED（－tōnd）；－ToN＇
To recite in an unvaried tone；to intone．${ }^{\text {mond }}$（－ton／ing）． mon＇o－ton＇lc（ $-\mathrm{t} \not \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik}$ ），$a$ ．1．Monotonous
2．Of，pertaining to，or uttered in，a monotonare
3．Math．Monotonous．
mo－not＇o－nous（mo－nðt＇o－nŭs），a．［Gr．цоро́тovos；$\mu$ óvos single + tovos tone．See ToNe． 1 ．Uttered in one unvary－
ing tone；continued with dull unifornity；marked by mo－ notony；without change or variety；wearisomely uniform． 2．Math．Varying only one way，if at all，as by increase or by decrease，not by both；－said of a function that does not

mo－not＇o－ny（－nI），$n$ ．［Gr．Movorovia：cf．F．monotonie．
See monotonous．］1．Sameness or uniformity of tone or sound；utterance，use，or continuity of one unvarying sound ；utterance，use，or continuity of one unvarying
tone or sound；absence of variety of tone or of voice infleo－ tious，as in speaking or singing；monotone．
2．Sameness，uniformity，or want of variety，esp．irksome or wearisome sameness．

At sea，everything that breaks the monotony of the surround－
ng expanse uttracts attention．
 of mamon－＋Gr．трnнa hole．］Zool．The lowest order tives of the subclass Prototheria，the duckbill and the echidnas．belonging respectively to the families Ornitho－

 $\downarrow$ Forelgn Word．+ Obsolete Variant of．＋combined with．＝equals．
rhynchidzand Tachyglossidæ, restricted to the Australian ng are nousished by a mammary gland having no nipple, and inclosed in a shalurinary, and intestinal organs open into a common chainber or cloaea. The brain has no corpus callosum, the testicles are permanently abdominal, the coracoid articulates
With the sternum, and epipubic bones, clavicles, and an nterclavicle are present. True teeth o

Zool. Of or pertaining to the Monotremata.
mon'o-treme (mơn'力-trēm), n. [Cf. F. monotrème.] Zoöl.
One of the Monotremata. - $a$. = monotrematous.
mon'o-tri'glyph (-tri'glifi), also monotriglyphic. [mono-

+ triglyph.] Arch. Having only one triglyph over the space between two columns; -said of the usual interco-Mo-not'ro-pa (mot-n $\delta t^{\prime} \mathbf{r} \dot{o}-\mathrm{p} \dot{\alpha}$ ), $n$.
 plants typifying the family Monotropaceer, distiuguished by the solitary flower with a polypetalous corolla. $M$.
 Monotrora.] Bot. A family of plants (order Ericales) consisting of 9 genera and about 12 species, natives of temperate regions. They are leafless fleshy saprophytes, with erfect regular flowers having 6 to 12 hypogynous stamens alous, or wanting. Monotropa, Hypopilys, and Plerospora
are representative genera. The family is sometimes inare representative genera. The family is sometimes in-
cluded in the Ericaceæ. - mon'o-tro-pa'coous (-shüs), $a$ cluded in the Ericaceæ. - mon'o-tro-pa'coous (-sh $\ddot{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{s})$, a.
mon'o-trop'1c (-trop'ik), a. $\quad$ mono- + -tropic. $]$ 1. Phys. Chem. Pertaining to, or exhibiting, monotropy.

2. Math. niform; monodromic.
 notropa.] A genus of monotropaceous plauts, consisting of two species, natives of the southeastern United States. They are distinguished by the pink flowers with campanulate coroHas and awnless anthers. M. odorata, tbe swe piuesap, is one of the rarest of North American plants. mo-not'ro-py (mt-nđt'rot-pil), $n$. [mono- + -tropy.] Phys.
Chem. The phenomenon of two different forms of the same cubstance which have no definite transition point same only one is stable, and which are therefore not mutually convertible. Cf. ENA NTIOTROPY
mon'o-type (mðn'o-tī), n. [mono- + -type.] 1. Biol. The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus.
3. A print (but one impression can be taken) made by painting on metal and then transferring the painting to paper by pressure; also, the process of making such prints. 3. A kind of typesetting
mon'o-typ'ic (-trprk)
4. Biol. Having a single type or representative, as a family embracing
genus, or a genus with only a single species.
genus, or a genus with ony a sin
5. Of the nature of a monotype.
mo'nox (mō'nǒks), $n$. A voluminous brown powder obtained when silicon and silicon dioxide are heated in contact in an electric furnace, and so called because it consists essentially or mainly of silicon monoxide, SiO.
 stranger.] Biol. Designating a parasite which lives on
only one host.
Mon-roe' Doc'trine (mon-rō'). U. S. Fist. The statement
or rule of foreign policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere, or any interfergovernments in this hemisphere whose independence has governments in this hemisphere whose in
 mon my + seigneur lord, L. senior older. See senior; cf. monsieur.] My lord;-a title [cap.] given in France esp. to princes, prelates, and some other church and court dignipersonal names; as, Monseigneur the Prince, or Monseigneur the Archbishop. It was given, specif., before the Revolution of 1789 , to the dauphin. Abbr. $M g r$
Mon'sel's' salt (mŏn'selz'). [After one Monsel, a French-
man.] Pharm. A basic sulphate of iron.

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|  | mo-nox'y-ion |
|  |  |
| cha (mo-nðt'r | nох'yle (-byl). [NL., fr. Gr. |
| NL. : mono- +G |  |
|  | from one piece of |
| vision of rotifers comprising | alone + $\xi$ v $\lambda$ |
| ose in which the band of cilia | or boat made from one pi |
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| of that | Monocyttarian. © Designating |
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| 'o-typ'i-cal, a. Monotypic |  |
| pous (mt-nठt | mon-ro'lit |
| Monotypic. Rare. | ro-), $n$. From Monroe, Orange |
| ont | County, New York.] A variety |
|  | of fibrolite (sillimanite) baving |
| ens, p. pr. See v | a radiated col |
| hem. Univalent. - |  |
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| m. Univariant. |  |
|  | fin |
|  | by the abbe de Vertot, the his- |
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Monsel's solution. Pharm. An aqueous solut mon-sleur' (mê-syd'; m'syd'), n.; pl. messievrs (mā syup. [F., fr. mon my + sieur, abbr. of seigneur lord. title [cap.] of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man, corresponding to the English $M r$. Abbr. $M$. in the singular, and $M M$. or Messrs. in the plural. Originally
it was applied only to men of superior station it was applied only to men of superior station, but it is now
applied to those of all classes. It is prefixed to any of the names of the person addressed or referred to
2. [cap.] The oldest brother of the king of France; -
3. A Frenchman; -often contemptuous. Now Rare. mon-si'gnor (mŏn-sē'nyôr ; It. m京n'sè-nyôr'), \| mon'signo're (mōn'sè-nyō'ra), n.; it. pl. MONSIGNORI (món's'e nyö'rē ). [It., my lord. Cf. moNsEIGNEUR.] My lord; an ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the Pope, carrying
social and domestic rank at the papal court. Abbr. Mgr.
 mon-soon' (mð̆n-s $\left.\overline{00} n^{\prime}\right)$, n. [Malay mūsim, fr. Ar. mausim
a time, a season:cf. Fr. monson, mousson, Sp. monzón, moncäo, It monsone A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; specif., a periodic wind in certain latitudes in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia generally, which blows from the sonthwest from the latter part of April to the middleof October, and from the northeastfromabout the middle of October to April. Monsoons are caused, like the land and sea breezes, by the ditterence in temperature
between land and water. During the summer the land becomes warmer than the water, and at the surface ai becomes warmer than the water, and at the surface air
fows in during the winter it becomes colder, and the air moves outward toward the water. Also, the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries,
which is a season of heavy rainfall; the rainy season.-mon-soon'al (-ă1), a.
monsoon forest. Phytogeog. A tropical plant society ocforest Jargely of trees able to withsoand a certain degree or drought, and usually of moderate stature; it also contains mon'ster (mon'stẽr), n. [ME. monstre, F. monstre, monstrum, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune akin to monstrare to show, point out, indicate, and prob. to monere to warn. See monition ; cf. demonstrate, musTER.] 1. Something of extraordinary or wonderful kind or quality; a prodigy ; a marvel. Obs.
2. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, gro tesque, or horrible form, as a combination, often of enor forms; also, an image of such an animal. Such are the minotaur, dranon centaur, chimera riffin, and mermaid and, among real animals, various serpents.
So he went on, and Apollyon met him. Now the monster wa
hideous to behold : he wes clothed with fcales like a figh (an hideous to behold : he wes clothed with acales like a fish (and
they are his pride; he had wingslike adragon, feet like bear,
and out of his belly came fire and smoke; and his mouth was as the mouth of a lion
3. Any huge or enormous animal or thing.
4. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or struc ture from the usual type of the species, as by having too many limbs, in lacking certain organs or parts, etc.; 6. Anything monstrous esp
6. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnaturaI or ex

## Mon'ster-a (mðn'stēr- $\dot{\alpha}$ ), $n$. [NL., of unknown

Bot. A genus of araceous climbing shrubs embracin. twelve tropical American species. The leaves are large their tissue often intersected with holes, and the spadix is
inclosed in a yellow concave spathe. Several species are nclosed in a yellow concave spathe. Several species ar cultivated in greenhouses, as $M$. deliciosa (called ceriman)
which has edible succulent fruit. Also [l. c.], a plant of
this genus.
mon'strance (mðn'străns), $n$. [LL. monstrantia, fr. L. monstrare to show: cf. OF. monstrance. See monster.] R. C. Ch. Orig., any receptacle in which sacred relics were exposed to view, now, a vessel in which the eration of the faithful. The Host is placed eration of the faitho ce The Host is placed
 (-tIz). [Cf. F. monstruosité. See monstrous.] Quality or state of being monstrous ; that
which is monstrous; a monster; in Bot., a malformation.

mon'strous (mon'strŭs), a. LFormerly also monstruouf, F. monstrueux, fr. L. monstruosus, monstrosus, fr. monstrum. See monster.] 1. Marvelous; strange. Obs.
2. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character 2. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character;
abnormal ; unnatural. abnormal ; unnatural. $\qquad$ He, thercfore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is
bound to love ... is unnaturai and monstious in his affectione
Jer. Taylor. 3. Having the monstrous figure seen in a dream; a monstrous idol.
4. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, esp. because of great size or some element of immensity;
mous ; as, a monstrous ox ; a monstrous story
6. Extraordinary on account of ugliness, viciousness, or wickedness; hateful ; horrible ; dreadful. wickedness; hateful; horrible; So bad a death arguesa mo
6. Abounding in monsters. Rare.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide Milton
Visitest the bottom of the monstrous world. Syn. - Huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, titanic; over Whelming, overpowering, astounding, marvelous, wonder
ful, portentous, startling, astonishing. - MoNsTrous, pro-
Digious, DIGIOUS, TREMENDDUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTRODS
commonly suggests the abnormal PRODIGIOUS the mar commonly suggests the abnormal; prodigious, the mar-
velous or unheard of; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe inspiring, or monientous, sTupendous, the astounding or overpowering; colossAL; applies to. that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in, size; as, "a monstrous, relishing gaiety, son), "Satan, who that day prodigious power had shown" son);"satan, who that day prodigious power had shown"
(Mition); "God. made the fool the victim of his own
tremendous choice " (Cowper). "\$ Hremendous choice, " Cowe the fool "All are but parts of one
siupendous whole, whose body Nature is, and God the siupendous whole, whose body Nature is, and God the
soul" (Pope); "Let his great example stand colossal, seen soul" (Pope); "Let his great example stand colossal, seen
of every land "(Tennyson). All five words are common in hyperbole. See great, enormous, ominous.
mon'strous, adv. Exceedingly; wonderfully. Now Collog. or neuitivated. "A monstrous thick oil on the top." Bacon.
mons Ve'ner-is (monz vén'erris). [L., mountain of
Venus. See 1st mount. Anat. fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female. Mon'ta'gnais' (mon'tád'ny ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. sing. \& pl. [Canadian F., of Quebec and Labrador, mostly hunters, fishers, and guides; also, an Indian of the Athapascan tribes of the region between the Churchill River and the Great Slave Lake. mon-tan'ic (mon-tan'Ik), a. [L. montanus, fr. mons,
montis, mountain. See ist mount.] Of or pertaining to montis, mountain. See 1 st mount.] Of or pertaining to
mountains; consisting of mountaius. Mon'ta-nist (mon't $\dot{\alpha}$-nist), $n$. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the 2d century, who clamed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, ing men in the Christian life. The Montanists practiced an ang tere strictness of life in preparation for the coming of austere strictness of life in preparation for the coming of
the Lord. They believed that the primitive gifts of the
Spirit, esp. prophecy, were restored. The sect had its head-
 mon'tant (mðn'tănt), a. [F., p. pr. of monter to rise.] Rising ; mounting
mont-bre'ti-a (mont-brētti- $\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL., after A. J. Coquebert de Monibret.] a [cap.] Bot. Syn. of Tritonia. b
Hort. A plant of the genus Tritonia; esp., the bulbous plant called by florists Montbretia crocosmæflora. It is a hybrid between Crocosma aurea and Tritonia poitsii, and has
 plete (mon-). [., fr. It. monte ai pieta bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] One of certain public pawn-
broking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15 th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need; - called also mount of piety and Lombard house. The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France.
mon'te (mð $n^{\prime}$ 'ta ; mōn'tā), $n$. [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock of cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. mons, montis, mountain.] 1. In Spanish America, a wood; forest; timber land; esp., in parts of South America, a comparatively scantily wooded region. 2. A favorite spanish and spanish-A merican gambing bet on certain cards of a layout, winning or losing according as cards drawn from the stock either match, or do not match, with them. In three-card monte, a game of Mexican origin, three cards, previously shown and named, designed to deceive the eyes of his opponent, who bets
dithe position of one of the cards.

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
mente $-\mathrm{ac}^{\prime} / \mathrm{ld}$ (mont/asfd), $n$. [F. monter to raise + acide
acid.] An acid elevator, as an apparatus by which acid is forced by compressed air to the top of one of the towers in a sulphuric acid manufactory.
mon-telth' (mon-tētht), $n$. I. An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge and usually of silver and with a movable or openwork rim; - 80 called from the name of the inventor. It was used also as a vessel for carrying and cooling glasses.
round with a regular perchief having a uniform colored ground with a regular pattern of white spots produced by
discharging the color ; - so called from the Glasgow manufacturers.
monte'-Jus' (mônt'zhü'), $n$. [F., fr. monter to bring up 4- jus juice.] An apparatus for raising a liquid by pres-
 Mon'te-ne'grine. Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its the Servian kingdom, but after the conquest of the latter by the Turks (1389) it became a separate principality, genMontonegrin Charch. See EAstern Church.
Mon'te-ne'grin, $n$. Also Mon'te-ne'grine. 1. One of
the native race of Montenegro, tall dark mountaineers speaking a Slavonic language and belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church. Their civilization is primitive, but Chey are known for their courage, honesty, and chastity.
2. [l.c.] A close-fitting outer garment for women, ornamented with braiding and embroidery and resembling in form some Eastern military garments.
Califormia. - Monteresy cypress, a tall Californian cypress Caupresses macrocarpa) found wild Californian cypress
Monterey, but cultivated in many horticultural varieties. It forms a broad, spreading head with dark green
foliage. - M. halbat, the bastard halibut. - M. pine, a pine of southern California (Pinus radiata) attaining a he pight
of 100 feet, and having bright green leaves, three in each of 100 feet, and having bright green leaves, three in each
sheath. $-M$. Spanish mackerel. See SpANish MACKEREL. If mon-te'ro (mðn-t̄̄árō), $n . ; p l$. -Ros (-rōz). [Sp. montera hunting cap, montero huntsman, monte mountain, forest, $L$. mons, monits, mountain. See 1st mount.] 1. A huntsman. 2. An ancient kind of cap worn by
3. A forester ; a ranger. Phil. I.
month (mŭnth), n. [ME. month, moneth, AS. mōnad;

 of the moon's revolution; specif.: a One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part revolution of the moon; - called more explicitly calendar month (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks month (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks
or of thirty days is often called a month. A calendar month
is: (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now is: (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now
the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November
now contain 30 days, and the rest 31 except February,
which has 28 and, in leap years, 29. (2) The time from any day of such a month to the corresponding day (if any; if not, to the last day) of the next month. $b$ Aslron. More
fully lannr monh. The period of a complete revolution of
the moon relative to some point the moon relative to some point, esp. of a synodical revolufrom one new moon to the next, mean length 29 days, 12
hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of lementonth are the anomailstic month, the mean time of revolution from perigee to perigee, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 min-
utes, and 37.4 seconds; the nodical, or dracontic, month, the mean time of revolution from ascending node to ascendtropical month. the mean time of revolution from any point of the ecliptic back to the same point, 27 days, 7 hours, 43
minutes, and 4.7 seconds; the sidereal month, the mean time minutes, and 4.7 seconds the stdereal month, the mean time
of revolution from any star back to the same star, 27 days,
7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds. Another astro-
nomical month is the solar month, the twelfth part of the nomical month is the solar month, the twelfth part of the
solar year, or the average time taken by the sun to pass
through a sign of the zodiac. $c$ A ninth part of a woman's period of gestation or pregnancy, which commonly lasts period of gestation or pregnancy, wh
about ten Iunar months, or 280 days.
if in the common law, a mont
Hi In the common law, a month is a lunar month, or
Great Britains otherwise expressed; but by statute in Great Britain and generally in the United States the rule
of the common law is changed, and a month is declared to of the common law is changed, and a moni is declared to
mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressly stated.
The sing. was formerly used for the pl. after a numeral, The sing. was formerly used for the $p l$. a
and still is dialectally. Cf. Twelvemonth.

2. pl. $=$ menses. Obs.
2. pl. = MENsess. conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. -m. of
 in, a month; as, the monthly revolution of the moon
2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a
month, or every month: as, a nonthly visit; monthiy charges; a monthly installiment; a monthly magazine. 3. Of or pertaining to the nenses.
monthly epact. See EPACT c. - m. nurse, a nurse who gerves
for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends
for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends
women after child birth, - m. rose, a tea rose.
month'ly, $n . ; p l$. -Lies ( -1 liz).
pears regularly once
2. $p l$. The menses.
month'ly, adv. 1. Once a month; in every month
2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manne
of a lunatic. Obs.
month's mind. a R. C. Ch. A commemoration, as by a
requiem mass, of one deceased, a month after death. See requiem mass, of one deceased, a month after death. See
mind, $n$, Strong desire inclination. Obs. or Dial. Eng
 line, colous.] Dwelling in mountains; as, monticoline birds. mon'ti-cule (mðn'ti-kū1), n. [L. monticulus, dim. of mons, montis, mountain .cf. F. monticule. See 1st modNT. A little mount; a hillock; a small elevation or promi nence, specif., a subordinate cone about the base or on the slope of the principal cone of a volcano. $\begin{aligned} & \text { J. Le Conte. } \\ & \text { mont'joy', mont'joye' } \\ & \text { (mðnt'joi'), n. }\end{aligned}$ [F. montjoie, OF also monjoie.] 1. [cup.] The medieval French battle cry 2. Also, Montjoye St. Denis. See Arostle of the French mon'ton ( $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{rxn}_{\mathrm{n}}$, sp .
mon'ton (mon'tðn; $S p$. mot $n$-tōn'), $n$. [Sp. montón.] Min-
ing. A heap of ore or other material, as of a mass of ore undergoing patio amalgamation; also, an old Mexican unit of weight for ores, varying locally from old Mexican Mex. pounds of 0.46 kilogram.
mon'tre (mðn'tẽr ; $F$. môntr'),
mon'tre (mðn'tẽr ; F. môn'tr'), n. [F., show, show case organ case.] 1. Organ Building. A stop, usually the open diapason, having its pipes "shown" as part of the organ case, or otherwise specially mounted
2. A hole in the wall of a pottery kiln the pieces within, their a the pieces within, their changing color, etc., can be judged mou'ture (mðn'tur), $n$. [F., fr. monter to mou
mounture.] 1. A Baddle horse; a mount. Obs.
mounture.] 1. A saddie horse ; a mount.
2. ( $F$. pron. mônt ed; setting ; frame; also, manner of mounting or setting.
mon'u-ment (mðn'むे-mént), $n$. [F., fr. L. monumentun fr . monere to remind, admonish. See monition.] 1. A tomb or burial vault; a sepulcher. Obs. Shak 2. A written memorial, as a treatise; a record. Obs. or $R$. 3. Something that stands or remaince what is past ; a memorial.

A pleasing of ancien

| A pleasing monument. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. Philips. | Shait | 4. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington Monument ; Bunke 6. A statue; effigy. Obs

6. Any lasting or notable
. Ang deed, etc., worthe example or instance; a work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record
7. An evidence; an indication; a proof; he
or token, material or immaterial. Obs. or $R$.
8. Chiefly in form moniment. A ridiculous thing or per son; a spectacle ; fool. Scot.
9. A stone or other permanent object serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. In a contested question as to lands, established monuments control, though neither courses, distances, nor computed contents, as stated in
Syn. - Memorial, remembrance
mon'u-ment, v. $t$, ; - MENT'ED ; -MENT ${ }^{\prime}$ ING. 1. To erect monument to ; to signalize the memory of.
10. To place or set up monuments on ; Surv.
11. To place or set up monuments on ; Surv., to mark with
monuments.
mon'u-men'tal (mðn'u-mern'tal),
[L. monumentalis.] ument; as, a monumental inscription

12. Of or pertaining to a tounb. Obs.
13. Of the nature of, or resembling, a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; impressive; as, Gibbon's history is a monumental work.
14. As conspicuous as a monument; colossal ; notable; gross; as, a monumental lie or error. Colloq. many monuments.
mony. [F, -monie.
mony. [F. -monie, or L. -monia, -monium.] A suffix in
nouns of Latin origin, denoting action, resuli of an action jaculty, state, abstract condition; as, acrimony, alimony, ceremony, malrimony, testimony.
mon'zo-nite (mðn'zonint), n. [From Monzoni in Tyrol, the place from which first described. Petrog. A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite; by extension, any of a large group of rocks intermediate between the granite-syenite group and the diorite$\mathbf{m o n}^{\prime} \mathbf{z o - n i t} \mathbf{\prime} \mathbf{c}\left(-n \mathrm{It}^{\prime} / \mathrm{Ik}\right)$, $a$. moo (mō), v.i.; moord (m $\overline{00 d}$ ); mon'ing. [Of imitative similar noise; to low; - chiefly a child's word.
moo, $n$. The lowing or low of a cow.
mood (mood), n. [The same word as mode, perh. influenced by mood temper. See mode.] 1. Gram. Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of supposition, desire, intention, possibility, etc.; the manner of conception so distinguished. The
moods commonly recognized for the English verb are the indicative, subjunciive, and imperative. Certain verbal
phrases with should, would, etc.. are aloo called moods, as
the conditional, polential, etc. See the terms italicized. 2. a Logic. $=$ mode, 3 . b Miusic. $=$ mode, 1 .
mood, $n$. LME. mood, mod, AS. mōd mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. \& OFries. mōd, D. moed, OHG. muot, G. muth, mut, courage, Dan. \& Sw. mod, Icel. möठr
wrath, Goth. mods; cf. Gr. $\mu \hat{\eta} v e s$ wrath.] 1 . Mind; thought; हpirit. Obs. "Bethenk wel in thi by emotion; as, to be in the mood to work. 3. Specif.: a Anger, temper. Obs.

Who, in my mood, I stabbed unto the heart, Shak. b Courage ; zeal ; as, with main and mood.
sullen or morose state of mind; bad temper.
4. Temper of mind; tone or disposition of consciousnese 4. Temper of mind; tone or disposition of consciousnese;
humor ; esp., the sum of those mental dispositions which give the dominant emotional character or cast of mind; as, a man of somber mood.
5. Plan; undertaking. Obs

Syn. - Disposition, frame of mind, vein; whim, caprice, freak. - Mood, humor agree in the idea of a more or less
shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. Mood often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of
mind than Humor, which emphasizes more strongly the mind than Humor, which emphasizes more strongly the
element of whim or caprice; as, her own indoor drudge, element of whim or caprice; as, " her own indoor drudge,
who $; \cdots$ must submitt to the shifting weather of the miswho; must submit to the shifting weather of the missity of her mood the solemn glory of the afternoon" as is the hrunor of the game" (Wordsworith); "Any man suited to his mind" (Tennyson). See Disposition, wrt, GOOD NATURE.
 mōdig courageous.j Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods; specif. : a Spirited; proud; courageous.
Obs. b Angry. Obs. c Out of humor ; also, haughty ; overbearing; stubborn ; subject to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful. "Every
peevish, moody malcontent." d Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood; as, moody laughter; a moody face.
Syn. - Gloomy, pensive, sad, sullen, fretful, capricious. moon (mōn), n. [ME. mone, AS. mōna; akin to D. maan,
OS. \& OHG. māno, G. mond, Icel. $n \bar{a} n i$, Dan. muane, Sw. OS. \& OHG. māno, G. mond, Icel. māni, Dan. muane, Sw.
máne, Goth. mēna, Lith. menư, Ir. mí, L. mensis month, Gr. $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$ moon, $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ month, Skr. māas moon, mouth; perh. from its serving to measure the time. Ct a me measure) from its serving to measure the time. Cf. mete to meas-
ure, menses, Monday, month. 1 . The heavenly body next



 mony. For words beginning
mony,
monee the forms in mont, $p$ of MONIAL. Obs.


 z




in conspicuousness to the sun ; the satellite of the earth

stars, about 277 days. The moon rotates while re-
volvin, so as to present face to us; near of her surface is therefore never seen from the earth. Shining only by light re-
hected from the bun, the
moon passes through her moon passes shrough her the sun and therefore invisible ; at firvt quarter when half her whir becomes illuminated ( $90^{\circ}$ east of the sun); full When the earth is between her and the sum (disk wholly
illuminated); and at thirf, or last quarter when half her
disk again becomes invisible (900 west of the sum). Popudisk again becomes invisible (90 west of the sun). Popu-
larly, the moon is called new when after passing the sun, she frat becomes visible as a thin crescent. At such a time faintly, shining by earth light. Strictly spayking, the and from full to third quarter. the phase in called gibous
No atmosphere, water. or sign of pife has been dete te No atmosphere, water, or sign of hife has been dete ted
on the moon. On her surface appear many depressions resembling yolcanic craterrs, often of of great size and and with
lofty rugged walls, but no present volcanic action is obresembling yocanic craters, oresent vorcanic action is ob-
lofty rugged walls, but no presen
servable. Various superstitions as to the effect of the servable. Yarious superstitions as to the effect of the mCLIPSE, LIBRATION, MONTH, TIDE, etc.

Symbols: New First quarter Full Lest quarter 2. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolu-
tion in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that tion in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that period, regarded as a
3. Any satellite, or
3. Any satellite, or secondary planet ; as, the moons of
4. The direct light of the moon; moonlight.
5. Something shaped like the moon, of tombs Tennyson . Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent
moon or half-moon ; specif. : a A crescent; esp., the na tional emblem of Turkey. b Fart. A crescentlike outwork. See hatr-moon. Obs. C A kind of slice bar with
a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in tending a brick-kiln fire.
6. The European goldcrest. Local, Eng.

furvish or decorate pith a moon or moons or moon-shaped ornaments. Race.
2. To expose to the rays of the moon. Rare. Holland. 3. To walk about (an object, as game) so as to bring it into the line of sight between the eyes and the moon
4. To spend idly, like a moonstruck person. Rare. 5. To scrape (skins or hides) with a moon knife. gaze, about in an abstracted manner.
Elsley was mooning down the river by himself. C. Kıngsley.
 moon'blind ( (-blind'), a. Af
moon bilindnesc. 1. . Veter. An inflammation of the eye
of the horse, recurring at periodic intervals and usuall attacking but one eye at a time; periodic ophthalmia. within the eyeball, and complete blindness finally results.
 or impairment of sight, popularly said to be caused by sieeping in the moonlight.
moon'calt' (-käf'), $n$. 1. Med. $=$ mola.
2. A monster ; a misghapen boing,
2. A monster; a misghapen being.
4. A fickle, unstable person, regarded as a child of the moon'-cul'mi-nat/ing, $a$. Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; hand, and named in the Nautical Almanac as suitable to

be observed in connection with the moon at culmination for determining terrestrial longitude.
moon culminator. Astron. A star culminating about the
 mooned (moond or, esp. poet., moon'ed), pa. a. 1 . Of or
resembling the moon ; crescent ; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon. "Mooned Ashtaroth." Milton. 2. Furnished or marked witb a moon or moons or moonshaped spots ; bearing tbe crescent, or Turkish emblem. moon'-oye', $n .1$. $=$ moon blindness, 1 .
2. a Any of three American fresh-water fishes constituting the genus Hiodon, esp. H. tergisus of the Great Lakes and Misissippi Valley. Tbey reseuble the thad, and have
brilliantly silvery scales, but their dentition is very combriliantly silvery scales, but their dentition is very com-
plete and the belly is not serrated. They are gamy fishes
of 1 title food value
 portions of Lake Michigan. It becomes about a foot long.
moon' $-0 \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{id}^{\prime}\right), a$. 1. Affected with moon blindness moon'-eyed (-id'), a. 1. Affect
moonblind ; dim-eyed ; purblind.
2. Having ovate markings; - said of Hamburg fowls. 3. Able to see, or to see better, at night.
moon'face' (moon'fā̀'), $n$. A round face like a full moon, - regarded by Orientals as especially beautiful. - moon' faced' (-fast), $a$.
moon'fish'(-fish $), n$. 1. Any
of a number of compressed,
short, deep-bodied, silvery
or yellowish marine fishes;
as: a An pecies of either
of the caran or the carangoid Selene, esp. $V$. seti-
mer

Moonfish (Vomer setipinnis).
soutl brn Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America b The opah. c The harvest fish. d The spadefish (Chxtodipterus faber)
moon'flow'er (-flou $/$ © r ), $n$. a The oxeye daisy or moon dai y. Eng. b A convolvulaceous plant (Calonyction bona-nox) very popular in cultivation, having large salvershaped white fowers opening in the evening and giving out a delicious fragrance. Also called evening glory.
Als, any of several similar species of Ipomara. U. S. Als, any of several similar species of Ipomea.
moon'ish, a. Like the moon; variable ; flighty ; capricious. "Being but a moonish youth." Shak. moon'light' (mōn' ${ }^{\prime}$ it' $)$, n. 1. The light of the moon. moon'litht', $a$, Of or pertaining to moonlight ; occurring during or by moonlight ; claracterized by moonlight. moonhight'er (-lit/err), 27. One who follows an occupation or pastime by moonlight; as : a A moonshiner. b In Ireland, one of a band that engaged in agrarian outrages by night. © A serenader by moonlight. Local, U. S. moonnlt' (-1rt'), or, Poetic, moon'lit'ten, a.
illuminated by the moon. "Moonlit dells." $\begin{gathered}\text { Lighted or } \\ \text { Lawell. }\end{gathered}$ moon'rise' (-riz'), n. The rising of the moon above the horizon ; also, the time of its rising
moon's age (mōnz). Astron. The time elapsed since the last new moon. See moon.
moon'sall' (mō̃n'sā1'), $n$. Naut. A sail sometimes, but rarely, carried in light winds, above a skysail.
mo0n'seed' (-sed , $n$. Any plant of the genus Menisper moon'get' ( xt ) , The descent of the moon
moon'set' (-set'), $n$. The descent of the moon below the moon'shine' (-shīn'), n. 1. The light of the moon. pretense, nhow without substance or reality ; empty shot moonshine systems of the universe " Froude. 3. A month. Humorous \& Rare. Shak. 4. A kind of sauce in which eggs were cooked or served. Obs.
5. Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. Dial. Eng., \& Colloq. or Slang, U.
moon'shine', a. 1. Moonlit; also, nocturnal. Rare. 2. Einpty ; trivial ; idle
3. Designating, or pertaining to, illicit liquor ; as, moon-
sline whisky. Dial. Eug. \& Collog or Stang moon'shin'er (-shin'ẽr), $n$. A person engaged in an illicit $^{\prime}$ trade at night, as a smuggler; specif., $U$. S., one engaged in illicit distilling. Slang or Colloq.
moon'shin'ing (-shin'ing), n. Illicit distilling. Slang or Collog, $U$. $S$
moon'shín'Y(-Y), a. 1. Moonlit; moonshine. "A moonShiny night."
2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary ; empty; nonsensical.
Thy serenely heautiful philosophizing, with its soft moanshiny
clearnees and thinness, endsin foul thick confusion! Carlyle. moon'stone (-stōn'), n. A transparent or translucent stone of pearly or opaline luster, often exhibiting a pale tint of blue, green, or red on a gray background. Mis used as a gem, and is commonly cut on cabochon. Mineralogically it is a feldspar, some specimens being classed under ortho-
clase (var. adularia) and others under the triclinic division.

moon'struck' (mōn'strǔk'), a. 1. Haring a mental or physical affection or derangement, or a deterioration, at-
tributed to an influence of the moon ; lunatic; crazy ; also, ill ; sick.
moon'wort' (-wirt'), $n$. a Any fern of the genus Botrychium, esp. B. lunaria, - во named from the crescent moon'y (mōn' $)$, a. ; moon'I-ER (-Y-êr); moon'1-EST. 1. Resembling a moon in form ; esp., crescent-shaped ; also, pertaining to, or resembling, monlight.
2. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem ; bearing 2. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem; ; bear
a crescent, as the Turkish, or Ottoman, troops. Obs.

But soon the miscreant moony host
Before the victor cross shall fly. Fenton
3. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.

Fenion
4. Moompass'd by this round and moony nught. T L. Beddoes.
G. Eliot. 4. Mooning ; abstracted. Colloq.
5. Dull, or dreamy, from drink. Slang.
moon year. A lunar year, consisting of lunar months, moor (mōr ; in Brilish usage also mōr ; 201), mor, AS. mör moor, morass; akin to D. moer moor, G. moor, and prob. to Goth. marei sea, E. mere. See mRRR a
lake.] 1. An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid lake. 1. An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid
with peat, and usually more or less narshy. In popular usage the word is restricted to the European moors in
which heather is often the prevailing plant ; but similar phytogeographical areas occur in the United States. Sphag num moss is always chaccurteristic of moors, and, owing to the absence of nitrates in the soil
plants flourish in them. Cf. HEATH.
2. A game preserve consisting of moorland. Eng, Carew 3. A hill. Dial. Eng.
moor (mÖOr), v. $t$; MOORED (mळ̈rd); MOOR'ing. [Prob. fr. D. marren to tie, fasten, or moor a ship. Cf. Mar.] 1. Te
fix flrmly; to root; secure.
Digby Plays. 2. Naut. To fix or secure (a vessel) in a particular place by fastening with cables and anclors or with fastening lines; specif., to secure (a vessel) by putting two anchore is held on the line between them; as, the vessel was moored in the stream ; they moored the boat to the wharf.
moor, v. i. 1. To be secured by being noored.
2. To secure a vessel by mooring. Drydem. Moor (mōr ; in British usage also mōr ; 201), n. [F. More, Maure (cf. It, \& Sp. Moro), L. Maurus a Moor, a Maure tanian, inhabitant of Mauretania, Gr. Mav̂pos; cf. $\mu$ ầ rocco, or neighboring North African states, of Arab or Ber ber blood or of a mixture of the two.
2. A Mohammedan of one of the native North African race or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp. one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants. 3. In southern India, a Mohammedan. Obsoles.
moor'ball (-boll), $n$. A globular filamentous mass often
found at the bottom of lakes and ponds. It consists of flaments of a confervoid alga (Cladophora ægagropila). moor'ber-ry (-ber-I), $n$. ; pl. -RIEs (-Yz). a Any plant of
the genus Vaccinium, esp. the bog bilberry (V. uliginosum) the genus Vaccinium, esp. the bog bilberry (V. uliginosum) moor cock. The male of the moor fowl.
moor fock. The male grouse (Lagopus scoticus).
moor grass. a = HEATHER GRASS. b Bog asphodel. o The European mountain grass Molinia crerulea. dThe sundew. esp. the common European species. © An Australian rai (Tribonyx ventralis), moor'ing, $p$. pr. $\& v b$. $n$. of moor. Esp. : vb. $n$., usually $p l$.
a That which serves to confine a vessel to a place, a That which serves to confine a vessel to a place, as My moorings to the past suap one by one lines, etc. Hence, the place or position of a vessel so confined. And the tossed bark in moorings swings. Moore.
moorlng bridle, Naut., a short chain or rope attached to
permanent moorings, which is picked up by a vessel in permanent moorings, which is picked up by a vessel in mooring.--m. chocks, Nout., blocks of hard wood or metal
with grooves to hold the mooring lines of a vessel. They were formerly inserted in portholes. - m. dog, Naut., any of a number of heavy iron bars on the side of a vessel near the water line to which to secure fasts when the mooring chocks will not accommodate them. - m. shackle. Naut.
$=$ mooning swiver. - m. Awivel, Naut., a swivel used to join the two chain cables of a moored ship near the bow, so as to keep the hawse clear.
moor'lsh, $a$. [From moor heath.] Of or pert. to a moor or moorlands; having the characteristics of, or resembling, Moor'Ish, a. [See Moor; cf. morris the dance, Moresqus.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.

## 1. Of, pertaining to, or in the styl 2. Mohammedan. Colloq., India

Moorlsh arch, the horseshoe arch. See ArciI, Mllust. (4). later Middle Ages, as in North Africa and Spain. See SAracenic architecture, and Alhambra, Ilust. - M. Idol, a
brightly colored flish (Zanclus canescens) of the middle


Pacific，having a short，much compressed body covered with shagreenlike scales，an elongate snout，high dorsal and moor＇land（mörliănd），$n$ ．［AS．mörland．］Land consisting of a moor or moors．－moor＇land－er（－län－dẽr），$n$ ． moo＇ruk（mootrüs），$n$ ．［Native name．］A cassowary Casurrias bemetti）found on the island of New Britain
it is smaller und has stouter leps than the commen It is smaller aud has stouter legs than the common casso－
wary．The neck and breast are black，the back is rufous wary．The neck and breast are black，the back is rufous
mixed with black ，thd the naked skin of the neck is blue
It mixed with black，and the naked skin of the neck is blue moor＇wort ${ }^{\prime}$（mōr＇${ }^{\prime}$（irt＇），$n$ ．A small ericaceous shrub
Andromeda polifolia）found in moors and sphagnum bogs throughout the colder parts of the north temperate zone It has narrow leaves and small white bell－shaped flowers． moor＇ $\mathbf{y}(-\overline{1}), a$ ．［AS．mōrig．］Of，pertaining to，or of the nature of，moors；marshy；fenny；boggy；morrish．
moose（mōos），$n$ ．［A native Indian name ；Algonqui
 the＂bell＂depends from
the neck．A variety found in Alaska（A，gigass）is the
俍 largest existing mel
 1．Meeting；encounter．Obs．
2．Eng．Hist．A meeting for discussion and deliberation； asp．，a ineeting of the freemen，or their representatives，of a village，town，hundred，shire，or in Anglo－saxon times of common interest，and exercising political，administra tive，and judicial powers；a gemot（which see），The terim moot was appied to any assembly met to administer jus mioot or for administrative purposes，from the highest to
tice
the lowest． Cf ， 3．The place where such a meeting is held 3．The place where such a meeting is held． 4．A plea or an action at law ；litigation．Obs 5．A discussion，debate，or argument ；esp．，a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice
moot $v . t$ ．Moot＇ED ；моot＇rivo．
moot，v．t．；моот＇ED ；моот＇ıno．［ME．moten，motien，AS． dispute，fr，$m \bar{t} t$, gemãt，a meeting，anvassation，to discuss， n．］1．To speak；utter．Obs．Scot．
2．To argue for and against；to debate；to discuss；to propose，or bring up，for discussion．
 3．Specif．：To discuss by way of exercise；to argue fo practice ；to propound and discuss in a mock court．
First a casc 18 appointed to be moted by certain young men
containing some doubtiul controverys．
moot（mōt），v．i．1．To argue；plead；discuss．Obs．
2．To argue or plead in a supposed case
2．To argue or plead in a supposed case．
There i日 a difference betwees mootung and plending $\dot{\text { B }}$ between
fencing and fighting．
fencing and fighting．
3．To tell \＆speak；also，to complain．Obs．Scot．
moot，$a$ ．Subjected or subject to argument or disc．
moot，$a$ ．Subjected or subject to argument or discussion ；
moo＇tchie wood（mō̃＇chĭ）TTamil muestion．
moo＇tchie wood（mōochi）．［Tamil mūch mè mam，the Indian coral tree（Erythrina indica），used in the manu－
facture of fancy articles．

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moot court．A mock court，such as is held by students of mop（morp），n．［ME．；orig．uncert．］1．A fool．Obs． mop（mop），$n$ ．［ME．；orig．uncert．］1．A fool．Obs．
2．A young creature or person；a baby；child；girl；rag doll；a young fish．Obs．or $R$ ．
3．［Cf．ME．ME mop rag doll，fool ；perh．confused with 2d
dish．Obs．or $R$ ． mor；but cf．mope．］A made－up face ；a pout；grimace． ＂What mops and mowes it makes！＂，a pol，Fletcher． mop，n．［Cf．L．mappanapkin（see map，Naprin）．］1．An implement for washing floors，or the like，made of a piece of cloth，or a collection of thrums，or coarse yarn，
fastened to a handle；also，a smaller similar implement fastened to a handle；a
used in washing dishes，
2．Ped in washing dishes，et
2．［Perin．because servant girls brought their mops with them．］A＂statute＂fair for hiring servants and farm
laborers．Dial．Eng． 3．Something resemb
dredge for collecting star or tikened to a mop，as a sort of 4．A tuft of grass．Dial．Eng．
5．Metal Working．a A tangled boss of fine wire fixed to a handle and used as a support for small articles when sol－ dering with the blowpipe．b A polishing device used in the lathe，consisting of a number of disks of calico or the like mounted on a spindie and charged with rouge．It be comes practically rigid when rotated rapidly
mop，v．$i$ ．；MOPPED（mðpt）；mop＇ping．To use a mop on ；
to rub or wipe with or as with a mop；as，to mop a floor to mop one＇s face；also，to take up or out of the way，as water，with a mop；－often with up ；as，to mop up blood．
 ［Orig．uncert．；cf．Dan．maabe to wope，or D．moppen to pout，G．muffen to sulk．］1．To go or act abstractedly bewilderedly，or aimlessly．Obs．or Dial．Eng．
2．To be dull and spiritless；to give way to dejection or apa－
thy，esp．of a weak kind．＂Moping melancholy．＂Milton． thy，esp．of a weak kind．＂Moping melancholy．＂
mope，v．$t$ ．To make spiritless，stupid，or dejected． mope，$n$ ．1．［Cf．Ist mor．］A fool ；a mop．Obs． 2．A dull，spiritless person．A fool；a mop．Oos．
3．pl．Low spiriton． 3．pl．Low spirits；dumps．
mop head． 1 ．The end of a mop，to which the thrums or
rags are fastened． 2．A head with a mop of hair on it．Colloq．
ds and empty 3kulls
4．A person with a shaggy unkempt head of hair．Collog．
4． 4．A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop．Ui $S$
mop＇pet（norp＇et；－It；151），$n$ ．［Dim．of mop a fool，a mop＇pet（nıp＇豸t ；－1t；151），n．［Dim．of mof a fool，
baby，or mopa grimace．］1．A baby；child；also，darling 2．A rag doll；a doll；also，a doll－like，frivolous woman． 3．A long－haired pet dog．
4．A grimace．
Mop＇sus（mðp＇sŭs），n．［L．，fr．Gr．Móүos．］Gr．Myth． a A seer，one of the Lapithæ．He took part in the bartle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ，the Calydonian boar hunt and the Argonautic expedition．After his death，caused by a snake bite，he came to be worshiped as an oracular hero．b A seer，the son of Apollo and Manto，daughter of Tiresias．He defeated Calchas in a prophecy contest He and Amplilochus slew each other in combat．
mo－quette ${ }^{\prime}$（moteret $)$ ，$n$ ．F．］A kind of carpet
mo－quette＇（mठ－két＇），$n$ ．［F．］．A kind of carpet or uphol－ of soft woolen yarn on a firm groundwork of jute，cotton or the like．It is made by hand at Nimes，France，and machine－made in imitation elsewhere．Cf．Axminster b． mo＇ra（mō＇rá；201），h．；pl．L．MOR．s（－rë），E．moras（－ráz）．
［L．］1．Rom．\＆Civil Law．Delay ；esp．，culpable delay； ［L．］1．Rom．\＆Civil
postponement；default．
2．Pros．The unit of m
2．Pros．The unit of meter，a common short syllable； ＂time；＂－represented by - or by the eighth note（d）． móra（mór $1 \dot{a}$ ），$\mu$ ．［Tupi moira，muira．］a A cæsalpinia－ also，its tough，chestnut－brown wood，used in shipbuilding and making furniture．b The fustic tree Porto Rico
 A family of trees or shrubs（order Urticales），laving a Ailky juice and small diclinous apetalous flowers with a
1－celled ovary．There are about 55 genera and over 900 1－celled ovary．There are about 55 genera and over 900
species，of wide distribution，nearly 6ut being comprised in the single genus Ficus．The family also includes the hermp），Artocarpus（the breadfruit），Brosimum（the bread nut，etc．－mo－ráceous（－shus），a．
Mo－rw＇a（mot－réa ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\text { a }}, n$ ．［NL．，prob．after Johannes Moraeus，
father－in－law of Linnaeus．］Bot．A rather large genus of bulbous or tuberous iridaceous plants，with a divided peri－

anth and petaloid style branches．The specles are natives of South Africa and Australia．The bulbs of some are edi－
ble；a few are cultivated．Also［l．c．］，a plant of this genus． mo－ralné（motrān＇），$n$ ．［F．；cf．Pr．mourreno；orig．un－ cert．］Geol．An accumulation of earth，stones，etc．，car－ dinally deposited by a glacier． at the side，a lateral moraine；beneath the ice but back from its end or edge，a ground moratne or moratne pro－
fonde．Medial moraines，or those on the fonde．Medial moraines，or those on the middle of the
glacier parallel to its sides，are often formed by the union of the lateral moraines when two glaciers coalesce．－mo－ rain＇al（mot－ $\left.\bar{a}^{\prime} n^{\prime} \mathrm{a}\right)$ ，mo－rain＇lc（－ik），$a$ ．
mor＇al（mor＇$\vec{a}$ ），a．［F．，fr．L．moralis，fr．mos，moris， manner，custom，habit，way of life，conduct．］1．Char－ acterized by practical excellence，or springing from，or pertaining to，man＇s natural sense of what is right and proper；－chieny in the phrase monal virue，which，in guisi fom intellectul iotue．Se vistue distin guished from intellectual virtue．See virtue．
2．Of or pertaining to morals；designating，or relating to the science or philosophy of conduct；hence，relating to， or regarded with respect to，the qualities and considera－ tions with which morals deal，as questions of right and wrong or virtue and vice；also，discriminating right and wrong；as，the moral or unmoral．

Nay liat him telle us of no ribaudye；
Tey us som moral thing，that we nay lere
Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions，whic
ave in them vice or virtue．
have in them vece or vertue．in apass of moral actions，which
She had wandered．. in 3．Established by moral science，or springing from or expressing the truths with which it is concerned；as， moral law，obligation，necessity，etc．；moral good or evil． 4．Conforming to，or embodying，righteous or just con－ duct，or the dictates of the moral sense；virtuous；just； as，a moral life；moral conduct；－distinguished from immoral，and sometimes，in reference to merely social righteousness，from religious．Specif．，Hegelianism，ris tinguished from civic or legal righteousness．
6．Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right ；subject to the law of duty．
A moral agent is a being capable of those actions that have a
moral quality，and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense of Acting upon or through one＇s moral nature or sense guments；moral considerations；－sometimes opposed to material and physical；as，moral pressure or support． 7．Supported by reason or probability ；practically suffi－ cient；－opposed to legal or demonstrable；as，moral evi－ dence．Cf．moral certainty．
8．Virtual ；tantamount
8．Virtual；tantamount to．Cf．moral victory．
9．Pert．to mind；specif．，pert．to the volitional or conative 10．Serving to teach or convey a moral；as，a moral lesson；moral tales．
11．Moralizing．＂O moral Gower．＂
Syn．－Moral，ethical．Moral may refer to Cither the science or the practice of right conduct ；ETHICAL com－ monly suggests the science oonly，as，moral（or ethical）
principles，an ethical（or morul）system ：a moral（not principles，an ethical（or morul）system：a
moral a tonement．Theol．See ATONBMENT， 2 c．－m．certalnty，
a very higlt degree of probability，although not demonstra－ ble as a certainty a probability，although not demonstra－ it can be confidently acted upon in the hifh a degree that there is a moral cerlainly of his guilt．－m．defeat．a victory which is a virtual defeat in its eftects．－m．expectation of a probability．－m．facalty，the faculty，or power，of moral judgment and feeling．－m．hazard，Fire hasurance，the insured，as from the risk that he may intentionally burn
his insured property．-m ．insanity，Lau，commonly，such an abnormal condition as is is cliaracterized by incapac－ ity to distinguish bet ween right and wrong；in some juris－
dictions，incapacity to resist the doing of immoral acts whether or not known to be wrong．See insanity．－m． ingpiration．Theol．See inspiration， 2. －m．Iaw．See LAW， 3,7 －m．liberty，that liberty of choice which is essential
to moral responsibility． $\mathbf{m}$ ．necessity．See NECESSITY．－ m．philosophy，morals；ethics．－m．play，a norality．obs．
-m. science，norals．－m．sense，the feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action or the power of having such
 neariy round bection；－caliled
also mpinfock rait． b Aticker
or vertical damper rod in an old
 son；a moppet；－often used as
a term of endearment in speak－
ing to mirls and children．Obs． or Ahwl Enf
2．Astatern Dal Eng．LObs．
mop＇sy－eyed，a．Mope－eyed．
 mop＇y（mópr），${ }^{\text {m．}}$ spiritless ；
given to moving．
 stock of American Indians of
central Californa．［See Hopi．）
Mo＇qui（mo ${ }^{\prime}$ ket）．Var．of Moki． mor－A More．
Mor．Abhr，Moroce
$\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{Fa}$（mor＇，

Moroceo
a），$n$［It
guessing of fingersessing the num
exted in
 $\|$ mo＇rs，$n$. ［Gr．Hópa，fr．Met－
peotat to divide．］Gr．Hist．One
of the main divisions of the

selings; the gense of right and wrong.- moral thoologg
shat branch of theology which treats of morals ; also, that theology or those theological doctrines developed as in
ferencest from moral
in ferences from moral grounds or reasons.- m. unity. See
ONITY. -m. victory, an actual defeat rezarded as a virtual Virfy.- - M. Hecory, an actual defeat regarded as a a virtual


2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc. ; the practical doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction: a maxim. Thus may we gather honey from the weed,
We protest against the princıple that the world of pure com-
Macaulay edy is one in to which no moral enters.
3. [OF.] A morality play. See morality, 2 c .
Persons whose interest has been earnest and intelligent have
E. Guiney found scientific moral hard to preserve.
5. Likeness; counterpart. Slang.
moral of the governor's. Smollett a.] 1. Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct 2. Condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such mora or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc. mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.
mor'al-ism (m $n^{\prime} / \tilde{a} l-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. 1. Moral teaching or coun-
sel ; inculcation of morality
On the other hand, there are the traces of the moralusm of the
Apologists, which exalts the teaching element in Christianity
and makes everything depend on the free choice of the path of
obedience.
G. Pisher
2. A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth.
of a moral life as distinguished from a religious life; state or character of being merely moral.
mor'al-1st, $n$. 1. One wbo moralizes; a teacher or student of morals; a writer of essays, etc., intended to inculcate
Addison moral duties.
to moral rules ; esp., one who leads a moral life. mor'al-1s'tic (-is stîk), $a$. Of or pertaining to
rion concerned with moralism or moral consider

 righteousness; virtue.
Gentillesse and eek moralitee and holinesse. Chaucer 2. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or ex presses moral sentiment ; specif.: a A moral tale or writng ; moral discourse. Obs. b Moral inference, meaning or lesson ; moralization; moral, as of a story. Lydgate.
I had as lief have the foppery of freedom as the morality of imprisonment. isted of discourses in praise of morality between actor representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death Vice, etc.
Ous as the liking for legend; and after the saintly legends had ous as set on the stage as mirache plays alligory wag nlso cast
been sinto dialogue, and we have the moral plays. The morality was
in into dialogue, and we have the moral plays. The morality was
a medieval forerunner of our modern novel with a purpose, as
unconvincingly didactic as is inevitably dull. The morathty may even be defined as an attempt to dramatize a se
3. Moral practice or action ; rectitude of life ; conform ity to the standard of right; as, we may admire the polish
of men whose morality we question.
Egoistic cthics, taking its premises from egoistic psychology,
defines morality as the intelligent pursuit of that which instinct compels us to pursue. as the rational pursuit of pleasure and
avoidance of pain, although it tries to show that such moraity
is is compatible with.
4. Morals ; ethics.
The end of morality is to procure the affections to obey reason,
Bacon 6. The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an
action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the action, a principl
standard of right.
The moraluty of an action is founded in the freedom of that pil thinge ready und requisite to the performance of an actiou
 F. moralisation.] 1.
2. The giving of a moral interpretation or effect to some thing; explanation or interpretation in a moral sense. moral or of arriving at that state of development or stage of culture where the moral sense is awakened and moral judgments become possible
mor'al-ize (mðr'al-iz), v. $t$.
 [CA, F. moraliser.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose ; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from.
Did he not moralize this spectacle?

2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, or examples; lend a moral to.
While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed
By Wisdom, moralze his pensive road. Wordsworth 3. To render moral; to impart morals or morality to ; to give a moral quality to ; to affect the moral quality, char acter, or state of.
It had a large share in moraltzing the poor white people of the
country.
Good and had stars moralize not our actions. Sir T. Browne
4. To furnish with a moral; to state or exemplify the 4. To furmsh
moral of. Rave
mor'al-ize (mðr'ă1-iz), v. i. 1. To make moral reflections to regard acts and events as involving a moral
2. To have a moral effect or influence, esp. a good one. mor'al-ly, auv. of MOBAL ; epecif.: a In a moral or ethica sense; according to the rules of morality. D According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly. "To live morally."
Dryden. c In respect to the moral nature; as, one who Dryden. c In respect to the moral nature; as, one who
physically and morally endures hardships. d In a manphysically and morally endures hardships. d In a man ner calculated to berve as the basis of action; accordiag to the usual course or the normal human judgment; ac
cording to reason and probability; virtually; to all intents and purposes.
It is morally impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long
unor'als (mठr'ălz), n. pl. 1. Science or doctrine of con duct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics (which see). 2. Moral principles and practice; conduct with respect to
 marais ; of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. marsh ; cl. ME maft, wet OF. See mere a lake,
 [NL. See moratory.] Law. A period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a ban or debtors generaly, by a moratory law.
nor'a-to-ry (mðr' $a$-to-rI), a. [L. moratorius delaying, fr morari to delay.] Of or pertaining to delay ; esp., desig

Mo-ra
Mo-ra'चl-an, $n$. 1. A native or citizen of Moravia, an Austrian crownland ; esp., a descendant of the Slavic people who ruled Moravia in the Middle Ages. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. See Indo-European.
2. Eccl. One of a denomination of Christians, more prop-
erly the Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Brethren, erly the Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Brethren, or United
Brethren, which was an offshoot of the Hussitesin Bohemia Brethren, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemi and which tormed a separate church in Bohemia and Mo ravia, about the midye of the ioth century. After being nearly extirpated by persecution, the society, under the reëstablished in 1722-3.5 on the estates of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Called also Herjnhuter. The Moravians conand of three provinces, the German, British, and A merican years. Their ministry is composed of bishops, presbyters and deacons, the bishops being not diocesan, but general and being appointed by and subject to the authority of the general synod. Their public worship is liturgical. The tice, lold that it is not for them to "define what Scripture emphasize the doctrines of total depravity, the love of Go in the gift of His Son, the real godhead and manhood of yicting of sin, etc., and the fruits of faith as shown in will ing obedience to God's commandments.
mo'ray (mō'rà ; mōrà'; 201), $n$. [Cf. F. murène, OF. mo reine. $]$ Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, ofte Thigir gill openings are small and rie the the Ther gell as openings are smalland round, the pectoral fins elevated, and the jaws are usually narrow and bear stron knifetike teeth. They occur in all warm seas and are
especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The
largest Eenus is Gymnothorax, of which the hamlet or
spotted moray ( $G$. moringa) of the Atlantic coast and the


European Moray (Murana helena).
West Indies is an example. A Mediterranean species,
Murena helena, the Roman murxna, is a valued food fish. mor'bid (môr'bId), a. [L. morbidus, fr. morbus diseas
prob. akin to mori to die: cf. F. morbide. See mortal 1. Not sound and healthful; induced by, or characteristic of abnormally or unnaturally susceptible to emotional impressions, esp. of a gloomy or unwholesome nature. "Her sick and morbid heart.'
2. Relating to disease; as, morbid anatomy.
Syn. - Diseased, sickly, sick, unwholesome

mor-bid'l-ty (mor-byd'I-tī), n. 1. Morbid state or character; specif., disease ; sickness.
mor-bif'er-ous (mðr-biffer̃-üs), a, [L. morbifer. See morbific, -FEROUS. Med. Carrying or producing disease. mor-bif'ic (-ǐk), mor-bif't-cal (-1-kăl), a. [L. morbus disdisease ; generating a sickly state.- mor-bif'1-cal-ly, adv. mor-bil'lous (-bil' ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ ), $a$. [LL. morbilli measles, dim. of L. morbus disease: cf. F. moronlleux. . Aed. Pertaining sembling the eruptions of that disease; measly
Mor-chel'la (mŏr-kel'al), n. [NL., fr,'G. morchel morel.] Rot. A genus of edible helvellaceous fungi, the morels,
having a thick erect stalk and a club-shaped reticularly pitted cap with the hymenium exposed on its exterior sur face. M. esculenta is the common morel. See morel mor-da'cious (mठr-da'shŭus), a. [L. mordax, -acis, fr. morbiting; acrid; hence sarcastic - mor-da'cious-ly adv mor-dac'i-ty (-das'intī), n. [L. mordacitas: cf. F. mor-mor-dac'i-ty (-das'i-ti), n. [L. mordacitas: cf. F. mor
dacité. See mordacious.] Quality of being mordacious: biting severity, or sarcastic quality.
mor'dant (nồr'dănt), a. [F., p. pr. of mordre to bite, $\mathbf{L}$ mordere. See morsel.] 1. Biting; caustic; sarcastic keen; also, rarely, lit., burning, corrosive, or the like.
2. Dyeing \& Calico Priniing. Acting as a mordant serving to fix colors.
3. Biting, as a dog. Rare

Syn. - Morddant, cavisic, corrosive, scathing are here
compared in their fig. senses. That is mordant which is compared in their fig. senses. That is mozDANT which is
biting or acridly cutting ; caustic suggests esp. stinging sharpness or pungency; that is corrosive which bites or wears deeply or blightingly; scathing adds the implica-
tion of fierce or withering severity; as,"Paris, teeming tion of fierce or withering severity; as, "Paris, teeming
beneath a very courtly exterior, with mordant words (W. Pater); mordant sarcasm; "The Earl's [wit] was crack-brained and sometimes caustic" (Scott); "his caus-
tic pen " (Thackeray), "The invectives of Euripides are never the outpourings of the chorus, and their venom is (Landor); a scathing rebuke, scathing satire. See sour PUNGENT, Bharp, ACRIMONY.
mor'dant, $n$. [F., originally, biting.] 1. A metal plate or 2. Any corroding substance used in etching.
3. Dyeing \& Calico Printing. Any substance which, by or lake, serves to produce in the fiber a fixed color. Moror lake, serves to produce in the fiber a fixed color. Morof chromium, iron, aluminium, tin, copper, etc.,. used with dyestuffs of alcohol or acid nature, and, acid, as tannic acid, oloic acid, etc., used with basic dyestuffs. Lakes very mordants are frequently used even with dyestuffs which are capable of attaching themselves to the fiber directly. 4. Any sticky matter used to cause leaf metal to adhere. mor'dant, $\tau . t$.; MOR'DANT-ED ; MOR'DANT-ING. To subject to the action of, or imbue with, a mordant ; as, to mor aant goods for dyeing.
G mord (nt Se it
Single Double
G. mordent. See mordente.]

Music. A melodic grace
made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with an auxiliary tone half a step lower. It is either single or double. See Illust. The name Inverted mordent is some- Mon
times applied to the prall times applied to the prall- Mordents. 1 As writ
triller (which see日).
Mord-vin'i-an (mðrd-vǐn $/ 1-a ̆ n$ ), $n$. One of an agricultural people of the middle Volga provinces of Russia speaking a dialect related to Finnish and preserving many customs
from their former heathen religion. See Finno-Ugric. more (mōr; 201), a., compar.; pasitive uanting; superl. most (mōst). [ME. more, mare, and (orig. neut. and adv.) $m o, m a, ~ A S . ~ m a ̄ r a, ~ a n d ~(a s ~ n e n t . ~ a n d ~ a d v)$.
D $\bar{a}$; akin to D. meer, OS. mér, G. mehr, OHG. mèro, mēr, Icel. meiri, mair, Dan. meer, meer, Sw. mera, mer, Gom. maiza, a.,
 Goth. mers (in comp.), ir. mor; cf. Gr. є $\gamma x \in \sigma$ i $\mu \omega$ роя, prob. orig. great with the spear ( $\epsilon \gamma \times 05)$. Cf. most.] 1. Greater;
superior; increased ; - used often as the comparative of much, many; as: a Greater in size, quantity, amount, degree, quality, and the like; - with the singular.
He aucer. If we procure not to ourselves more woe. Milton. - which now requires the substitution of greater, further,
or the like, for more. "The more part. Whilst sigters nine, which dwell on Parnasee height,
Do make them music for their more delight. b Greater or exceeding in numbers; - with the plural.
The children of Israel are more and mightier than we. Ex. i. 9.

2. Additional ; other ; as, Alexander mept because there s to conque
nore (mor), $n$. 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number And the children of Israel did what it ts compared with some less
2. That which is in addition; something other and further an additional or greater anount.
hey that would have more and more can never have enough 3. Specif. : That pang where more than madness liea Byyron more and the less.
more, adv. 1. In a greater quantity in or to a greater extent or degree: a With a verb or participle. The riches of Heaven's pavement.

Milton
b With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix -er) to form the comparative degree; as, more durable; more active; more actively; more sweetly. See compare, vi,t,3. bethan writers and for some time later; as; more brighter;
more dearer. "His more braver daughter." 2. In addition; further; moreover; besides; again ; as, he returned once more, it is foolish and, more, it is wrong. more and more, with continual increase. "Amon trespassed
more anlmore." 2 Chron. xxxiii. 23. - m. by toxen. a As
corroboration or further proof. b Besides moreover ; indeed. - the m., to a greater degree; by an added quan-
 how much more. . by so much more. "The more he
praised it in himself, the more he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." Milion.
more, v. $t$. \& $i$.; MORED (mörd); MOR'ING (mōr'ing). To make
or become more; to increase; also, to exaggerate. Obs.
Mo'reau' mar'ble (m $\bar{\prime}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ ). A kind of artificial marble obtained by pickiing a soft limestone, which has previously been smoothed, dressed, and veined, in a solution of after drying, at a temperature of $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. It becomess very mo-reen' (mò-rēn'), $n$. [Cf. moins.] A coarse, stout woolen
or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with emor woolen-and-c
mo-rel' (mot-rø1'; mठr'ধ1; 277), $n$. [F. morille, of G. origin ; cf. G. morchel, OHG. mor-
hila, and OHG. morha carrot: cf. D. mo rille. Cf. more a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus Morchella, esp. M. esculenta. Morels are considered by epicures as supe-
rior in flavor to most of the mushrooms. Mor in flavor to most of the mushrooms.
mo-rel', a. 0 . morel black $F$. moreau ir mo-rel', a. [OF. morel black, F. moreau, fr. ded LL. morellus, perh. dim. fr. L. Maurus Morel (Horchel-
Moor; or cf. L. morum mulberry. Cf. (a esculenta). Moor ; or cf. L. Morum mulberry. Cf. la esculenta).
Moor, Morello, morrey.] Of a dark color; blackish. Rare. mo-relllo (mō-rel $\bar{\sigma}), ~ n$. [Cf. It. morello blackish, OF. eties of cherries forming one of the two groups derived from Prunus cerasus, distinguished by their dark-colored skin and juice from the amarelles, the coördinate group,
Mo-re'10s or'ange worm (mo-rat $\overline{\text { wis }}$ ). [From Morelos,
State inMexico. The larva of a fly (Trypeta ludens) which, State in Mexico. The larva of a fly (TYypeta ludens) which,
in parts of Mexico, injures oranges by boring into the pulp in parts of Mexico, injures oranges by boring into the pulp.
mo-ren'clte (mo-ren'sit), $n$. [From Morenci, Arizona.] Min. A hydrated ferric silicate in yellow fibrous forms. more-o'ver (mōr- $\overline{\text { on rẽr ; }}$ ' 201 ), adv. [more + over.] Beyond what has been said; fur
furthermore; also; ilkewise.
Moreover, he hith


I
1
moriseo. See morris the dance.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors ; Moorish. $-n$.
The Moresque or Moorish style of architecture or decora tion. See Saracenic architecture

## More'ton Bay (mor $\Gamma^{\prime}$ tun). A bay of eastern Australia

Moreton Bay chestnut. = BEAN TREE a. - M. Bay fig, an Aus-
tralian fig tree (Ficus macrophylla) often planted for shade. tralian fig tree (Ficus macrophylla) often planted for shade.
-M. Bay laurel, an Australian lauraceous tree (Cyuptocarya australis), the bitter bark of which contains a poison simaustralls , the bitter bark of which contains a poison sim-
ilar to curare.- M. Bay liy, the Brisbane lily. M. Bay plne, the colonial pine. - M. Bay tulipwood. See Harpulilia.
ifor'gain, or, commonly, Mor'gan, le Fay (môr'gan; -găn lẽ fā). [OF. Morgain la fee Morgan the fairy; Mor gain is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lance-

morganaticam, fr. morganatica a morning gift, fr. OHG morgan morning, in morgangeba morning gift, G. morgengabie. See MORN.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an inferior form of marriage which male members of various royal families in Europe and certain nobility formerly belonging to reigning families may contract with a woman of an inferior rank, so that the wife does not acquire and husband or of the marriage do not inherit the rank of the to the father's public position or the property annexed to that position or that belonging to him in virtue of his title It is sometimes called a left-handed marriago, because the left hand is often given in the ceremony. In some states the morganatic wife and her children have no rights of succession in the private property of the husband or father marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes ganatic marriage is historically connected with an early
Germanic form of marriage in which the mund (which Cermanic form of marriage in which the mund (which
see) was not acquired, but the morning gift was made. No form of morganatic marriage is recognized in the law
of England; marriage of members of the royal family is
governed by statutory and common law.
Mor-gan'te (mor-gan'tā), $n$. [It.] The hero of Pulci's
(1432-84) romantic poem "Morgante Maggiore." He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orfando conguers and converts
to Christianity. He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown forgentleness, genernsity, and chivairy.
mor'gen (môr'gen), $n$. [D. \&G.] Aland measure of various of Europe, originglly the amount pous Germanic countries of Europe, originally the an. The old Dutch mowed in a morning by one team or man. The old Dutch morgen was equal to about 2.1 acres; it was formerly in use in the measure in South Africa. See measure.
Mor'gl-a'na (notrigi-ä'nä), n. In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", in the "Arabian Nights," the clever female siave of All Baba's brother Cassim and killing the thieves. Ali sets her free and makes her his kinng the thiev
morgue (môrg), $n$. [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by their friends; a deadhouse.
mor'd-bund (mðr'1-bŭnd), a. [L. moribundus, fr. morir
to die. See mortal.] In a dying state; near death.
 tall Brazilian fan palm (Mauritia fexuosa) with obscurely
ringed almost spineless stems, and edible fruit the size of
an apple.
mórin (mórinn), $n$. [See Morus.] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of old Morin' (
Mo-rinda morrn'da), $n$. [NL., contraction of NL. Morus
indica.] Bot. A large genus of tropical, indica.] Bot. A large genus of tropical, chiefly East
lndian, rubiaceous trees and shrubs having smanl heads of confluent flowers forming an aggregate pulpy fruit. m
 One of a celebrated American
strain of horses which orig.
nated in Vermont.
[GANA, 1.]

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$\| M$
bel
mor
for
form for mornino gift.
mornaic

ino morgeoun. 千 muraeon Scot.

A claymore; sword, esp. [cap.]
that of Sir Bevis of Hampton.







Several yield valuable yellow dyes and useful hard wood. mo-rin'din (motryndYn), n. Chem. An orange-colored crystalline glucoside and dyestuff extracted from the root bark of various species of Morinda. It is decomposed by hy-
drolysis into glucose and mo-rin'done ( $-\mathrm{d} \bar{n}$ ), a red crys-
Mo-rin'ga (mot-rín'g $\dot{a} \dot{\prime}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Tamil moringi, mua
ringi.] Bot. A small genus of East Indian and African ringi. Bot. A small genus of East Indian and African
trees constituting the family Moringacea. They have pinnate leaves and irregular flowers with ten stamens, succeeded by a 3 -valved capsule. $M$. moringa is the horseradish tree; its seeds and tbose of M. aptera are known in
commerce as ben or ben nuts, yielding boil of ben
commerce as ben or ben nuts, yielding oil of ben.
mórd-on (móríon; 201), n. [G.] Min. A dark, nearly mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-on; 201), $n$.
mo'ri-on (móri- ${ }^{\prime}$; ${ }^{201 \text { ), } n \text {. [F. morion, Sp. morrion, }}$, Sp. morra the upper part of the head, morro anything that is round.] a kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.
Mo-ris'co (mor-ris'kō), a.
[Sp. See morris the dance.] Pertaining to the Moriscos; Moresque.
Mo-ris'co, $n$.; pl. -cos or -coes ( (kōz).
[Sp. morisco Moorisì.] 1. Hist. A
 person of the Moorish race in Spain. -. Morion with a Comb so called by the Spaniards after the
verthrow of ther. Also, a Christianized Moor of Spain.
3. A monguage of the Moriscos.

Moreris dance; also, one who dances it. Obs.
6. In Mexico, the offspring of a mulatto and a Spaniard.

Mor'mon (mô'mŭn), n. 1. A member of the Charch of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Salnts, because of a belief in The Book of Mormon, which, it is claimed, is a sacred history of
the ancient inhabitants of America. The "Mormons" state that this record was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr. God," from vermont, through "the gift and power of myra, New York, by Moroni, one of the ancient prophets The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized April 6. 1830 , at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Tts members claim that through apostasy the pure gospel of Christ was taken rom the earth many centurie
ago, seph smith, st by heavenly messengers sent to him for and believe that all men may be saved through obedience to the principles and ordinances of the gospel, of which for the remission of sin, and the laying on of hands for th reception of the Holy Spirit, form an essential part. They believe in prophecy, continued revelation, visions, heal that is stated to have been discontinued after the "Mani-
festo" of President Wilford Woodruff in 1890. The headre in Salt I
2. A member of a sect, called the Reorganized Church jected Christ of Latter-day Saints, which has always re jected polygamy. It was organized in 1852, and is repre Mor'mon, $a$. Of or pertaining to the Mormons.
Mormon crickset. Either of two large black cricketlike grasshoppers (Anabrus simplex and A. purpurescens) of the
 a sea fish, Gr. $\mu$ op $\mu$ vosos + -idse.] Zöl. A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes having a small mouth
at the end of a more or less elongated, often decurved, snout, and near the tail a structure believed to be a rudimentary electric organ. By some the family is regarded

（which see）．Several genera，the best known of which is species occur in the larger streams of northern and ceu
tral Africa，and are valued as food．－mor－my＇rold（－roid） a．\＆${ }^{\text {morn }}$
morn（môrn），$n$ ．［ME．morn，morzen，morwen，morgen，
AS．morgen；akin to D．morgen，os．morgan，G．morgen AS．morgen；akin to D．morgen，OS．morgan，G．morgen
Icel．morginn，morgunn（cf．dat．sing．morni，nom．pl． mornar），Sw．morgon，Dan．morgen，Goth．maúrgins；cf． mornar，Sw．morgon，Dan．morgen，Goth．maurgins；ch．
OSlav．mrakü darknegs．Cf．morrow，morning．］The OSlav．mraku darkness．Cf．MORROW，MORNing．］

To noon he fell，from noon to dewy eve．Hhlton．
to－morrow．Obs．or Scot．\＆Dial．Eng． morn＇ing（môr＇ning），n．［ME．morning，morvening． See morn．］1．The first or early part of the day，variously
understood as the earliest hours of light，the time near sunrise；the time from midnight to noon，from rising to noon，or to the time of the midday moal，rarely to the time of the dinner，etc．
2．The flrst or eat
2．The flrst or early part；as，the morning of life． 3．［cap．］The goddess Aurora or Eos．Poetic．Shak
4．A dram taken before breakfast．Scot．\＆Dial．Eng．
5．A slight meal before breakfast．Scot \＆Dial 5．A slight meal before breakfast．Scot．\＆Dial．Eng． morn＇ng，$a$ ．Pert．to the frat part or early part of th
day；being，used，occurring，or the like，in the morning．

As morning roses newly washed with dew．Shak．
camplon，the red campion．－m．flower，an Austras．
 Teutonic Tribal custom，a gift，orig．voluntary，Tater cus－
tomary，made to the wife the morning after the consum－ tomary，made to the wife the morning after the consum－ mation of marriage，security for it often being given by morning before one is dressed for the day．－ m ．gun，a gun ：at military posts and on naval vessels．－m．land，the Orient or East．－m．prayer，the morning service of the churches of the Anglican Communion；matins．－m．room，in more
pretentious residences，such as country houses，a parlor or subordinate sitting room for the general family use or sp．during the day ；－distinguished from a drawing－room，
-m ．aicknels，Med．，nausea and vomiting usually occur－ －m．ackne日s，Med．；nausea and vomiting，usually occur－ ring in the morning；－a common sign of pregnancy．－m．
ephinx，any of several sphinx moths of the genus Deite－
phila，which fly in the morning．－m．star．a Any of the phinx，which fly in the morning．－matar．a Any of the
planets Venus，Jupiter，Mars，Mercury，and Saturn，when it precedes the sun in rising，esp．Venus．Cf．Evenirg
sTAR，1．Also fig．，with allusion to earlinessand guidance． The morning star of Mignael Angelo．J．A．Symonds． b A weapon consisting of a heavy ball set with spikes， either attached to a staff or suspended from one by a chain
Cf HOLY－wATER SPRINKLER b －M．Star of the Reformation John Wycliffe（d．1384），the first of the Engiish reformers
－m．Watch．a The last watch of those into which the night was anciently divided．© Naut．The watch between four A．M．and eight a，m．
$\underset{\text { morn＇ing－glóry（môr＇nIng－glóry ；201），n．；pl．－Rirs }}{\text {（－riz）．a Any plant of the genus Ipomaa，esp．I pur }}$ purea，a universally cultivated twiner with cordate leaves and large funnel－shaped white，pink，or purple flowers． The garden morning－glory has been greatly improved by hybridization with I．hederacea and other species，and the flowers，esp．in the Japanese strains，show a wide range of
color．b Any plant of the related genus Convolvulus．
 member of any of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern of Mindanao．They are of mixed Malayan stock，probably with some Arab blood，and are distinguished from sur－ rounding tribes by their superior organization as well as
by their piratical and warlike proclivities． by their piratical and warlike proclivities．
2．The language of the Moros，which emb
2．The language of the Moros，which embraces a number

its inhabitants－ran a a or pertaining to Morocco or mo－roc＇co（ $-\overline{0}$ ），n．［Cf．F．Maroc，Sp．Marruccos．］1．［cap． A country and city of Africa．
2．More fully morocco leathe
prepared commonly from goatskin（imitation of leather， sheepskin，etc．）tanned with sumac，or subjected to chrome tanning，and dyed on the grain side；－said to have been first made by the Moors．Genuine morocco is very hard，
firm，and fexible．See also under Frinch，a．，and Levant，$a$ ． Moroccogam．＝ampad gUM．



Mo＇ro－sau＇rus（mō＇rós－sô＇rŭs），n．［NL．；Gr．māpos stupid T－saurus．］Paleon．An extinct genus of large dinosaurs， rado and Wyoming．－mo＇ro－sau＇ri－an（－rY－ăn），a．\＆n． mo＇ro－sau＇roid（－roid），a．\＆$n$ ．
mo－rose＇（mô－rōs＇），a．［L．morosus，prop．，excessively addicted to any particular way or habit，fr．mos，moris，
manner，habit，way of life：cf．F．morose．1．Particular manner，habit，way of life：cf．F．morose． 1 1．Particular ；
fastidious：also，difficult to deal with．Obs． fastidious：also，difficult to deal with．Obs 2．Of a sour temper；sullen；ill－humored．＇＂A morose
and affected taciturnity．＂ and affected taciturnity．
Syn．－Gruff，severe，austere，gloomy，crabbed，crusty， morph（－wôrf）．A combining form from Gre
form；as，celeomorph，paramorph，rhizomorph，etc
mor－phe＇a（mठr－fé＇$a$ ），$n$ ．［LL．Cf．monphew，$n$ ．］Med． An eruption of the skin regarded as allied to sclecoderma， and characterized by irregular colored patches，of firm
texture，sometimes becoming scaly and cicatrized．It is texture，sometimes becoming scal
believed to be a trophoneurosis．
believed to be a trophoneurosis．
dreams，or sleep
Mor＇pheus（môr．
Mop
shapes he calls up before the sleeper，fr．$\mu$ oo $\phi$＇ form shape．Class．Myth．The god of dreams．
mor＇phila（mor＇fr－í），n．［NL．］Chem．Morphine．
mor＇phic（－fik）．Combining form from Greek $\mu \circ \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$ ，form． mor＇phiddites（môrfi－dits），n．pl．［Prob．fr．hermaphro－ dite． 1 Metal Work．A pair of compasses or calipers with one straiglit pointed leg and the other leg bent inwards at the end；－called also moffs，oddlegs，and jenny． mor＇phine（－fin；－fen），n．Also mor＇phin．［F．，fr． cotic base， $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$ ，the principal alkaloid of opium，of cotic base， $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$ ，the principal alkaloid of opium，of It is found also in some other plants besides the opium poppy，as Argemone mexicana and Humulus lupulus（wild hops）．It is like opium in medical properties，though less stimulating and constipating，and is used as an anodyne phate，and the hydrochloride．Chemically，morphine is a complex derivative of phenanthrene．
mor＇phin－ism（môr＇fin－1z＇m），n．Med．A morbid condi－ tion produced by the habitual use of morphine；morphine habit．－mor＇phin－ist，$n$ ．


 tropical American nymphalid but－ terflies noted for the very brilliant metallic luster and bright colors （often blue）of the upper surface of the wings．The lower surface is usually brown or gray，with eyelike spots．

a．Of or pertaining to morphol
ogy ；structural．－mor＇pho－log＇
ogy ；structural．mor＇pho－log＇
1－cai－ly，adv．－morphological anal
ogy．See ANALOQY，4．－m．botany．


Morpho（ $M$ ．helenor） ee morphology mor－phol＇o－gist（mðr－føl＇ot－jist），$n$ ．Biol．One versed in mor－pholoo－gy morphologic（－j1），n．［Gr．$\mu$ орфウ́ form $+-\operatorname{logy}$ ：ef．F． with the form and true．The branch of biology deaing ence of structural organic types；the study of the forms， relations，metamorploses，and phylogenetic development morghons apart from their functions．As used of plants， it deals primarily with the members of the plant body as organs，it is called organography；internal morphology is known as plant anatomy．As applied to animals，mo
phology includes anatomy，histology，and embryology． 2．The science of structure or form：specif of language 2．The science of structure or form ；specif．，of language， and functions of inflections and derivational forms．
3．Structure ；specif．，of rocks，external structure．Geikie．
 mo－roa＇i．ty（motros zY－ty），$n$ ．［L． mornsitas：cf．F．morosite． F Moroseness；surliness；also．
an example or instance of it．
mo－ro＇go，$n$ ．A morose or surly merson ohs．
 mor＇phi－cal－1y．all：．Rare．
$-\quad$ Rare． mor＇phin－at＇ed（－f1－nāt＇ed），$\alpha$ ．
 o－ma＇ni－ac（－xk），$n$ ．
mor＇phom phi
 phme in any druy or mixture



 Bol．Production or evolution
of morphological characterg．
mor－phog＇ra－phy（－fog＇ $\mathbf{r} \dot{\boldsymbol{a}}$－fr）． n．［Gr．$\mu$ op $\phi \boldsymbol{\eta}$ form + graphy．］
Debcriptive morphology．

 strongly basic liquid， $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{ON}$ ，
Byntheticelly prepared，
semblin\％piperidine．It con．
tains the paroxazine ring， tains the paraxazine ring，
which is believed to exist in
morphine also．

mor－phom＇e－try（mor－fom＇e－try），n．［Gr．$\mu$ op $\boldsymbol{n}_{n}$ form＋ －metry．］Measurement of external form．－mor＇pho met＇ri－cal（mor＇fot－mét／ri－kă ），a．
 form． biol．A niorpholog． logical individual．See tectology．Haeckel．Haeckel recognized these categories：（1）Plastids or elementary sons（as shoots or buds of plants，and individuals among

 mor－phot＇ro－py（mXr－f才t＇rot－pi）
py．
Chem ．The modifying influence upon crystal form of py．］Chem．The modifying influence upon crystal form of
clange in chemical constitution，esp．of substitution in change in chemical constitution，esp．of simbstitution in

 mor＇rhu－ine（mðr＇бо－Yn；－ēn；184），n．Also－in．［NL． Morrhua，specific name of the cod（fr．F．morue；cf．LL． ${ }_{\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{27} \mathbf{N}_{3} \text { ，found in cod－liver oil got from putrefied liver．}}$ Mor＇rígu（mōr＇rè－gō），n．［OIr．Morrigu，Mōrīgan； perh．meaning great queen．］In Irish legend，a war god－ dess or demoness of battles，often thought of as in the guise of a hoodie（carrion crow）hovering over battlefields．
II ${ }^{\prime}$ rill Tar＇fit mbrifl）．U．S．Hist．The tariff established （1810－48），senator from Vermont．It was made as a revenue tariff，but operated largely as a protective tariff．
mor＇ris（mXr＇Is），$n$ ．Sp．morisco Moorish，fr．Moro a mor＇ris（mXr＇Is），n．［Sp．morisco Moorish，fr．Moro a
Moor：cf．F．moresque，It．moresca．Sed Moor．］More fully morris dance．a A Moorish dance，usually by a Rare b b incer，who accompanies the dance with castanets． performed in pageants，procesaions，and May games often dancers，in fancy dress，often took the parts of Robin dancers，in fancy dress，often took the parts of Robin
Hood，Maid Marian，and other fictitious characters．Also， mor＇tis，$n$ ．Cf．merris．
mor＇ris，$n$ ．［Cf．MEREL．］An old game played with pebbles， which are placed at the angles of a figure drawn on a mon， or on the ground．also，the board or ground on which the or on the ground；also，the board or ground on which the
game is played．The figure consists of three concentric squares，with lines from the angles of the outer one to those of the inner，and from the middle of each side of the outer square to that of the immer．The game is played by called five－penny morris，nine－men＇s，or ninepenny，morris， or livelve－men＇s morris）．The pieces are placed（and moved） nent from making a straight row of three．Should either succeed in making a row，he may take up one of his oppo－
nent＇s pieces，and he who takes off all of his opponent＇s pieces wins the game．
mor＇ris，a．Pert．to or dancing the morris ：dancing．Shak．解 mor＇ris，$v . t$ ．To perform by dancing ；to dance．
mor＇ris，$v$ ．$t$ ．To dance ；also，to move off quickly ；to de－ camp Ols．or Dial．Eng of easy－chair with a back which may be lowered or raised．
Mor＇ri－son for－ma＇tion or beds（mðr＇T－sun）．［From
Morvon，Colo．］Geol．A series of nonmarine fossil－bear－ ing beds occurring in Colorado and adjacent States and be－
longing to the top of the Jurasic，or tbe base of the Co－
manchean（Lower Cretaceous）system；－similar，if not equivalent，to the Como formation or beds of Wyoming，ete．
Mor＇ris tube．A small－bore rifle barrel for insertion in a shotgun or rifle barrel to reduce the caliber；－used esp． for rifle practice on short indoor ranges．Brit．
｜｜mor＇ro（mor＇ro），$n$ ．$[\mathrm{Sp}$ ，any spherical object．
$\|$ mor＇ro（mbr＇rō），$n$ ．［Sp．，any spherical object．］A round hill or point of land；hence，morro castle，a castie on a hill． mor＇row（nठ $r^{\prime} \bar{o}$ ），$n$［ME．norwe，morwert，AS．morgen．
See morn．］1．Morning；as，good morrow．Archaic． See morn． 7 I．Morning；as，good morrow．Archaic． 2．The next following day；the day subsequent to any day
specified or understood．
Lev．vii． 16. Till this stormy night is gone，
And the eternal morrore dama．
3．The day following the present；to－morrow．
mor＇row，$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the next day．
mor＇row，$v . i$ ．To become uorning ；to dawn．Rare．


morse (môrs), $n$. [L. morsus a biting, a clasp, fr. mordere
to bite.] A clasp to fasten - 0 orse, $a$. Of or pertaining to a Morse telegraph system or code; as, Morse apparatus, circuit, embosser, key, tapper, telegraph, etc. See RRCOMDER, TAPPRB, TRLRGRAPH,

Morge alphabet or code. Teleg. The telegraphic alpha-
 retically equal to three dots; the space between the elements of a letter is equal to one dot; the interval in spaced letters, aso-- is equal to three dots. There are no
in any letter composed wholly or in part of dashes.

$1=-$
$\frac{1}{2}=-$
3
3
The International (Morse) alphabot code used elsewhere is the same as the above with the following exceptions:
$\sim$
The Morse code is used chiefly with the electric telegraph, mor'sel (môr'sil), n. [OF. morsel, F. morceau, LL. mor sellus, a dim. fr. L. morsus a biting, bite, fr. mordere to MORDANT. 1 . A little bite or bit of food. ci. Monesau, Soudh. 2. A small quantity; a little piece; a fragment; - formort (môrt), $n$. [Orig. uncert.] A great quantity or nummer; a great deal or many : an abundance. Dial. Eng. mort, $n$. [F. mort dummy, lit., dead.] A variety of dummy whist for three players; also, the exposed or dummy hand in this game.
mortis (moort'tăl), a. [F. mortel, L. mortalis, fr. mors, mortis death, fr. mori to die; akin to E. murder. See
MORDR ; cf. Mortcage. 1 . Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is mortul.
2. Destructive to life ; causing or occasioning death ; exposing to or deserving death, esp. spiritual death; deadly; a mortal plague ; a mortal' weapon.
3. So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, 4. Hence, of or pertaining to
4. Hence, of or pertaining to death or its occasion ; denoting the time or circumstances of death; deathly; relating etc. ; vital; as, the mortal hour.
Lastof all, against himelf he turs his sword, but misaing the
mortal place, with his poniard finishes the work.
Miton. mortal place, with his poniard finishes the work.
5. Hunan; belonging to man, who is mortal ; as, mortal wit or knowledge; mortal power. kill ; Millon. deadly; as, a mortal enemy ; mortal enmity.
7. Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious;
as, a sermon lasting two mortal hours. Colloq.
8. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

His men were all bs mortal as himself. Sleven $n \$$ Osbourn
Syn. - See deadly, human.
mor'tal, adv. Mortally (see flat, a., 12). Now Rare, exc Colloq. or Dial., in sense of: Extremely; very; excesgively; deadly; dead; as, he was
fond of a person; mortal angry.

Though slight was that grasp so mortal Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold. Byron.
The vocal terrier was mortal droll. C. Reade.
mor'tal, $n$. 1. A being subject to death ; a human being;
man. "Warn poor mortals left behind."
Tickell. 2. That which is mortal.
mor-talt-ty (mðr-taly-ti), n. [L. mortalitas: cf. F. mor talité.] 1. Condition or quality of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.

> Ithen did think on your mortality.
2. The death of large numbers; esp., the whole carew. number of deaths in a given time or a given community ; also, the proportion of deaths to population, or to a specific number of the population; death rate; as, a time of
great, or of low, mortality; the mortality among the setgreat, or of low, mo
tlers was alarming.

## 3. Death ; destruction.

3. Death ; destruction.
4. Quality of being deadly or, of $\sin$, mortal. Obs. or $R$.
5. Those who are or that
race ; humanity ; human nature ; human life
Tanity; human nature; human life
Tears, nortahity's relief.
From this instant
There's nothing

6. Mortal part. Rare.
woman had resolved ithelf. mortality table. A tabulated statement showing the number of deaths that may be expected to take place during a given period, as a year, among a given number of persons

of a givenage. Tables of thistind are chiefty used by life inor a given age. abables ot this sing are chiefy y used by ine insurance policies and for gimseres. When based uponatween their results and the actual mortality is negligible. | The most important mortality tables are as follows. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| nAmr. | BASIS, DATE, constructor, AND USE. |

\section*{ <br> ence Tablet <br>  <br> Caritale Table <br> Farr Table, No. 3 <br> | National |
| :---: |
| Congrest |
| Trabrna |
| Table | <br> Congreas

Mnstitility
Intitut <br> 
}

Experienee of 17 British companies; con-
Btructed 1838 ; pub. 1843 : in US. S . in con-




 Statitsties of Carlisle. Eng; ilith-sí; ; Joshua
Mitine now little used. Observations of entire pop. of Eng.; pub.
$1 \rightarrow 64$ Dr
Dr xperience of the learing fraterngl beneflt
asocintions of the United States. Cxperience of 10 Engligh and 10 Scotch
companies ; put 1 18ey companies ; pub 1869 1sid ; largely us
by Britieh and Canadian companieg. xperience of 30 American companies; pub.
$1851 ;$ L. W. Meech; not used in valuations.
 - Assumes that last one of lot, (oun) persons 10 years of age will die in the luith year of his age.
t Assumes that last one of 100 ,00 persons 111
years of age will die

mor'tal-ly (môr'tăl-1), adv. of mortal. Specif. : a In a deady or fatal manner; so as to cause death; as, mortially
wounded. b Very severely; grievously ; as, mortally wounded. b Very severely; grievously; as, mortally
frightened ; mortally offended. c In the manner of a morfrightened; mortal
tal or of mortals.
tal or of mortals.
d Extremely; "awfuly:" as, mortally jealous. Colloq.


an inverted bell,
Mortars, 1 Porcela
in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. Mortars are now chiefly used in pharmacy.
2. Mining. The box in a stamp battery containing the ore which is crushed by the stamps falling on it. There is an incimed screen in one or more sid.
of any but the flnely ground ore.
3. A night light, ysually either a bowl of oil with a floating wick or a thick candle. Obs. or $R$.
4. A cap in the shape of a mortar ; a mortier. Obs. \& $R$ a. Mil. A short and comparatively light cannon used to a
throw shells of
Iarge caliber with large
low velocities and usually at very high
angles so as to drop on the object from above, their effect
being accomplished being accomplished
by the energy acquired in descent and by the force of
explosion at the limit of penetration. b A similar can non used to life-saving mortar. c Any of various throwing pyrotechnic bomb mor'tar, $n$. [ME.
mortier, F. mortier


Mortar, 5 Mortar, 5. U. S. 12 inch Mortar (Car-
riage, Model of 1896 ). 1 Crosshead;
2 Piston Rod mortier, F mortier Sypinga; Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil
L. mortarium mortar, also, a large basin or trough in which
a building naterial made by mixing lime, cement, or plas

ter of Paris, with sand, water, and sometimes other mate rials, and used in masonry, plastering, etc. Ordinary mortar, made from lime, hardens by taking up carbon dioxide, hydraue being changed to calcium carbonate. fairly dry and exposed to the air
mor'tar (môr'tẽr), v. t. To plaster or make fast with
mortar bed. a Ordnance. The support for old smoothbore mortars, used in maneuvering and firing. It consisted of two wrought-iron cheeks to receive the trunnions, conplatform. Modern rifled mortars are mounted on carriag mortar bed. A shallow box or receptacle in which mortar mortar board. a A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; a hawk. b An academic top. Colloq.
mortar boat or vessel. Naut. A boat
strongly built and adapted to carry. strongly built and adapted to carrytar or mortars for bombarding.
mortar box. Mining. The box of a stamp in which ore is crushed to pulp Mortar Board $b$.
in contact with a stream of water. mor'tar-y (môr'têr-ĭ), a. Consisting of, full of, or resembling, mortar.
mort'gage (môr'gaj), n. [F. mort-gage, of. also morgage; mort dead (L. mortuus) + gage pledge. See mortal; property, upon condition common law, a conveyance of debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms. Morlgage was orig. applied, in English real estate law, to a gagee, who was entitled to keep the rents and profits withoutapplying them to the debt (whence the name mortgage Lat. mortuum vadium, lit., dead pledge, as being dead to the mortgagor) and who acquired an indefeasible titie customary, for the mortgagor to retain possession, and the
mortgagee's defeasible estate in the land was subjected to the equity of redemption and foreclosure rules of the equity courts. Technically, therefore, at common law the mortgagee's interest is an estate in real property; but, without estate has long been treated in equity in England and in many of the United States as personal, the heir $n \mathrm{r}$ devisee being treated as trustee of the mortgage for the personal
representative, and now, by statute, the interest of the mortgagee is made personal property in Great Britain and therefore, a mortgage is: a nominally absolute conveyance of property defeasible only upon certain conditions, but actually operating as a lien or charge securing the paythe mortgagee may, under certain conditions, take poosession and may foreclose the property upon default. EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, PLEDGE, HYPOTHEC, ANTICHRESIS. 2. The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is
made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee the prein
mort'gage, v. t.; MORT'GAGRD (-gajd); MORT'GAG-ING (-gtjing). 1. Law. At common law, to grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be be void, otherwise to become absolute; to make mortgage
2. Hence: To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation.
Mortgagng their lives to covetise.
Spenser.

 mort'ga-gor' ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{môr}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{E}}$.
mort'ga-gor' (mốr'ga-jôr'; môr'gà-jêr), n. Also mort'gageor . Law, one who gives a mortgage.
Aithough the lettere is required by analogy after the
second $g$ to make it soft, the common spelling is mortgagor mor'tier' (mor'tyā'), $n$. [F., prop, a mortar.] The peculiar headdress worn by certain high functionaries of the
law in France; - so called from its resemblance to a druglaw in France; - so called from its resemblance to a druggist's mortar. Also, akind of heapiece in medieval armor.
mor'ti-ti-ca'tion (môr'ti-fi-k $\overline{\mathbf{a}}^{\prime} \mathrm{sh} \mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ), $n$. [F., fr. L. mortificatio a killing. See mortify.] 1. A mortifying, or state of being mortined; as: a subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities infaculty, sense, quality, or the like. Obs. c Med. The death of one part of an animal- body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of the body; gangrene; necrosis. d Alchemy \& Old Chem. Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. Obs. e Deprivation or depression of self-approval ; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation; as, he suffered keen 2. That which his failure.
2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin,
or vexation ; as, his blunder was a mortificrion or vexation; as, his blunder was a mortificarion.
It is one of the vexatinus mortifications of a studious man to
have his thoughts disordered by a tedinus visit.
L'Estrange.

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| :---: | :---: |
| tor held in seiz | morth (morth), n. [M |
| ortodechten (morde |  |
| shydn , \%. [F...lit., death of | 1. Trut. Tribal Law. |
|  | homicide, apparently |
| mordisheen. Obs. Anglo-Ind. | kil |
| a French |  |
| a French oath | 2. |
|  | morthere. |
| rtachien, $n$ [Cf. F. morve | morth' wyr tha |
| rtachien, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ [CF. F. morve | t $\dot{\alpha}$ ), $n$. [Erroneous'fo |
|  |  |
| the chine. 1 Glanders. Obs. S |  |
| gon. $\dagger$ marta | ial. Dial.v |
| eig. | mor'tice |
|  | er. |
|  | mortifer. $n$. [L.; mors, mortis. |
| mor'ter + MORTAR. [Scot. | death + forre |
|  | nger of death. |
| rtese + MORTI | mor-tir er-ous |
| rtfun |  |
|  | ness. $n$. |
|  | mor-tific (-)k), mor-ti |
|  |  |
| BENTURE. [mort | mortification root. The marsh |
| t'gag-er (mor'gt-jer), $n$. A | mortife, $u$. t. [See 2d mortar |

3．Scots Law．A gift corresponding to the mortmain（which see）of English law．
Syn．－Chagrin，shame．See vexation
Syn．－Chagrin，shame．See VEXATION． ing（－fīlng）．［ME．mortifien，F．mortifier，fr．L．morti ficare；L．mors，mortis，death + －ficare（in comp．）to make． See mortal；－FY．］1．To kill；to destroy．Obs．or Archaic．
2．To deaden ；to make insensible；to destroy the vigor， atrength，vitality，or the like，of．Obs．
Thou，like an exorcist，hast conju

Thou，like an exorcist，hast conjured up
My mortified spirit
3．Alchemy \＆Old Chem．To destroy the active powers or essential qualities of；to change by chemical action．Obs． 4．To deaden by religious or other discipline，as the carnal affections，bodily appetites，or worldly desires；to bring into subjection；to abase；humble．
With fasting mortified，worn out
With fasting mortified，worn out with tea
Hortify thy learned lust．
5．Scots Law．To grant in mortmain．
6．To affect with vexation，chagrin，or hum cause to feel mortification．
The news of the fatal battle of Worcester，which exceedingly
mortifed our expectations．
How often．mortifed with mortified our expectations．
Ho often on mortifed with the very praises he receive日，if
they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought！
Addison． they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought！Addison．
7．To cause（a part of the body）to mortify or gangrene． Syn．－Humiliate，shame，disgrace．
mor＇ti－fy，v．i．1．To practice penance from religious mo－ tives；to deaden desires by religious discipline．
3．To lose vitality and organic structure，as flesh of a liv－ ing body；to gangrene
mor＇tise，mor＇tice（môr＇tis），$n$ ．$\quad$［F．moriaise，OF．also
mortoise，mortaige mortoise，mortaige；orig．uncert．，cf．Sp．mortaja mortise，
Ar．murtazz fixed．］1．A cavity，hole，or the like into or through which some other part of any arrangement of parts fits or passes；specif．，a cavity cut into a piece of tim correspondingly shaped tenon． 2．Fig．，that
ind over

And over－sea they say this State of yours
Hath no more
And over－sea they say this State of your
Hath no more mortise than a tower o
cards．
Tenuyson
3．Her．A square piece of wood
depicted with a square hole through it．
TISED，－TICED（－tǐst）；MOR＇TIS
ING，－TIC－ING（－tǐ－sİng）．［OF．a Mortise， $1 ; b$ Tenon． mortaisier．］1．To join or fasten securely；specif．，to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise；as，to mortise a beam
into a post，or a joist into a girder． into a post，or a joist into a girder
2．To cut or make a mortise in．
mortise，or mortice，block．Naut．A block in a solid piece with a pulley se，beave cut through it．
mortise，or mortice，chisel．A very stiff chisel used with a wooden mallet for cutting mortises．
mortise，or mortice，gauge or gage．Carp．A carpenter＇s
tool for scribing parallel lines tool for scribing parallel lines
for mortises．
mortise，or mortice，lock．A
door lock inserted in a mor－
tise．
mor＇tis－er，mor＇tic－er（môr＇tǐ－
sêr），$n$ ．One that mortises；esp．，
screw
Gegulating ${ }^{5}$ Thumb－ and,$n$.
mortising machine．
 wooden cogs inserted in mortises on its face or edge．
mort＇maln ${ }^{\prime}$（mort＇mann＇），n．［F．mort，morte，dead + main hand；F．main－morte，formerly also morte main． See mortal；mandal．］Law．a Lit．，dead hand；hence，
the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations，eccle－ the hand or possession of ecclesiastical corporations，eccle the possession of，or tenure by，any corporation which，by reason of the nature of corporations，may be perpetual． See atatdte of mortmain，b A license from the sovereigu to alienate lands in mortmain．
mor＇tu－a－ry（môr＇tith－t－rı̆），a．［L．mortuarius，fr．mortuus
dead．See moRtal．］1．Of or pertaining to the burial of dead．See mortal．］1．Of or pertaining to the burial of 2．Of，pertaining to，or connected
2．Of，pertaining to，or connected with，death or mourn ing for the dead ；as，mortuary emblems；mortuary swor
mortuary urn，an urn for holding the ashes of the dead．

|  | co |
| :---: | :---: |
| mor＇t－fed（mar＇ty－ftd），pret． 4 | met with any that were sparing， |
|  | ey |
|  | must needs have，because they |
| mor＇tl－ $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ er（－ficter），$n$ ．One | lard up； |
|  | ers，they must needs |
| mor＇ti－fy＇ing（－fi／rng），p．pr． | cause it was seen |
| of |  |
|  |  |
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|  | mo |
| rtise，＊＊．L．HoF．mortir，fr． |  |
| dear | m |
| m m | $m$ |
| ised，mor＇ticed（mó | from active |
| al | pay．］Dead |
|  |  |
| rtha gear． | sold |
| joint． | mor＇tre． |
| tise and |  |
| an． | mortrew |
| ke | treast． |
|  |  |
| mort ${ }^{\text {ming，}} \boldsymbol{n}$ ．［Cf，mormin．］a |  |
|  | Cf．lst m |
|  |  |
| main，v．t．To alien | mort safe．A cast－iron |
| Obs．－mort－mal |  |
|  |  |
| aal．† MORM | mort atone．A stone by t |
| te．${ }^{\text {r }}$ | sic |
| or＇ton＇s di | wont to rest a coffin．Obs． |
|  | ＋Mortal．mortua |
| Ph | mor＇tu－ove（morr＇to－us），a． |
| gia affecting |  |
| tatarsus ；metatarsalgia． | ｜｜mor＇tu－um va＇di－um． |
| lem | （also wadium）．Ct．mortgag |
|  |  |
| ary VII．，after－ |  |
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mor＇ta－a－ry（môrftù－这－rY），n．；pl．－nigs（－rYz）．［LL．mortucu rum．See mortuarx，a．I．In medieva the personal as tomary gift to the priest of a parish from the personal es from the estate of a priest ；a corsepresent．The inortuary was originally a voluntary gift made in contemplation of death or by will to the Church for prayers or masses for the soul of the deceased．It was made a fixed amount 2．Often in pl．A funeral；funeral rites．Obs． 3．A place for the reception of
also，a deadhouse ；a morgue．
mor＇u－la（morr＇ob－1a），n．；pl．－Les（－1е） ［NL，dim．of L．momem a mulberry．］ mulberrylike growths characteristic of it 2．Embryol．The globular mass of cells （blastomeres）formed by cleavage of the egg of many animais in its early develop－ ment．A typical morula differs from a
 typical blastula（which in many animals
it precedes）by havia of Star－ See segmentation．－mor＇u－lar（－lur），$a$ ．enlarged ${ }^{\text {man }}$ mor＇u－lold（－loid），a．Embryol．Resembling a morula． Mórus（mō＇rŭs； 201 ），$n$ ．［L．，mulberry tree．See mul－
BERRY．］Bot．A genus of trees，the mulberries，typifying berry．］Bot．A genus of trees，the mulberries，typifying
the family Moracea，having mostly dentate or lobed leaves and spicate flowers，forming a moltiple fleshy fruit．The 12 species are natives of temperate regions．M．alba，the
white mulberry，M．nigra，the black mulberry，and M．rubra the red mulberry，are commonly planted as shade trees the first also as food for silkworms．See mul berry．
 eral Australian spiny－finned marine food fishes，esp．Dac－
tylosparus carponemus and Cheilodactylus fuscus（the tylosparus carponemus and Cheilodactylus fuscus（the
latter called red morwong），and the jackass fish．They are related to or included in the family Cirrhitidm．
Mo－sa＇ic（m亠幺－zārik），a．［From Moses：cf．F．mosaïque．］ Of or pert．to Moses，the leader of the Israelite，or the in Mosaic，or ceremonial law，Bib．the ancient law of the He Mosatc，or ceremonial，law，Bib．the ancie
brews，attributed to Moses．See LAw， 3 ．
mo－sa＇ıc，$n$ ．［F．mosaïque；cf．It．mosaico，musaico，LL． mosaicus，musaicus，a．，LGr．Movaаiкóp，ноvбєiop，L．musi－ vum；all fr．Gr．Mov́бєos belonging to the Muses．See
Muse the goddess；cf．museum．］1．Fine Arts．A surface decoration made by inlaying ously colored glass，stone，or ously colored glass，stone，or ess of making it
2．A picture or design made in mosaic ；an article decorated in mosaic．
3．Something resembling or likened to mosaic，as a literary composition．
The strange mosaic of Biblical
words and phrases which colored


I．R．Green．
One style of Mosaic． mo－sa／ke，a．Formed by inlaying small pieces of different colors，or designating work so made；variegated；tessel lated；of，pertaining to，or resembling，mosaic；adso，com
posed of various materials or ingredients． A very beautiful mosaic pavement．
a，a destructive disease of tobacco，characton． mosadc diaebse，a destructive disease of tobacco，character－
ized by the appearance of yellow－mottled leaves．It is caused by the accumulation of an unusual amount of oxi－ dases in the plant．A mong Connecticut growers it is called calico．＂－m．gold．a Ormolu．b Stannic sulphide， $\mathrm{Sn}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ ， a pigment in bronzing and gilding wood and metal work． It was called by the alchemists aurum musivum，or aurum
mosaicum．Called also bronze powder．－m．hybrid，Biol．， mosaicum．Called also bronze powder．－m．hybrid，Biol． characters of both parents in juxtaposition unblended，as when a hybrid between awhite and a red carnationproduces
white flowers streaked or mattled with red Sep white flowers streaked or mottled with red．See AlleLo－
morph．－m．inheritance，Biol．，the inheritance of alternative （allelomorphic）parental characters in the manner of mo－
saic hybrids．－m．theory．a $Z o \ddot{l}$ ．A theory which sup poses that each crystalline cone in the compound eye of an arthropod receives and transmits to the brain but a portion or an inage，the severa portions being combined by the


Which supposes that each portion of the protoplasm of an
egg has its predestined function in forming the parts of egg has its predestined function in forming the parts of of vision by the compound eye．See mosaic theory a．－m． work．＝mosaic，$n$ ．
mo－sail－cist（mō－zā̌̌－šist），$n$ ．A designer of mosaics，or a workman who makes them；also，a dealer in mosaics．
$\mathbf{M o}^{\prime}$ sa－Ism（m $\bar{o}^{\prime} z \mathrm{z}-\mathrm{I} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ），$n$ ．The laws，rites，and institu－ tions attributed to Moses；attachment to the system or doctrines of Moses；that＿which is peculiar to the Mosaic system or doctrines．
It was Mosaism that put an end，in the Hebrew nation，to thowe
tendencies to wid and even immoral mythmaking．G．T．Ladd． Mo＇sa－sau＇rus（ $\mathrm{m} \bar{\sigma}_{\text {s }} \dot{a}$－s $\hat{o}^{\prime}$＇rüs），$n$ ．［NL．，fr．L．Mosa the river Meuse（on which Maastricht is situated，near which
the first known species was discovered）+ －saurus．］ the first known species was discovered）+ －saurus．］
Paleon．The typical genus of Pythonomorpla（which see）， known from the upper Cretaceous of Europeand the United States．A specimen（M．
skull about four feet long．
 See muscatel，musk．］A small European herb（Adoxa
moschatellina），having greenish white flowers with a some
what musky odor．
Mo－selle ${ }^{\prime}$（mo－zel $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ ），Wine made in the valley of the Moselle．See Rhine wins
mósey（ $\mathrm{m}^{\prime}$＇zII），v．i．［Perh．fr．vamose．］To go or move （in a certain manner）；esp，to depart；usually with out．
 or collectively MosLEm．Ar．musline a true believer in the
Mohammedan faith，fr．salama to submit to God，to resign one＇s self to the divine will．Cf．Islam，Mussulman，sa－ LaAm．］A Mussulman；an orthodox Mohammedan． ＂Heaps of slaughtered Moslem．＂Macaulay． Mos／em，a．Of or pertaining to the Mohammeda
Mos／lem－ism（ $-1 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ），$n$ ．The religion of the Moslems； Mohammedanism．
mos／lings（mox＇lingz），n．pl．Thin shreds of leather mosque（mősk）；$n$ ．Also mosk．［F．mosquée，OF．mos－ quete，musquell，adore An Islamic place of public reli－ gious worship ；a masjid．
 mosquato，fr． musca． Cf ．
M U S K e т．
Any of certain
dipterous in－
sects of the
de，having a
rather narrow
abdomen，usu．
ally a long
and slender

but firm pro－Mosquito（Culex pungens）． 1 Adult Female； 2 boscis，and
narrow wings with a fringe of scales on the margin，and commonly on each side of the wing veins．The males have featherlike antennæ，and the mouth parts are not fitted
for piercing，but the females have slender antenne，and a set of needlelike organs in the proboscis with which they
puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice
or blood．In most species the eggs are laid on the sur－ or blood．In most species the eggs are laid on the sur－ （called wigglers from their peculiar motions in swimming）
are aquatic，but come to the surface to breathe，and the pupe float at the surface．Most species pass through sev－ eral generations in the course of a year and hibernate as adults．Some mosquitoes play an important part，and are
perhaps the only instruments，in the dissemination of certain diseases（see MAALARIA，YELLOW FEVER）．In most northern temperate regions the common mosquitoes ars of the genus Culex．Other important genera are Anopheles，
Psorophora，and Stegomyia（see these terms）．Cf．GNAT Mos－quíto，$n . ;$ ；$p l$ ．－Tos（－tōz）．An Indian of the Mosquito by white and negro admixture．
mosquito bee．Any of certain small stingless boneybees
of the genus Melipona or Trigona．See ANGELTMO，KARBI．

| inke. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Obs |  |
| meal，mosell + | \％ |
| Mo－ser $r$ ，$\quad$ rah（ mo － $\mathrm{Be}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \dot{\alpha}$ <br> Moserd 4 MUARD |  |
|  | Mo |
| frers |  |
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| perh．of |  |
|  | verit to Mosiemism |
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| airy；esp．having en down dos．or dia |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { hrove } \\ & \text { yfetid } \end{aligned}$ | （mbs－ker＇thl）．a． |
|  |  |

mosquito blight. a A bug of the family Capsidm and genus Helopeltis, esp. A. the ivora of southern Asia. of A punctures.
mosquito tlet. An aggregation of comparatively small
vessels associated in some way, as the smaller vessels associated in some way, as the sraller coasting
vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc. vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc,
mosquito net. A net, screen, or curtain for excluding
mosquitoes, -used for beds and windows. Called also, mosquitoes,-used for beds and windows. Called also,
less commonly mosquito bar.
mosquito netting. A loosely woven gauzelike fabric for mosquito netting. A
making mosquito nets.
mosquito plant. 1. A Japanese asclepiadaceous plant
(Cynanchum acuminatifolium) whose flowers sometimes entrap small insects.
2. Any plant of real or supposed efflcacy in driving away mosquitoes, as the mint Ocimum viride, penny royal, etc.
moss (mðs; 205), $n$.
[ME. mos, AS. mos a marshy moss (mos; 205), n. [ME. mos, AS. mos a marshy place;
akin to AS. méos moss, D. mos, G. moos, OHG. mos, mios, akin to AS. meos moss, D. mos, G. moos, OHG. mos, mios,
Icel. mosi, Dan. mos, Sw. mossa, Russ. mokh, L. muscus. Ice. mosi, Dan. mos, Sw. mossa, Russ. mokh, L. muscus.
Cf. mire mud, muscorn.] 1. a bog ; a morass ; a swamp; esp, a peat bog, as on the Scottish border. be fifty miles long and two or three miles broad. 2. Any bryophytic plant of the class
Musci, characterized by the small, leafy, often tufted stems bearing sex organs (antheridia and archegonia) the oöspores from which develop into naked stalled capsules containing asexual spores. The asexual spores, on germination, give rise
to an embryonic structure known as a protonema, on which the gametophyte, or moss plant proper, originates by budding. Growing on earth or rocks, the bariz of
trees, or rarely in streams. The word is also applied collectively to the mats or
clumps in which the individual plants of a species usually occur. See Musol, 3. Any of numerous mosslike lichens, esp. moss, rock moss, etc.
4. Any of several pteridophytic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses
(Lycopodium ), species of Selaginella, etc. (Lycopodium), species of Selaginella, etc.
5. Money; -in allusion to the proverb,
"A rolling stone gathers no moss." Slang.
moss, $v . t_{\text {. }}$; mossed (m8st) ; moss'ING. To cover, overgrow, or fll in, with moss.
mosg agate. Min. A variety of agate, moasing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide
of manganese - called also Mocha stone.
 fish, turtle, or the like, having a mos growth, as of seaweed, on the back.
2. A person so sluggish in his way 2. A person so sluggish in his way of life zoids. Nat. size. covered with moss; specif., an extremely couservative parcovered with moss; specif., an extremel
tisan in politics. Slang, Chiefly $U$. $S$.
moss box. A device used in boring through water-bearing
strata. It consists of a sliding tube having a shoulder strata. It consists of a sliding tube having a shoulder
flled with mose which is compressed by the tubbing, moss'bunk'er (mð̊s'bunk'ẽr), n. [D. marsbanker. Cf. moss'bunker (mos'buyk er), n. [Dessunker.] The menhaden. Called also mossbanker and abbr. to bunker.
moss camplon. A dwarf mosslike campion (Silene acautof Europe and America, and within the Arctic circle. moss hag. A pit or slough in a marshy place ; esp., a place
where peat has been cut or washed away, leaving a treachwhere peat has been cut or washed away, leaving a treach-
erous surface; usualy in pl. Chiefl Scot. \& Dial. Eng. moss pink. A low, tufted, mosslike plant (Phlox subulata)
of the eastern United States, of the eastern United States,
covered in spring with pretty poss plant. a A moss;-ap-
plied esp. to the leafy gameplied esp. to the leafy game-
tophyte. b Amanl mosslike
heath (Cassiope hypnoides) of arctic regions, having delicat moss rose. A variety of the
cabbage rose having a glandu-
lar mossy calyx and fower of this Also, a plant or flower


a class of marauders or free
booters that formerly infested

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 Nom ouncilumperad by Calyptra $(c)$;
2 Plant with
ripe Sporogoni-
um ume s setas th
Theca or Capsheca or Capsule; $;$ Opercu-
lum: rh Rhi-
zoids. Nat. size.
the border country between England and Scotland;-so called in allusion to the mossy or boggy character of
much of the country; hence, a freebooter.-moss'troonmuch of the country; hence, a freebooter.-moss'troop
 moss'y (m8s'I ; 205), a.; MOSs/I-RA

1. Marshy; boggy. Scot. \& Dial. E'ng
2. Overgrown, or covered, abounding, or edged, with moss or something like moss ; as, mossy trees; mossy streams. or something like moss; as, mossy tre
3. Resembling moss; as, mossy green.
mossy-cap oak, the bur oak Quercus macrocarpa. - mossy stonecrop, the common stonecrop (Sedum acre).
most (mōst), $a_{\text {. ; superl. of mone. [ME. most, mast, mest, }}$ [ AS. mäst; ' akin to D. meest, OS. mëst, G. meist, Icel. mestr, Goth. maists; a superl. corresponding to E. more, Which has influenced the vowel. See more, a.] 1. Greatlative of many, much; nearly all; as, the race horse having the most speed t the nation having the most battleships Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness.
4. Greatest in degree; as, he has the most need of it. - In his moste pride. 3. Highest in importance, power, rank, or the like; great4. Greatest in age
5. Greatest in age ; oldest. Obs.

Chaucer. for the most part, in reference to the larger part of a thing, or to the majority of the pergons, instances, or things re--
ferred to as, human beings, for the most parl, are superstitlous; the view, for the most part, was pleasing. - M. Ohrighonorabie. 6.-. M. Learned of the Romans, Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 b. c.), on account of his great and varied erumost - the m . High, the Supreme Being, God.
most, $n$. 1. The greatest or most important; - esp. in phrase, the most and least. Obs. or Archaic.
. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, or the like 3. The greatest uumber or part ; preponderating porti "Most of his mighty works." ; preponderating portion. 4. The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like; esp. in the phrases to make the most of, at the most, at most.

A quarter of a year, or some months at the most. Bacon.
A covetous man makes the movt of what he has. L'Estrange. most, adv. [AS. māst. See most, a.] 1. In the greatest most, adv. [AS. maxst. See most, a.] 1.
or highest degree or to the greatest extent. tiers and prelates.
2. For the most part ; mostly; chiefly. Obs. or $R$. Milton.
3. Almost; nearly; - perhaps short for almost. Now Colloq. or Dial.
\% 9 Placed before an adjective or adverb, most is used to nation est ; as, most vile ; most wicked ; most illustrious; most rapidly. Formerly, and until after the Elizabethan period of our literature, the use of the double superlative was common. See more, adv.

The moxt miratitest sect of our religion. Acts xxvi. 5 . most an end. For the most part; especially; generally; con-
tinually; also, almost at, an end or over. Ons. or Dal. Eng.
"She sleeps most an end." Massinger. -most-favored-nation clause, Diplomacy, a clause, often inserted in treaties, by
which each of the coutracting nations binds itself to grant to the other in certain stipulated matters the same terms as are then, or may be thereafter, Ezanted to the nation
which receives from it the most favorable terms in respect of those matters.
Steam navigation was secured by the Japanese as far as Chung-
king, and under the most-favored-nation clause, the right ac crued to us.
most. [AS. -mest, a double superlative A. A. Colquhoun in AS. forma flrst, meduma midmost : cf. L. -mus) +-est.] A sufflix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs; as, aftermost, utmost, hindermost.
most'ly (most m ), adv. 1. For the greatest part; for the most part ; chiefly; in the main.
2. Most; in or to the greatest de
2. Most; in or to the greatest degree or extent. Obs. mot (mðt; mō), $n$. [F. See motro.] 1. (pron: mðt) A
word ; hence, a motto; a device. Obs.
$B p$. Hall. Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar. Bp. Shah. 2. (pron. nō̄) A pithy or witty saying; a bon mot; a
witticism. A Gallicism. Here and there turns up a . . . savage mot. N. Brit. Rer. 3. (pron. mðt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or
the like. Mo-taz'l-1lm (mo-taz’Y-lYm), n. pl. [Ar. mu'tazilim, pl. of mu'tazil a dissident.]. A Shiite sect of Islam, dating from the 8th century, which denied divine predestination, and affirmed, in opposition to the fatalists, that man con-
trols his will. - Mo-taz'1-1ite (-lit), $n$. d a.

mote (mōt), n. [ME. mot, AS. mot; akin to D. mot dust.]

1. A small particle, as of floating dust; anything prover bially small; a speck.

The little motes in the sun do ever stir. Bacon.
We are motes in the midst of generations. Landor 2. A speck regarded as a blemish; a spot. Obs. or Scot 3. Cotton Manuf. A black spot on yarn or woven cloth due to small broken pieces of seed, etc., passing into the lint from the gin.
4. A straw or stalk. Dial. Eng.
5. A kind of match or squib, formerly used in blasting.
mote (mōt), v.; pret. moste. [See must, v.] 1. May mote (mōt), v.; $p$
might. Archaic.
. 2. Must ; also, ought. Obs.
so mote it be, so be it; amen;-a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons.
mot'ed (mot'ed), a. Filled with, or containing, motes, or
 tetto, dim. of motto word, device. See mot word, мотто. Music. An unaccompanied polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, - now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church. The oldest forms (about 1300 have a cantus fir
mus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach often mus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach, often substitute the Protestant chorale. Some, esp. in the early tet is somemetimes used loosely for the English anthem,
to which is modern and homophonic.
moth (mðth ; 205, 277), n.; pl. MOTHS (m8thz). [ME. mothe AS. modde, mohde; akin to D. mot, G. motte, Icel. motti. 1. Any insect of the order Lepidoptera except those known as butterflies (see nut
classifications form a suborder Heterocera, vary much in form, size, and labits, but are usually nocturnal or crepus cular, and the antenna, though of various forms (often featherlike), are rarely distinctly club-shaped, as in the proportionately smaller than in that group, and the color proportionately smaller than in that group, and the colors rious positions when at rest, they are not kept erect over the body as with many butterflies. In the larval or caterdestructive (see eypay and very few (see sIL KWORM) of any direct use to man. The clothes moths are household pests, and the term moth is loosely applied to any insect which feeds on woolens, furs
2. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.
moth bean. An East Indian bean (Phaseolus sconitifolius) with hairy foliage, small yellow flowers, and cylindrical pods: also, its small seeds, used for food in India. moth'-eat', v. $t$. To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. Rarely used exc. in form moth-eaten, $\mathrm{p}_{\text {. }}$ p. or a.
Ruin and neglect have so moth-eaten her. Sir mothod (m8tht; 205), a. Moth-eaten; also, eaten by the larva of a moth. $\quad$ Rept. Div. of Biol. \& Hort. U. S moth'er (multt'er), n. [Perh, akin to D. modder mud, G moder mold, mud, Dan. mudder mud, and to E. mud; or
perh. the same word as $2 d$ mother (Oxf.E. D.).] 1. Lees dregs. Obs.
2. A gelatinous film or membrane which is developed on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fer mentation. It is composed of bacteria (chietly Bacterium aceti) in active growth. When the later assume the zoo siso aded to wine or cider to produce vinegar, and hence i moth'er, $n$. [ME. moder, AS. mōdor; akin to D. moeder, OS. mōdar, G. mutter, OHG. muotar, Icel. mō̃ ir, Dan. \& Sw. moder, OSlav. mati, Russ. mate, Ir. \& Gael. mathair L. mater, Gr. $\mu \eta \eta_{\text {mp, Ski. mail. Cf. maternal, matrix, me }}$ Tropolis. ] A A female parent, esp. one of the human race. without implying sex, as molher cell, a cell from which an other is formed. 2. That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin; generatrix
ion, it is said, that lived two thousand yeara. mother of a reli-
3. The womb. Obs.
4. An old or elderly woman ; - used, sometimes, in fa 5. miliar address.
5. Used as a title of the female superior or head of a reli6. A device for artifices,
6. A device for artificially brooding and sheltering chick7. A vat in which vi

8. The qualities characteristic of a mother; maternal ness or affection.
The worl how this love, this mother, runs thro' all ${ }_{T}$
Thed made. 8. Hysterical passion; hysteria. Obs.
10. The bedplate of an astrolabe. Rare.
ennyson. 10. The bedplate of
11. = мотнBa suip.

Mother Careg's chicken (kār 1 Y $;$; 115), any of several species of small, petrels, esp., the stormy petrel. See Pextrei.
M. Carey's goote the giant ulmar. See fuim
 ces anguillaris.-M. of God, Eccl. the title of the Virgin
Mary, sanctione by the Council Ef Ephesus (431), in oppoMary sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (431) in oppo-
sition to the Nestorians. See Theotoros. m.
 Which has furnished seven Presidents (Washington, Jeffer-
son, Madison, Monroe, Tyler Harison, and Taylor) to the
Union;- sometimes so called. - M. of States. Virginia, because the first settled of the original states, of thin United
States, or because a number of States have been formed out of its original territory; - sometimes so called. - M . of the Bellevers, A Aeshat (Ci11-678 A . D.), the favorite wife of
Mohammed. - $m$ of the monthe the moon Poetic. - m. Monammed. - m. of the monttrs, the moon. Pootic, - m.
 moth'or (mutfer),

1. To be, or act as, the mother, generatrix, source, or the like, of. Rare.
2. To adopt as a son or daughter ; to be or act as or like a mother queen
Fould haeen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown,
3. To avether body's child.
Howell. 3. To acknowledge that one is the mother (lit. or fig.) of ; as, to mother a founding; to moth ar a book of verse ; also, to attribute the maternity or origin of to a woman.
4. Sheep Raising. To furnish the mother to (a lam
5. Sheep Raising. To furnish the mother to (a lamb); to moth'er, v.i. To become like, or full of,
mother church. The original church or a church from mother church. The original church or a church from
which other churches have sprung specif., a cathedral or
a metropolitan church ; as the mother church of a diocese. a metropolitan church; as, the mother church of a diocese.
mother cloves. The dried fruits of the clove tree. They resemble the true cloves, but are less aromatic.
mothor country. 1. The country of one's par
6. The country from which the people of a colony derive 3. A country as the source or origin of anything.
moth'ored (muth nterd), ace Thick, like mother; viscid.
minther Goose. I The feigned, narrator of a , velebrated
volume of fairy tales "Contes de ma Mere I'Oye), writroume of fairy tales "Contes de ma Me Me loye ", writ-
ten by Charles Porrault, and first published under the wame
of his young son. Perrault dArmancour in 169 Of of his young son, Perrault d'Armancour, in 1697 . Of the 2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rimes known as "Mother Goose's Melo-
dies." The name is probably of French origin, though the dies. The name is probably of French origin, though the 1360 by John Vewbery.
moth'er-hood (muth'er-hod), $n$. State of being a mother;
character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.
moth'er-ing, $n$. A rural custom in England of visiting
Mothering Sunday. Ecco. The fourth, Sunday in Lent,
or Midlent;-so calied from the ancient practice of visiting on that day, formerly the mother church, later one's parents, and presenting an offering. Eng.
moth' ${ }^{\prime}$.
7. A stem-1aw, 0 . Mother or 2. A stepmother. Obs. or Dial. or Colloq., Eng.
8. Old and bitter ale mixed. Chiefly Local, Eng. moth'er-land ${ }^{\prime}$ ( mưttrerer-İnd $^{\prime}$ ), $n$. The country of one's ancestors; the country from which a people or a colony sprang; - same as atherland.
moth'er-less, $a$. $[\mathrm{AS}$. modorleas.] Destitute of a mother ;
having lost a mother as, motherless children. having lost a mother; as, motherless children.
mother liquar. The residual solution often impure or
complex, which remains after the substances readily or

 SYA. - MoThERL, MATRRAL are often interchangeable. tual motherbood, motheriy often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows; as,
 several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mus-
sels, and the abalone shells; nacre. It tis extensively used times, the shell or shellish itself. See PEARL. mother Snip'ton (shYp'tün). A reputed prophetess first
mentioned int tract pt 1641 as foretellivothe death of
Cardinal Wolsey and others. A so-called "Life and Death
 cluding predictions of the stean various prophecies, in-
were mate by Charles Hindley in 1862 and telegraph) were made by Charles Hindley in 1862 .
mohither tongue. 1 A Alanguage from another lan-
guage has had its origin. guage has had its origin, native land, native tongue.
9. The language of one's
mother tulup Hort. mother tullp., Hort. A seedling tulip before its fowers
have breken, or assumed distnet variegations of color.
The flower of a mother tulip is alway selct-colored. The flower of a mother tulip is always self.colored.
mother Fit. Natural or native wit or inteligence.
Katharina. Where idid you study alt this toodit
Katrarina. Where did you study all this goodily speech ?
Petruchio. It is extempore, from my mother wit.

| Mother Bunch. 1. A character author of various fairy tales tury. The name is applied to an alewife by Dekker in his "Sa- tiromastix," 1602 . "Pasquil's Jeats, mixed with Mother Bunch' s merriments," lished as early as 16 (14. <br> 2. The imaginary author of a Closet," London, 1760, which prowessed to good wives and husbends. <br> mother city. Memer meal. Motber of coal. See <br>  Sheep Raising. Australia. Boldrewood. | moth'rer-flu $a$. . Motherly ; also mreenarit. mother gate or moth'er-gato n. Coal 1 ining. A bord ortram way used as a central collecting of working in a mine. Eng. moth' ${ }^{2}$ er-head' $n$. Motherhood Mother Mubbard (hyb/erd) well-known nursery rime. Moth'er Hab'berd. The feigned <br>  Which purporta to he one of sev his friends to beguile a seassno mon modes of rising in church and state. |
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moth'er-wort (mǔtbrer-wirt), n. a A bitter old World $\operatorname{mint}($ Leonurus cardiacti) with dentate, wedge-shaped leaves
and axillary whorls of small purple flowers. It is cultiand axillary whorls of small purple flowers. It is cuiti-
vated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. Also, any
 moth'er-y (mŭthrer-r), $a$. Consisting of, containing, or remoth 11, or gnat. Any small dipterous fly of the family
 moth mullein. A European mulieen (Verbascum blattaria) natarained as a weed in America. It has smooth leaves
and large yellow or purplish flowers frequented by moths
 arts, a salient feature or element of a composition or work esp., the theme, or central or dominant feature. Specif. Music. $=$ motive, 6.
This moty, of old
buliade
The
$R$. $M$. Alden.
 2. Dressmaking. A decorative appliqué design or figure,

motrile (mot til; see -me ), $\alpha$. [See motive.] 1. Biol. Ex-
hibiting, or capable of, spontaneous movement; as, motile cibiia, motile capores, etc.
2. Prop
2. Producing motion; as, motile powers.
mo'tlle, $n$. Psychol. A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations,
 Quality of being motile; contractility.
mo'tion (móshün) $n$.
 to move. See move.] 1. Act, process, or state of changing
place or position ; movement t the passing of a body from place or position ; movement, the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or
involuntarily;-opposed to rest; aloo, the act of moving the body or any of its members, as, the motion of a ship. 2. Exertion ivervoved in moving ; exercise. Obs. Shak. 3. Power of, or in caparity notion for, motion. Are hot and dry. Devoid of sense and motion.

Milton. 4. Movement of the mind, will, or desires; mental act, or ncy of desire ; as, he did it of his own motion
Let a good man obey every good mownon miving in his heart,
knowing that every such motion proceeds from God. South
 5. An impelling cause; reason; motive. Obs. 6. Clange in the relative position of the parts of anything; action a machine with respect to the relative The great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. Dr.H.More
7. Direction of movement ; course ; tendency; as, the direct motion of the planets is from west to east.
8. Style of moving; carriage ; bearing. Rare. Milton. 9. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress as, a motion to adjourn. 10. Law. An aprce, and thank you for your motion. Shation. in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favor the applicant. It may be made ex parte or on notice.
11. Music. Melodic progression : a Change of 11. Music. Melodic progression : a Change of pitch in the
successive tones of a voice part. It is conjunct when the progression is by single degrees, disjunct when by skips. b Melodic progression of two or more voice parts relatively considered. It is similar when their progression is in
the same direction, parallel when in the same direction by the same intervals, oblique when one continues stationary while another rises or falls, contrary when they move
oppositely, and mired when in several simultaneous voice parts two of the kinds just described are used.
 13. pl. Movements ; actions; activities; as, to employ a 14. Fine Arts. The change of attit
14. Fine Arts. The change of attitude, position, or the taking place or about to take place.
15. Mech. A mechanism; as, a straight-line motion; a parallel motion; a spotting motion.
16. Med. An evacuation of the bowels; also, often in pl., the matter evacuated. Rare.
17. a A place in which a stonecutter quarries his own
stone for subsequent cutting and fnishing. $\quad \mathrm{b}$ The part of a pit in which work is actually in progreess.
Syn. Motion movement, Move. Motion and
Syn.-Motion, movimbst, Move. Motion and movement with reference to anything which is not at rest; moveMANT more frequantly suggests a definite, regulated, or
(esp.) progressive motion; as, "the lazy foam, forever in (esp.) progressive motion; as, "the lazy foam, forever in
motion and never moved away
one will so well render Homer's swift-fowingrth) " Novement one wh so well render Homer's swift-flowing movement
as he who has himself something of the swift-moving
spirit of Homer " (M. Arnold); "He exchanged the rotary mpirito in wher he had previousle exchanged ind ilded for a retry
mrade movement of [a] very determined character" (Dickgrade movement of al very determined character
ens. A Move is a defnite change of position or a step in
an indertaking, usually in the execution of a purpose in an undertaring, usually in the execution of a purpose; as,
the next move in the game. See move, movale, MoTIVE.

 1. To make proposil., to offer plans. Obs.

Shak.
Miltom. 2. To move or make a movement indicating some action; as, he motioned to go or to strike. Now Rare or Dial. 3. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to motion to one to take a seat.
mo'tion, v. $t$. 1. To propose; move; suggest ; request ; also, to petition ; urge. Obs.
2. To direct or invite by a motion such a matter. Burton. 2. To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head as, to motion one to a seat
mótion-al (-ăl), a. Of, pertaining to, or produced by motion bar. Mach. A slide or guide bar for a crosshead
motion block. Mach. Any of the blocks in a crosshead as or an ocomotive, that rub against the slide barg.
motion distorton
a spectrum. produced by motiony. Distortion of ine the line of sight of portions of the vapor to which the lines are due. tion-less-1y, adv. - mo'tion-less-ness, $n$.

## made of ancealed cast

 ders and driving axle steel, situated between the cylin guides are at the slide bars and intermediate valve-rod motion worl. Horol. The wheelwork controlling the rela tive mon (he hour minute hand (-vat/Ing). [From motive, $n$.$] To provide with a motive;$
to move: impel ; induce ; incite.-motl-va'tion (mot tr-vā'shưn) $n$, induce, incto motivalliam James mo'tive (niótity), $n$. [ME. motif, F. motif, LL. motivum fr. motivus moving, fr. L. movere, motum, to move. See
move.] 1. That which is proposed or suggested ; a motion; proposal. Obs.
2. That which moves ; a mover; instigator. Obs. Shak. 3. That which incites to action; anything prompting of exciting to choice, or moving the wil; , esson; induce ment, object.
By motice
By motite, I mean the whole of that which mores, ex exites, or
invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or
 a concelved goor 4. A cause. Obs.
5. In literature and the fine arts, the guiding or control ling idea manifested in a work or any part of one; a dom inant feature ; a motif.
English hands rarely u
6. Music. The theme or subject a ling phritury Ma sage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement ; a short figure, or melodic germ, out on which a whole movement may be developed.
7. A part of the body capable of movement. Obs. \& $R$. body. Syni- Infuence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur,
consideration, cause, reason.- MoTVE, iNDCCEMENT, in consideration, cause, reason.- MotIVE, INDUCPMENT, IN
CENTIEE, IMPULSE are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses seedefs. A motrye is in general a consideration which determines choice or induces action; an ISDUGEMENT is an attractive consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an INCENTNY
stirs or incites to performance; an ImPUSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling which prompts one
to act as, $\quad *$ The Essays owed their actual publication at to act; as, " The Essays owed their actual publication at
last to none of the usual literary motives - desire for fame to instruct, to amuse, to sell " (W. Pater); "Let then the fortune and the hopes and quicken the application of a virtuous man (Hurd); "The greatest obstacles. are so far from making them quit the work they haye begun, that they rather
prove incentives to go on in it " (South): " whoever find prove incentives to go on in it souph implise of passion, to pursue riches as the chief end of bing ${ }^{\text {where }}$ ", (Johnson)
wheme sudden impulse calls, following " (Shelley) "where some sudden impulse calls, following " (Sheiley). See cavs
motive, a. 1. Causing motion; having power to move,
or tending to move ; relating to motion or the causing of or tending to move ; relating to motion or the
motion; as, a motive argument; motive power.

## 2. Pertaining to a motive or notives.

motiry column, Mine Ventilation. a column of air of such a
height as to represent the difference in weight between the downist and upcast columns. - m. energy. See Enirex n. $5 .-$ - m. power. a Any power, as water, steam, wind
electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery motro; a mover; --also used fig. b The locomotives of a
mo'tive (mótiv), v. $t$.; -TIVED (-tIvd); -TIV-INe (-tY-vIng) 1. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move 2. To connect with the guiding or controlling idea of a
work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with
 power of moving or producing motion ; available energy
2. The quality of being influenced by motives. Rare. mot'ley (mðt'11), a. [ME. mottelee, n., motle ; orig. uncert.; Cf. motrle. 1. Variegated in color : consisting of differ ent colors; dappled ; party-colored ; as, a motley coat.
2. Wearing motley or party-colored clothing. See motLEx,
n., 1. "A motley fool."
Shak.


intor vine
water.
 Full explanations of Abbreviatlons. Slgns, etc.. Immediately precede the Vocabulary.
3. Composed of differentor various parts, heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite ; as, motley
style. "The matley scene." motiog color or colour, in the painting of ceramic ware, ir-
regular or sprinkled decoration, usually in mineral colors, regular or sprinkled decoration, usual
which fuse and give a metallic luster.
mot ley (mottlin), n. 1. A garment of cloth in a combination of distinct and contrasting colors; also, the party-colored fessional fool. Chaucer. "Motley's the only wear." Shak. 2. Hence, a jester; a fool. Obs.
3. Any mixture, esp, an incongruous mixture, as of colors.
mot'ley-mind ed, $a$. Having a mind mot'ley-mind ed, $a$. Having a mind
full of whimsically incongruous or diverse ideas, as a jester.
mot'mot (mot'mot), $n$.
mot'mot (mot'mot), $n$. [Prob. named
from its note. Cf from its note. Cf. momot.] Any of nu-
merous birds of the subfamily Momomerous birds of the subfamily Momo-
tine, confined to tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. The form resembles
that of the jays; the bill is strong, sharp, and serrated; the color is chiefty green,
with blue, black, and rufous martings with blue, black, and rufous markings, the tail is long and often racket-shaped
at the tip, being trimmed to this shape
by the bird itself. See Mono at the tip, being trimmed to this shape
by the bird itself. See Mosorids.
mo'to-graph (mó'to-graf), $n$. L . movere mo'to-graph (mó'to-graif), n. $[$ L. movere,
motum, to move + -graph.] Elec. A motum, to move + -gruph. Elec. A
device utilized in the making of a loudspeaking telephone, depending on the point and a moving cylinder of moistened chalk, or a moving slip of paper,
 on which it rests is diminished by the passage of a current between the point
and the moving surface. - mo'tograph/lc (-grafrik), $a$.

Motmot (Momotus momota); ${ }^{\text {CentralTailfeath- }}$
Cersot Monotus ersof Momotusles-
sonii.
o. soni


One form of Motor Cycle. 1 Throttle Control; 2 Spark Con-
trol ; 3 Battery; Carburetor 5 Spark Coil ; 6 Mutfler $; 7$ Fly-
whee Case ; 8 Oil Punnp 9 Driving Chain; 10 Gasoline wheel Case; 8 Oil Pump; ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ Dr
Tank; 11 Oil Tank; 12 Cylinder.
mo'tor-drivien, a. Mach. Driven or actuated by a motor, esp. by an individual electric motor. An electric motor forms an
integral part of many machine tools in numerous modern ma-
motor generator. The combination consisting of a gener motor generator. The combination consisting of a gener-
an a commoning motor mechanically connected, usually
on on a common bedplate and with the two shafts directly
coupled or combined into a single shaft. Cf. DYNAMOTOR. coupled or combined into a single shaft. Cf. DYNAMOTOR.
mo'tor-ing (móteêr-Ing), $n$. Act or recreation of riding in mo tor-ing (moter-ing), $n$. Act or re
or driving a motor car or automobile.
mo'tor-ing, a. Pertaining to motor cars or automobiles, or to the technology of such; addicted to riding in or driving automobiles; as, motoring parlance; my motoring friend. motor interrupter. Elec. An interrupter in which the contact is made and broken by an electric motor. In a simple form a rotating wheel dipping into mercury carries contact pieces or points on its rim.
 who controls or drives a motor; esp., U. S. S. \& Canada, the driver of an electric car on a street railway, or of an electric locomotive, as on an elevated road or subway.
motor oculi. Anat. One of the third pair of cranial nerv motor ocult. Anat. One of the third pair of cranial nerves duct of Sylvius and are distributed to all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and the external rectus, and give off a branch to the ciliary ganglion. motor paralysis. Paralysis of the voluntary muscles. mo-tor'pa-thy (mot-tôr'pa-thy), n. [L. motor a mover +
-pathy.] Med. Treatment of disease by muscular move
 motor starter. Elec. A device, as a rheostat for controlmoto the current taken by a motor when starting.
 [From motxled.] To mark with spots or blot ches of different color, or shades of color, as if stained ; to spot; blotch.
mot'tle, $n$. 1. pl. Colored spots. 2. An appearance like that of a surface having colored spots, blotches, or cloudings ; also, the arrangement of such markings on a surface, as in many kinds of narble. mot'tled (-'ld), a. From motzey. Marked with spot mottled iron, cast or pig iron intermediate between white and gray iron, showing a mottled surface on fracture, with gray parts in which graphite is seen and white parts in owl in the gray phase of plumage. m , an American screech mot'to (mŏ́t'ō), n.; pl. мотToes (-ōz). [It. motto a word, a saying, fr. F. mot, L. muttum a mutter, a grunt, of. muttire, mutire, to mutter, mumble ; prob. of imitative origin.
Cf. mot a word. 1 1. A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use ; also, a sino
guiding principle; a maxim.
Forks, . "Serve God, and be cheerful." his piety and food 2. Her. A sentence, phrase, or word forming part of a heraldic achievement. It is usually borne on a separate scroll orribbon, but sometimes occurs on the coat itself. 3. A short passage, usnally quoted, prefixed to an essay,
discourse, chapter, canto, discourse, chapter, canto, or the like, suggestive of its
4. a A paper pr
4. a A paper printed with a bit of sentimental poetry or

a sentiment wrapped with a sweetmeat in a fancy wrapper, used esp. at children's parties.
such a motto and sweetmeat to such a motto and sweets.
gether witir its contents.
mot'toed (mot'od), $a$. Bearing or having a moto. (mo-tō'ki) mo-tu'ca fily (mo-tooka).
[Prob. fr. native name.] Alarge
Brazilian biting tyy (Hadrus lepidolus) of the family Taban-
ide.
 nithodoras savignii) which
sometimes occurs in houses and inflicts a dangerous bite.
 bi), n.; ph. -bies (-biz). F. fr.
Ar. Cf. MEshrabiyeh.] 1. Mo-
adm. Arch. A projecting oriel ham. Arch. A projecting oriel
window or inclosed balcony, of which the inclosure is largely made up of open latticework.
2. A nachicolated balcony pro
 2. A machicolated balcony pr
jecting from the wall of a fort

Part of a House Wall show fied structure, as a castle.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { mouf'lon } \\ \text { mouf'flon }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { (moof'lon), n. } \\ \text { dial. word ; cf. It. muffolo, muffone.] }\end{gathered}$ wild sheep (Ovis musimon),
inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica. Its horns are large, have a trisemicircle. It is reddish
brown in brown, with a grayish buff
patch on the sides, and white on the legs, belly, and but-
tocks. The female is hornless. The name is sometimes
extended with qualifying terms to various wild sheep mouil-la'tion (mōo-yä'sȟ̆n),
n. [S ee Movillé.] Phon. Mouflon (Ovis musimon). Act of uttering, or oonversion into, a mouille sound. mouil/lé (moo'ya's), a. [F., lit., wet.] Phon. Softened as that of French ill, il, when not initial (e. g., railleur as that of French ill, $u$, when not initial (e. g., railleu
[ráa yurr $\left.^{\prime}\right]$ ), of French gn (like ni in minion, but pronounced in one wave of sound), of Italian $g l i$ and $u n$, etc.
If the front part of the tongue be raised and the lips opened
while a consonant is being uttered, a palatalized or mouille let-
The Russian moullé labials $E$ Wr Seripture mou'lin' (moólan'), $n$. [F., lit., a mill, fr, L. molinum Cf. 2d mill.] A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier into
 orig., a little mill, din. of moulin mill.' See mink.] 1. The drum of a capstan, crane, or the like.
2. A machine formerly used for bending a crossbow by winding it up.
3. In sword and saber exercises, a circuiar swing of the
weapon. mound (mound), $n$. [F. monde the world, L. mundus. See mundane. A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of bands, enriched with precious stones, and surmounted with a cross;-called also globe.
mound, $n$. [Perl, the same word as AS. mund protection, hand. Cf. MUND.] 1. A boundary hedge or fence ; hence
 mound, $v$. $\ell$.; mound'ED ; mound'ing. 1. To inclose, for 2. To form into, or heap up like, a mound.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The or hoap up like, a mound. } \\
& \text { The mer clouds. }
\end{aligned}
$$

mound, $n$. [Orig. uncert.] 1. An artificial hill or eleva tion of earth; a raised bank; an embankment thrown up for defense; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural elevation appearing as if thrown up
isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

To thrid the thickets or to leap the mounds. Dryden 2. Civil Engin. In excavation work, a piece of the origi mound builder. 1. pl. Ethnol. The North American ines who built extensive burial and fortification


## MOUNT

1413
MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE
mounds, esp. in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio
Rivers. Formerly they were supposed to have preceded


Serpent Mound (jw ft. long; of Mound Builders in Ohio.
the Indians, but later investigations go to show that they
were, in general, identical with the tribes that occupied the country when discovered by Europeans.
2. A mound bird. See med pope
2. A mound birr. SRe MEGAPPDE.
mount (mount), $n$. ME . munt.
mount (mount), $n$. [ME. munt, mont, mount, AS. munt,
fr. L. mons, montis ; cf. L. minae projections, E. eminent fr. L. mons, montis; cf. L. minae projections, E. eminent,
menace: cf. F. mont. Cf. mount, $v$, mountan, mont, moNTE, moNTEL.] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrising consiaerably above the common surface of the surstoad of mountain before a proper name; as, Mount Sinai; Mount Washington; otherwise, chiefly in poetry.
2. Her. A hill, proper (vert), depicted in the base of the shield.
3. A mound or raised work, as one for military operations, or a raised place or walk in a garden. Obs. or Hist.
Hew ye down trees, and cast a mount against Jeruaslem.
4. Fort. A cavalier.
5. [SSee mont-dr-prété] A bank; a fund. Obs.
6. See palmistry.
6. See palmistry.
mount of plets
 ten, F. monter, fr. L. mons, montis, mountain. See 1st


As high as we have mounted in dei ight. Wordsworth. 2. To get up (on something, as a platform or scaffold); Obs., to get up on, or ascend, a stage, platform, or the
like, as for speaking; esp., to seat one's self on a horse or like, as for speaking; ©e
other animal for riding.
3. To rise or increase in amount ; as, debts mount fast.
4. To attain or
4. To attain or equal in value to to amount. Obs.

Bring theq these blessings to a amountrict. .count
Make faid deductions, see to what they mout 5. To swear falsely for pay. Slang, Eng.
mount, v. t. 1. To ascend; to climb; to get upon as for riding; to place or seat one's self on ; to ascend along,
into, or through ; as, to mount a horse; to mount the air. into, or through ; as, to mount a horse; to nount the air.
Snall we mount again the rurat
2. To cause to ascond or rise; to raise or elevate, lite or fig. ; lift; exalt. Ols.
3. To put or place (upon something elevated); as, to 3. To put or place (upon so
mount a statue on its pedestal.
4. To cause to mount, or get on horseback; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish
with horses or, rarely, with a seat in a vehicle or the like
 5. To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper,
an object on a microscope slide, etc. ; to prepare for being worn or otherwise used by placing in proper position or arrangement, as a diamond by setting, a sword blade by
adding the hilt, scabbard, etc., a loom by setting up, etc. adding the hitt, scabbard, etc., a liom by setting up, etc. twenty 12 -inch guns.
7. To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or the skeleton of a bird or animal).
8. To furnish with the necessary appurtenances and appli-
ances, esp. for representation or exhibition; as, to mount a play or an opera, that is, to furnish the scenery, properties, etc., used in it.
9. To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing); ${ }_{\text {to assume; }}$; to take up or on.
Syn.- See ASCEND
to monnt guard, $M$
to monnt graard, $M$
guard or sentinel.
mount, $n$. [From nount, r.] 1. = AMOUNT. Obs. bicycling. 3. That upon which a person or thing is mounted; as:
a (1) A horse or other animal. (2) A bicycle. b The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting. ©
niture. One of the ornaments, as of a cabinet, chair, or





 lar. Obs. B In Australia: (1)
Tra protene
Tomgifolia. (2) The beech Lomatia
moorei. mountain blactbird. The ring
murzel. Local Eng.

 BLUR a, obs. The red bery.
montian bor.
mountain bramble. The cloud-


table, serving the purpose of guards to angles or projections or as edgings or the like. d Of a fan: (1) The handle or frame. (2) The surface, or the material of the surface,
used to aritate the air. e Ordinance. The structure supused to agitate the air. © Ordnance. The structure sup-
porting a cannon, including the carriage proper. I The glass slide, with its accessories, on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope.
4. An opportunity or act of riding horseback; esp., a rid-
ing or undertaking to ride in a race. Collog. ing or undertaking to ride in a race. Colloq.
moun'tain (moun'tǐn), n. [M E. mountaine, montaine, F . montagne, LL. montanea, montania, tr. L. mons, moniss, a
mountain; cf. montanus belonging to a mountain. See ist mount.] 1. Any elevation of the land high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings : in general, an elevation higher than a hill, and often rising with comparative abruptness, but without great extent of surface at its
summit ; pl., a series or group of such elevations ; as, the sumuit ; pl., a series or group of such elevations; as, the
White Mountains. The principal mountains of the earth White Lountains. The principal mountains of the earth
are the result of siow folding a nd upwaring of the crust, with or without rupture; but mountains also result from
faulting. from volcanic extrusions, and from intrusions of lava into the outer parts of the earth. Erosion, acting on these original forms, has produced the irregular sur-
face which now characterizes most mountains. mountains are remnates of former patateans largely removed by erosion. Popularly the term is variously used.
Hills which rise abruptly 101 or 200 feet above essentially flat surroundings are sometimes called mountains, as in
southern New Jersey and the plains of Texas, while in a mountainous region, as near the Rocky Mountains, elevations of 1,000 or 2,000 or more feet are called hills.
2. A great mass; something of great bulk; a vast amount or quantity. "A mountain of debts." J. A. Froude. 3. A Malaga wine made of white grapes picked when ghly ripe.
montasin and valloy winds, Meteor., breazes of diurnal period the valley winds blow down valleys at night and are usually stronger than the mountain winds that blow up the
slope by day. - mo plety.
 tagne), French Hist, a popular name given to the extreme
revolutionary faction in the Nationa Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.
moun'tain (moun'tIn), a. OF. montain, L. montanus.] Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great.
mountain alder. Aa A true alder (Alnus Thombibifolia) native of bountain artlllery. Artillery designed for use in, or
morving in, a montainous country or one destitute of carriage roads and inticcessible to field artillery, the guns and carriages being lighit elough to be carried on pack animals
and the guns being often portable in sections.
 leaves, corymbose white flowers, and bright red berries cifolia, the latter often called vestern mountain ash. (2) In Europe, the rowan tree (S. aucupariauntain In Australia,
any of several eucalypte, esp. Eucalyptus virgata and $E$. any of sev.
sieberiana.

mountain asp. The A merican aspen.
mountain avp. The A merican aspen.
(Dryas octopetala). An arctic or alpine rosaceous plaat mountain balm. a The American bee balm, or Oswego tea. bin California, the yerba santa. American firs, esp.
mountain balsam. Any of several A
Abies fraseri in the Alleghenies and A. amabilis or A. Abies fraseri in the Allegh
grandis on the Pacific coast.
mountain barometer. A portable barometer, either mer mountain barometer. A portable barometer, either mertains. Cf. OROMETER. Mil. A battery of mountain artillery. mountain cork. Mil. A variety of asbestos, resembling mountain cranberry. Bot. A low evergreen vaccinia ceous shrub (Vitis-idza vitis-idlxa) of high north temperate
regions, with thick oval leaves, white, nodding, bell-shaped regions, with thick oval leaves,
flowers, and dark red berries
mountain damson. A large West Indian tree (Simarouba amaral whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly
distilled among the mountins. Colloq. mountain ebony. A small East Indian cæsalpiniaceous bark is used mediciually and in tanning. moun'tain-eer' (moun'ť-nēr'), $n$. $\quad$ [OF. montanier, a.,
LL. montanarius. See mountain.] 1. An inhabitant or LL. montanarius. See mountain.] 1. An inhabitant or
native of a mountain region; one who lives among moun native of a mountain region; one who lives among moun
tains. "No savage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer." Milton. 2. Fr. Hist. A member of the Mountain.
3. A mountain climber
moun'tain-eer', v. i. ; -EERED (-nērd') ; -EER'ING. To be a
mountaineer ; to climb mountains You can't go mountaineering in

mountain holly U. S. a A A
shrub of the holy family (Ili-
cioides mucronata) having
cioides mucronala) having
smooth obovate leaves and scarlet berrylike drupes. ib An upland species of holly (Ilex monticola).

stone;-so called because of
its occurrence in hills and
mountains in England. $\quad$ mest Indian malvaceous tree (Pariti Its bast fiber is used as a tying material; the greenish mountain mahogany. a Any western American rosa ceous shrub or tree of the genus Cercocarpas, esp. C. par-
vifolius (called also fealher tree). They have gray bark and reddish wood. o The cherry birch, e A yew (Taxus and reddish wod. $b$ The cherry birch. e A yew (Taxus
brevifolia) of the Pacific coast of the United States.
mountain maple. Any of various American shrubby maples, found in mountain regions; as: a In the Eastern
States, Acer spicatum. I In the Rocky Mountains, A.
glabrum. c In Oregon, the vine maple. mountain mint. a Any American mint of the genus
moun'taln-ous (moun'ť-nŭs), a. [F. montagneux, L. monlaniosus. $]$ 1. Situated or being in the mountairs. Obs 2. Containing, $c_{1}$ abounding in, mountains; character-
ized by mountains ; of the nature of a mountain ; as, the ized by mountains; of the nature
mountainous country of the Swiss
mountainous country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size ; huge ; of great 4. Inhabiting mountains ; hence, barbarous. Obs. Bacon 5. Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains. Obs - moun'tain-ous-1y, adv.- moun'tain-ous-ness, $n$. mountain parsley. a A European apiaceous plant ( $P$ eu. cedanum oreoselinum) the aromatic seed and root of which
possess aperient properties. $b$ The parsley fern.
 region.
mountain leatherwood. A Cali
fornian sterculiaceous shrub fornian stercuinaceous shrub
(Fremontoolendron caldforni-
cum $)$ with tough branches, pal. showy fowers. The garden
mountain 111 Y , The Turk b-cap lily (Llium marta-
mountain linnet. The twite LLimoto flaniostris). Eng.
mountain lion. The cougar.
mountain lover. $A$ small trail ing evergreen celastraceous
shrub of the Alleghenies (la
chystima canby) also, any chystima canbyp); also, any
other plant of thisgenus
moun tain-ly, $a$ Mountainous Obs.
meveral
Berain magnolita Any of
magnoliag growing in upiand situations, mountaln magpie. a The Treen
woodpecker. b The European butcher bird (Lanzus exubitor)
Local, Eng.
mountain man a $p l=$ nous
TAIN Folks. Obs. b A trapper.
monntain mango. The tree
Chusiar fave or its fruit. West mountain meal. Rock meal. mountain ming. Agarie minerai
m California
rosaceous undersharub Chanz
 moften forms.
mountain moss. a The common
sonecrop. b An alpine species onecrop. in An alpine species
Seuntaine Moth. selagnoides): Mountain Mother class. My
See GREAT Mot
mountaran oaid. The cheatnut oak ( (ouercus irimws). U S mountain ousel. The ring ousel.
Locrl, Eng.
mountain panther B The ounce b The cougar.
mountain paper. Min. A form
of asbestos similar to mountain leather.
monntai
monntain parrot. The kea,
mountain partridge. a
partridge ove. The
The mountain quail.

MOUSE HUNT

 2. Any of several breads of domestic shaed of the tifh. Dartmoor and Exmoor, and limestone breeds.

 often attenced by headache and nausea
 smanl greenish flowers, found in northern latitudes of mountamin specter
sometimes seen or spectrei. An optical phenomenon

 larged and often encircled by rainbow colors. mouns. Local,
 moun'te-bank (moun'tèt-bănk) $n$
moun'te-bank (moun'tèbănk), $n$. [Tt. montimbanco, montambanco; montare to mount + in in, upon + banco
bench. See 2d mount; bank money.] 1. One who mounts bench. See 2d mOUNT; bank money.] 1. One who mounts sells quack medicines; a traveling quack doctor.
Such is the weaknes; and easy erecululity of mentor.
sellat moun-
tebank. . is preferred before an able phy sician. tebank.. is preferred before an able physician. Whitlock.
2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan. 2. Any boastful and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.
Nothing so impossible in nature but mountebanks will under-
take. Nake. ming so mposible in nature
3. mountebankery. Obs.
Syn. - See impostor.
moun'te-bank, v. t.;-Banked (-bankt); -bank'ing. Obs.

1. To cheat by boasting and false pretenses ; to gull. 1. To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. moun'te-bank, v. i. To play the mountebank; - usually
with it or in $p \cdot p r$.
moun'te-bank'er-y (mounttè-bă $\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \tilde{\mathrm{e}} \mathrm{r}-\mathrm{I}$ ), $n$. The practices of a mountebank; quackery; charlatanism; boastful and mount'ed (moun'ted; -trd; 151), p.a. 1. Raised; elevated, lit. or fig. Obs. or $R$.
2. Seated, serving, or performed on horseback or the like; as, mounted police; mounted infantry. 3. Adjusted or prepared for use; placed on a suitable support, fixed in a setting, etc.; furnished; equipped; as,
a mounted gun: a mounted map; a mounted gem. $\underset{\text { mountatin partrilagoberry. The }}{\text { crepping siowbery. }} \mid$ mountain partridgeberry. The
creeping nowberry.
mountaln pear. A South Afri-
can celastraceous timber tree can cesastraceous timber tree
(Cathastrum capense . Fhe ruffed
mountain pheasant.
grouse. Porth C'aroline. grouse. Sorth Carolina.
mountain pink. $=A$ ABGTUS, 2.
mountain plover. A Amall plover (ITodasocys montamus) of the
plains of the western United
States. It is chiefy anndycolored above and white below.
mountain prdde. A simarouba-
ceoustree of Jamaica Spathelia simplex) with pinnate leaves
and panicles of red fowers.
moantain rat. A bushy-tailed
rat (Neotoma cinerea) of the rat (Neotona cinerea) of the
western United Statea.
mountaln rhubarb. The Euro-
 taxaifolium of New Zealand.
monntain rose bay. The purple marel.
monntain sandwort. A horeal
or slpine sand wort (Arevaria groenlandica) with pretty white
flowers. flowers.
mountain snuf. $=$ [TOBACCO.
mountain Boap. Min. An unctuous variety of halloysite.
mountantin sparrow. The European tree sparrow. The garden
mountain aptnach. Tmann spruce.
orach.

mounted infantry, Mil. infantry mounted for rapid transIn the American Civil War much of the cavalry on each side was at itmes handed as mounted infantry, although first widely recognized and regiments of strictly mounted War of 1899-1901. - m. pay, Mil., increased pay allowed to mounted offcers or to officers serving in such a capacity ware with ornaments soldered on
wount'or
 mounts, in any sense.
mount'ing, $n$. 1. Act
f getting on . Act of one that mounts specif. : a Act of getting on horseback. $b$ Act of stuffing the skins of $c$ The preparation of anatomical or other specimens for microscopic examination
3. That which serves as a mount or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, or set off to advantage equipment ; embellishment; setting; as, the mounting, or nonoptical parts (pier axes, circles, tube, etc.) of a tele scope, sword, diamond, gun, or picture.
4. The harness of a loom.
mourn (mōrn; 201), v. i.; mourned (mörnd) ; mourn'ing. [AS. murnan; akin to OS. mornian, OHG. mornēn, Goth maúrnan.] 1. To express or to feel grief or sorrow; to
grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; esp., to lament some grieve; to be sorrowful; to lannent; es
one's death; Obs., of animals, to pine.
5. To show the customary tokens of grief for the death of some one ; esp., to wear the customary garb of a mourner Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year. Pope. 3. To have longing; to long. Obs.
6. To make a low continued sound likened to moaning ; -
said esp. of doves; also, Dial. Eng., to moan.
Syn. - See grieve.
mourn, v. $t$. 1. To grieve for; to lament ; deplore; be-
moan; bewail.
7. To utter in a mournful manner or voice.

Addison.
The lovelorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well. Milton. mourn'er (mōr'nẽr; 201), n. 1. One who mourns or is grieved at any misfortune; specif., one especially afficted
by a death, as of a near relative or friend ; one present at a funeral out of affection or respect for the dead.
His mourners were two hosts. his friends and foes. Byron
2. One hired to attend a funeral to mourn for the dead. 3. One professing conviction of sin at a revival meeting Local, U.S.
mourn'ers' bench (-nẽrz), at revival meetings, a seat near the
front reserved for "mourners;" anxious seat. Local, $U$. $S$. mourn'ful (mörn'fool ; 201), a. 1. Full of sorrow grief; also, denoting or expressing sorrow ; sorrowful sad; doleful; dismal ; mourning ; grieving; as, a mourn ful person; mournful looks, tones, music.
ul news; a mournful loss
Syn , heavy; aflictive, grievous, calamitous.

- mourn'ful-iy, adv. - mourn'ful-ness
mourn'Ing, p. pr. \& p. a. of mours. Specif.: vb. n. 1. Act of sorrowing or expressing grief, esp. for a person's death lamentation ; sorrow; also, an expression of grief; a lament. person, esp. the wearing of black clothes; an instance of this; also, the period of so doing.

3. Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp.,
among Western nations, clothing or a badge of black. among Western nations, clothing or a badge of black. in mourning. a Expressing conventionally grief, persona ened; -said of the eyes. Pugilistic Shang. $\mathbf{c}$ Having the
appearance of having a black border, from dirt; - said appearance of having a black border, from dirt; - said
of the finger nails. Slang. - mourning band, a band, as of
orape for the hat or arm, woru by mourners. - m. bride

bling the passenger pigeon in form and plumage, though
much smaller;-so named from its plaintive note. mourning envelope, an envelope with a black border. - $m$. the funeral procession's horse, led, draped in black, in paper with a black border, m. miece, a pictorial memorial
of one dead, usually representing a tomb with weep of one dead, usually representing a tomb with weeping willows and other mortuary symbols.- m. ring, a ring worn
in memory of one dead. - m. stuff, a lusterless black fabric used for mournins used or mourning garments.- M. Warbler, a warbler (Geo-
thlypis philadelphia of eastern North America. The male
has the head, neck, and chest deep ash-gray, mixed with has the head, neck, and chest deep ash-gray, mixed with black on the throat, and chest. The lower parts are pure
yellow. - m. widow. $a=$ Mournina Bride. $b$ A European yellow. - m. Widow. a = MoURNIN GRIDE. b A Europeas
geranium (Geranium phxum) with dark-colored fowers. mouse (mous), $n$. ; pl. mice (mis). [ME. mous, mus, AS.
$m \bar{u} s, ~ p l . m \bar{y} s$; akin to D. muis, G. maus, OHG. \& Icel. $m \bar{u} s$, pl. m $\bar{y} s$; akin to D. muis, G. maus, OHG. \& Icel.
$m \bar{u} s$, Dan. muus, Sw. mus, Rus. mysh' L. mus, Gr. $\mu \hat{v} s$, $m \bar{u} s$, Dan. muus, Sw. mus, Rus. mysh , L. mus, Gr. Mus,
Skr. mūsh mouse, mush to steal. Cf. muscle, musk.] Skr. mūsh mouse, mush to steal. Cf. muscle, muSk.]
4. Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the originally a native of Asia, but now found in human habitations throughout most of the world. It is about six inches long, including is grayish brown above and buffy below. The house mouse is the
parent form of numerous variousiy
 White-footed Mouse ( $P$ Pe
romyscus leucopus). modified domesticated varieties, as the white mice. The
name is also applied to all the smaller species of the Old World genus $\mathrm{H} / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the targer ones being called rats, and is extended with or without qualifying terms to members other families of rodents, comprising forms differing great-
ly in habits, appearance, and details of structure, but all
of stuall size. The common native mouse of Europe is Mus of stoall size. The common native mouse of Europe is $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{s}$
sylvaticus, which has reddish brown upper parts and a pure most common wild mouse (Mus minutus). In America minscus, containing the white-footed mouse (which see) and its numerous allies, and certain voles of the genus Microtus, commonly known
as meadove mice. Seevole, HARVEST MOUSE, POCKET MOUSE JUMPING MOUSE, etc.
5. Sometimes, a person, as a woman, familiarly so called 2. Sometimes, a person,
6. Naut. a A knob made on a rope with spun yarn parceling, or the like, as to prevent a running eye from slip ping. $b=1$ st mousing, 3
guns. 6. A small round hair pad. Cf. rat. Rare. U. $S$. pulling the sash cords into place over the pulleys in th jambs of a window-sash frame; also, a similar weight used 7. A dark-s to clear a stoppage in a closet pipe. 8. A muscle; specif., any of various muscular parts of meat. Cf. Mouse piece. Obs. exc. Dial. Eng. in specif. sense.
mouse (mouz), v. i.; moused (mouzd): MOUs'ING (mouz'nouse (mouz), v. i. ; moused (mouzd),
7. To watch for or pursue anything in a sly or diligent manner; to pry about, on the lookout for something.
8. To move about softly, like a mouse; to prowl.
to mouse over, to pore over; to study absorbedly. U. S. to pull about roughly in sport; to toy or play with wan-
tonly. Cf. mousle. Obs. "[Death] mousing the flesh of
9. Naut. To furnish with a mouse ; to secure by means of 3. mousing.
patiently and a cat hunts a mouse; also patienty and car colour (mous). The color of the house
mouss color or collo
mouse; dark gray tinged with yellowish brown.-mouse'col ored, or - $\mathrm{col}^{\prime}$ oured (mous ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{ul}^{\prime}$ /ẽrd), $a$. mouse control. A mechanical device which automatically
corrects small errors of a driving clock, as that attached to an equatorial telescope.
mouse'-ear', $n$. a The forget-me-not. b A European hawkweed (Hieracium pilosella); - so called from its.
soft hairy leaves, and also known as mouse-ear hawkweed. soft hairy leaves, and also known as mouse-ear hawkweed.
c The cat's-foot, or plantain-leaved everlasting (Antennac The cat's-foot, or plantain-leaved everlasting (Antenna mouse-ear chickweed. Either of two common hairy mouse grass. a The silvery hair grass (Airt caryophyl-
mouse'hole' (mous ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} l^{\prime}$ ), $n$. A hole made by a mouse, for
passage or abode, as in a wall ; hence, a very small hole. passage or abode, as in a wall; hence, a very small hol



7 Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
mouse mill, or mouse'mill (mous'myl'), $n$. A small in-
auction machine used
for electrifying the needle of a auction machine used for electrifying the needle of a
quadrant electrometer, or the ink in a siphon recorder to cause it to fall in drops.
mouse piece. The piece of beef cut from the part next bemous'or (mouz' err ), $n$. A cat or, rarely, ot her a ni
catches mice. Hence: One who pries about looking or searching for something ; specif., Slang, a detective. mousetail' (now st ${ }^{\prime} \overline{1} 1$ ), $n$. 1 . The common stonecrop. Obs. 2. a Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus Myosurus; Bo called from the prolonged tail-like torus of the flower
b Any of various other plants with a tail-like inflorescence b Any of various other plants
10. pl. Mustaches. Jocular. 3. pl. Mustaches. Jocular.
mouse ${ }^{\text {2. trap' }}$ (-trap ${ }^{\prime}$, , 1. A trap for mice. Also fig. 2. Math. The problem of determining what one of a num her of objects, arranged in a circle and counted continuously round and round, will be the last if each object is mousetrap switch. Alec. An automatic switch operated
mous'tng (mona' lng), n. 1. Hunting or catching nice.
11. Patient and careful searching; rummaging. U. $S$.
12. Patient and careful searching; rummaging. $V . S$. .
13. Naut. A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a. Metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of atalic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank 4. A ratchet movement in a loom
mousing, $p$. a. . . Hunt
14. That hunts or searches patiently and carefully ; prying;
impertinently inquisitive. $M$ Mousing saints. impertinently inquisitive. "Mousing saints." $L^{\text {E }}$ Estrange.
mousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a nousmousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a mons-
$\|$ nous ${ }^{\prime}$ que-taire ( esp. $[c a p$.$] , one of the French royal musketeers of the 17$ th
and
$18 t h$ centuries, conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress and carriage. The term is used adiecthively of various articles of dress fancied to resemble those 2. Short for mousqurtaire grove. 2. Short for movequetaire glove.
mousquetaire glove. A glove with long loose wrist and mouse ( $\mathrm{mos} \overline{\mathrm{O}}$ ),$n$. [F.] Cookery. A frozen dessert frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with the addition of egg yolks and gelstin. Mousse differs from ice cream in being beaten be

15. Muslin glass ;-called also mousseline glass; also, a
 in delaine. See DRLALNE.-m. de sole (swä') [F. Muslin
muslin; sill a muslin. pert. to the Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vezere, in France, or designating, or pert. to, the culture typified by
archeological remains found there. - Mousterian, or Moasarchæological remains found there. - Mousterian, or Moostiorinan, Epoch Pateithnol. an e epoch following the Chellean,
characterized by a climate similar to that of Finland and
northern Sweden by the presence northern Sweden, by the presence of a number of large mammals such as the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear,
etc., and in human art by stone implements, including
 yous $I$-est. a Of or resembling a mouse. o Quiet like a
mouse. of Infested with mice; smelling of mice. mou'tan' (mo octan'), $n$. [Chin, mu ${ }^{3}$ tan ${ }^{1}$.] The Chinese
tree peony (Pæonia mouton), a shrub with large flowers tree peony ( Ionia mouton), a shrub with large flowers
of various colors. mouth ( mouth)

 possibly L. mentum chin, or cf. D. mull mouth, muzzle, 1. The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between
the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and the eth,
between the lips and

16. This opening as
speech; utterance.
That in the mount entantin in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be 3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; or orifice, a aperture; as: a The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged
or discharged; as, the mouth of a jar or pitcher; the or discharged; as, the mouth of a jar or pitcher; the
mouth of the lacteal vessels, etc. b The opening or en mouth of the lacteal vessels, etc. b The opening or en-
trance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in trance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in
a fortification. $\mathbf{c}$ The opening of a piece of ordnance a fortiscation. $\mathbf{c}$ The opening of a piece of ordnance,
through which it is discharged. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. e The entrance into a harbor. $i$ The space between the toe and throat of a railroad frog. g The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. $\mathbf{h}$ The opening between the cutter of a carpenter's plane through which the shaving passes. 1 The entrance to a mine shaft or adit. I The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (see FLue PiPE,
Illust.); also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument Illust.); ; also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. $\mathbf{K}$ The opening in a metallurgical furnace through which it is charged; also, by a flue to a central opening in the oven, in a pottery kill. m. Arch. = scotia. .
17. A person as a consumer of food as, hungry mouth 8. One who speaks for another or others ; a mouthpiece spokesman. Obs. or $R$.
Every coffeehouse han some particular statesman belonging to
it. who is the mouth of the street where he lives.
Addison. 7. A wry face; a grimace ; a mow.
18. Slang, Eng. a A noisy fellow. b my back. Shat 8. Slang, Eng. a A noisy fellow. bA silly fellow; a 9. Short for
19. Short for mouthpiece, as of a bit or pipe.
by mouth, orally, as contrasted with by writing. Obs.-
month to month, in close conference ; face to face
 consent ; unanimously. A Hebraism. Now Rare.
mouth (monty), v. $t$.; mouthed (mot hd); moving 1. To mount, now only, to utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally so norous manner; to declaim.

Mercy full monthly number these words. Piers Plowman. 2. To make mouths at; to declaim against; revile. Rare. 3. To take into, or put in, the mouth; to seize with the
mouth or teeth; to mumble; lick; also, rarely, to eat with much movement of the jaws and mouth. Dryden. 4. To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle.
5. To point the mouth of (a pistol). Nonce Use.
mouth, v. i. 1. To speak; talk. Obs.
2. To be, or be capable of being, mouthed, or declaimed. $R$. 3. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to declaim; vociferate; rant.
'll below o out for Rome, and for my country.
And mouth at Cesar, till I shake the senate.
4. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. Obs.
addison
Shah.
6. To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt.
8. Of a river, to empty; to disembogue.
month'a-ble (mouth' $\dot{\alpha}$-bl), $a$. Capable of, or fitted for,
being mouthed. "Mouthable lines," . W. Holmes mouthed (mouth; mouth; 277), a. 1. Furnished with auth
2. Having the mouth open; gaping. Obs
3. Having a mouth of a particular kind; using the mouth,
speech, or voice in a particular way; used only in com speech, or voice in a particular way; - used only in com-
position ; as, wide-mouthed ; hard-mouthed ; foul-mouthed. mouth'er (moutz'êr), $n$. One who mouths; an affected or mouth'ful (mouth'föol), $n$. ; $p l$. mouthfuls (-fools). 1. a As much as the mouth will hold. b As much as is usually 2. Hence a mouth at one time.
2. Hence, a mall quantity.
mouth organ. Music. a The Panpipe. See Pandean. b A mouth part. Zool. Any of the organs or appendages, as mouth part.
a labrum, mandible, Any math, or maxilliped, which sur.
round the mouth of an arthropod and assist in conveying round the mouth of an arthropod and assist in cons
or masticating the food. mouth'plece' (mouth 'pees'), $n$. l. Something placed at or
forming a mouth; an, the mouthpiece of a reed organ pipe. forming a mouth ; an, the
3. That which represents the mouth in a model.
4. The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the mouthpiece of a bugle, or of a tobacco pipe; also, a cigar or cigarette holder or tube. 5. a An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a
fluid. See Bonds's mouthizcr. b Steam Boilers. A fluid. See Bonds's mouthpiece. b Steam Boilers. A
cylindrical part, riveted to the body of a boiler, to form cylindrical part, riveted to the body of a boiler, to form
the means of attachment of a manhole cover, blow-off the mons of attachment of a manhole cover,
cock, safety valve, or the like; --called also standpipe. 8. The piece or part of a horse's bit that passes through 8. The piece
the mouth.
7. One who delivers the opinion of others or of another a spokesman ; as, the mouthpiece of his party.
8. A solicitor. Slang, Eng.
8. A mouth protector ; a respirator
married Japanese girl. as $n$ tea month. Obs. pret. of may (aux

 Of MEYENA.
Morgillman. + MUSSULMAN.
mount

 mounters.
mountie




mouth pipe. An organ flue pipe (which see)
mouthy (mouth ; mouth o), a. Garrulous; wearisomely
Pu ba stride
Mouthe (ir) Irving
 mouton (moo ton; , moo-tðn'),n. [OF., F. mouton sheep.] 70 grains ; also, one of 40 grains struck by Henry V . of England for his French possessions.
 tendency to move; moving readily or quickly; fig., fickle; inconstant; changeable obs
2. Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or postire; susceptible of motion ; not fixed or stationary; as, a movable steam engine.
3. Changing from one time to another; as, movable feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year. See BAst, $n .1$.
4. Gr. Gram. Designating any of certain consonants which may be added or dropped according to euphony. Thus "N $(\nu)$ movable " is generally added to words in $\sigma \iota$ (including $\xi$ ( and $\psi \epsilon$ ) and to verbs of the third person in $\epsilon$, when the next word begins with a vowel; as in in $\delta \delta \omega \sigma($ ( $)$ ) $\mu$ oi.
5. Semitic Gram. Pronounced, as distinguished from 5. Semitic Gram. Pronounced, as distinguished fro $\because$ quiescent; "- said of certain letters and syllables.
Syn. Movable, mo bice. That is movable which may be is characterized by great facility, Hexibility, or responsiveness of movement; as, movable type, a movable attachment to an instrument, etc, ; ;fa movable feast ; * the movable
temple of God $\quad .$. with such reverence temple of God . with such reverence. . transported" gray restless eye, the thin mobile lips in (J.R. Oren en)
is receptivity
itself, responsive to all the great forces which move the time, catching and reflecting on the mobile mirror
of his mind whatever winds are blowing from the hill of of his mind whatever winds are blowing from th
thought" (Mrs. Humphry Ward). See PLEXIBLA.
movable, or moveable, bridge, a bridge the whole or a part of a bascule, floating, Lift, swing, or traversing br dan, Hydraulic Engin, a dam at the head of a shoal in in. stream, so constructed that it can be raised, lowered, laid
prostrate, or removed, at will, and used for improving navigation, for regulating the flow of a river, etc. - m. do. Gusted in e the mo ne - me exchange, Finance, foreign exchange exchange on Paris is quoted in New York in francs, in
 mov'a-ble, move'a-ble, $n$. One that is capable of being
moved; specif.: a Ptolemaic Astron. Any of the nine moved; specif. : a Ptolemaic Astron. Any of the nine
spheres. Obs. b Rom. de Civil Lave. A subject of proparty which is of such a nature as to admit of being moved from place to place without injury; a subject of property not attached to the soil ; - usually in pl. Strictly movables
are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes
used to include chose in action. In a general way moverbyes correspond to the personal property of English law
esp. with respect to the respective right of the heir and esp. with respect to the respective rights of the heir and
the personal representative ; but the two terms are not synonymous, some forms of personal property such as growing crops, rent, etc., not being movables. of An article
of wares or gods esp., and now only, an article of furni-tyre:- usually in $p l$.
Furnished with the most rich and princely movables. Evelyn. d Something that can be moved or set in motion, as any
parton a watch works. obs. e A peron who moves or
changes readily or often; s changeable or ficke-minded part of a watch's works. Obs. eA person who moves or
changes readily or often; a changeable or fickle-minded
person. Obs
 [ME. mover, OF. mover ( (Ba pl. pres. muevent; cf. ME.
meven to move), F. mouvoir, L. movers; cf. Gr. iacißec me ven to move, F. mouvoir, or out, quit, Sir. mauve, p. p. to change, exchange, go in or out, quit, Ski. max, p. p.
mūta, to move, pugh. Cf. हMOTION, Moe, MuTINY.] 1 . To change the place or position of in any manner; to carry, convey, draw, push, or the like from one place to another; to impel ; shift; as, the wind moves a vessel; the horse moves a carriage ; to move troops; to move a house
2. Specif.: Chess, Checkers, etc. To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules of the game; as, to move a king.
3. To set in motion; to stir; to impart motion to; as, to
move one's head; the wind moves the reeds; also, of a move one bead; the wind moves the reeds; also, of a
machine, system, or the like, to keep in motion; drive; actuate ; as, the mechanismis moved by a spring. Also fig., Obs., to set in motion ; to commence; to stir up; as, to 4. To excite to action by the pres
4. Wee by appeal to the mind er cation of motives ; to prompt; impel; as, nothing could move him to breaks hid word. "No female arts his mind could move." Dryden. 5. To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to
tenderness or compassion ; to touch pathetically to affect with any emotion ${ }^{\text {, to excite as an }}$ emotion, passion, or a sentiment or its expression ; as, the pitiful tale deeply moved them ; the outrage moved him to wrath. "To move wild laughter.
[The use of images] in orations and poetry is to more $\frac{\text { Bettor }}{\text { Fetor. }}$
terror.

6. To propose ; recommend ; specif., to propose formally | in the middle and thick at the | mouthe. morton. $t$ MUTTON. |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| outer ends, |  |
| maned to accustom a |  |





 mouth. obs. obs. ${ }^{\text {a. }}$ Done with
the mouth.
mouth
'-made' (mouth ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $a$. Spoken without sincerity
montith-plonary, n.
Dentistry.



Tor. Monger. Ref. $S p$

Movable quality or
n in

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
for consideration and determination, in a deliberative assembly ; to submit, as a resolution ; also, to submit a p posal or motion to ; as, I move you we do now adjourn. 7. To apply to, as for relief or aid; - now used only of a to urge ; incite ; solicit. Arehaic

The Florentine will nove us
The For mpeedy aid. confess owr manifold sins and wickedness. DK. of Com. Prayer.
8. To utter; emit (sound). Obs. Thoughts, that volu
Harmonious numbers. Milton.
vels.
9. Med. To cause to operate : as
10. To cause to be angry. Obs.
11. Com. To cause to nove, or be sold.

Syn.-Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, rouse,
kindle, urge, drive, stir, spur, goad. Move, actuate, Impel, Phompt, incite, instigate. Move (see motive) is the general term for rousing one to action or inducing springs or motives of conduct, as, "If kingdom move thee not, let movc thee zeal and duty", (Milton), "whether such vanity, and nothing else, actuated him therein ; whether
this was the true essence and moving principle of the phenomenon "' (Carlyle). To IMPEL (see compel) is to move nomenon
(esp. to almost involuntary action) as if by a push torward
to prompr is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion as, "A to prompr is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion, as, "A mightier power the strong direction sends and several
men impels to several ends" (Pope); 1 don't know what
impelled me to do it: "Here was a world which did not men impeme to several "Hes wape); lorld thinow what
impelled me to do it: Here was a world which did not
halt in meditation, but prompted one to make actual trial
of it" ( $W$ Pater). of it "( W. Pater). INCITE and INSTIGATE agree in the idea of stirring or provoking to action; to instigate is commonly
(but not always) to incite to evil as "No blown ambition doth our arms incite, but love, dear'love" (Shak.); "and ly, though not always, we exhort to good actions, we insti gate to ill ; we animate, incite, and encourage indifferently
to good or bad ", (Johnson): "But you don't so instigate to prayer" ( $\boldsymbol{R}$. Browning). Se induer, ExcITE, KINDLE.
to move one's hat, to take off one's hat in salutation. Obs
or Dial. Eug.
or Dial. Eng.
move (mō$v), v . i .1$. To change place, position, or posture
to stir ; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to stir; to go, in any manner, from one place or position to another; to proceed; advance; as, a ship moves rapidly
the roops move forward. The foundations also of the hills noved and were shaken, be
cause he was wroth. 2. Fig.: To progress; advance; as, the campaign moves rapidly; the action of the play moves slowly.
3. To have one's vital action; to exercise one's activities as, domain of the weird.
the ; To act ; to take action ; to stir ; begin to act; as, to
move in a matter. God moves in a myeterious way. Cowper.
5. Chess, Checkers, etc. To make a move
6. In $O b s$. senses: a To be stirred or inclined; to tend. b To be stirred up; to commence; also, to originate droceed, as,
7. To change residence; to remove, as from one house town, or state, to another
8. To bow or salute, as by lifting the hat. Colloq. or Dial. Eng.
9. Of the bowels, to have an evacuation.
10. To make an appeal applicater
with for; as, the plaintiff moved for, or the like; - used 11. Com. To be sold or exchanged ; - said of commodities. to move of or by, Law, to be held by; to belong or pertain
to: - said of property. Obs. $E$. $D$. move (mōv), $n$. Act of moving; a movement; specif. : a A motion or proposal. Obs. de $R$. b Chess, Checkers,
etc. Act of moving a piece or man (see move, $v . t$. 2) ; an
instance of this; also, a turn to move; as, it is white's instance of this; also, a turn to move; as, it is white's
move. c An act for the attaiment of an object; a step in the execution of a purpose; a device; as, a shrewd move. d A moving from a fixed position; a beginning to move or
leave. $\quad$ A change of place or habitation. on the move. a Moving from one place to another; mi
grating. b Actively engaged; stirring about. move' a ble, etc. Var. of mova-
Ble, etc.
movélega, $a$. Without move-
ment or motion; motionless ;

## ment or motion; motionless; fixed. - move'legely, adv.-

## $\underset{\text { mover less-ness, } n \text {. }}{\text { med }}=$ mine-

 móvent (mo'vent), a [L. mo.
vens, p. pr. of moceve. See
Move.] Mo ving. Obs. $n$.
That which moves or causes to move. Ohs,
movter
moser, $n$. A female mover or inetigator. Obs.
moviabll. + movable. mov'ing-ly, adv. of Movino.
mov 'ing-nege. $n$. See NESS, mow, n. A cornfield. Obs.
mow. + mo, more. Dial var. MRw, a gull. Eng.
Mnow (mō.'. Var. of mu. See
MRASURE.
mow, mowe, $v$ i. IAS. maqan.
See MAY, $v .1$ Obs. May ; can.

 mow'burn' $\%$ i. To hecome
heated while stacked in the
mow, as uncured hay. Obs.
mowch (mōch). Scot. var. of moaw, as uncured hay. Obs.
mowch (mōech. Scot. var. of
mouch, to pilfer.
mowchatowe. \&oustache.
mowcht. Var. of mought, obs.

## or dial. pret. of Mar. mowd. Mowed $R$ Ref $S p$. mowe. Var. of mow, mey.

## 


Mow'gli (mou' lir), n., In Kip-
ling's Jungle Books, anative
boy suckled and reared by by
wolves in the jungles of India.
move'ment (mōv'mĕnt), $n$. [F. mouvement. See move; $c$ l momest. 1. Act of moving; change of place, position, or posture; transference or passing from one situation to an other; a particular act or manner of moving; as, the move-
ment of a wagon; all her movements were graceful ; the movement of freight ; the movements of heavenly bodies. 2. Mech. A system of mechanism for transmitting a def nite motion, or for transforming motion ; esp., a delicate and nicely adjusted train of wheelwork, as in a watch. 4. A more or less conneeted series of acts and events tend ing toward some more or less definite end; an agitation in
favor of some principle, policy, or the like; as, the Tracfavor of some principle, policy, or the like; as, the Trac
tarian, or Oxford, movement; the prohibition movement. tarian, or oxford, movement; the prohibition movement.
5 . An effect as of motion ; hence, in literature and other 5. An effect as of motion; hence, in literature and other
art, action; incident; as, a poen of much dramatic movement; a street scene by this painter is full of mo
 structural division, complete in its own key, time, themes, etc., forming part of an extended composition, as a suite, 7. Mil or symphony.

## lution.

8. An act of evacuation of the bowels.

Syn. - See motion.
movement of var
movement of variation. See allassotonic.
stirs, or changes place, or is in action.
2. A person or thing that imparts motion, or causes chang of place; a motor.
3. One that excites, instigates, or causes movement, change, etc.; as, movers of sedition.

These most poisonous compounds,
4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recom 4. A proposer; one who offers a proposition, or recom-
mends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the mover of a resolution in a legislative body.
mov'Ing (mōv'ing), p. pr. \& vb. n. of move. Specif. : p. a a Changing place or posture ; causing motion or action; as a moving car, power, or cause. b Exciting movement of
the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, or the mind; adapted to move the sympathies, passions, or
affections; touching; pathetic ; as, a moving appeal. Syn. - See affecting
moving day, a day when one moves; esp, a day when a
large number of tenants change their dwelling place. -m . plant, the telegraph plant. - m. sidewaik, a sidewalk con of such, side by side, and moving at different gradated of such, side by side, and moving at dilterent gradated
-m. staircase, m. stairway. = ESCALATOR.
mow (mou), $n$. $\quad[\mathrm{ME}$, mowe, AS. müga;
swath.] (mou), $n$. [ME. mowe, AS. mūga; cf. Icel. mūgi a swath. $]$ A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grainsto
in a barn, also, the place in a barn for such stowing. mow (mou), v. $t$; ; Mowed (moud) ; mow'ing. To lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a mow ; to pile and stow away. a wry face; cf. OD. mouwe the protruded lip.] 1. A grimace; a mocking face; a mouth. Now Rare.
2. A jest ; The mops and mows of the old witeh. Stevenson 2. A jest ; mockery. Obs. exc. pl. Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
mow, v. $i$. To make grimaces ; to mock. mow, v. i. To make grimaces; to mock. Tyndale
mow (mō), v. $t . ;$ pret. nowed (mōd); p. powed or mown (monn) ; p. pr. \& vb. n. мow'ING, [ME. mowen
mawen, AS. mawan, akin to mawen, AS. mā wan; akin to D. maaijen, G. mähen, OHG
māen, Dan. meie, OIr. meilhel a party of reapers, Gr, àuầ to reap; cf. L. metere to reap, mow. Cf. MATH, MRADOW. 1. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine. 2. To cut the grass from ; as, to mow a meadow.
3. To cut down; to canse to fall in rows or masses, as in
mowing grass ; with down; as, the machine gnns mowed mowing grass; - with down; as, the machine gnns mowed
down the men in heaps. mow, v. $i$. To cut grass, etc., with a scythe or a machine mow'er (mó'er), $n$. One that mows; a mowing machiue.
mow'er (mó'er; mou'er), $n$. One who makes mows, or

griwaces; a mocker. Now Rare.
mow'ing (mo ${ }^{\prime}$ Tng), p. pr. de vb. n. of mow. Specif. : vb.n.
Land from which grass is cut ; meadow laud.
mowing machine, an agricultural machine armed with knives
or other cutters for mowing standing grass, etc. It is

## mo <br> $\substack{\text { no } \\ \text { mod } \\ \text { mio } \\ \text { nio }}$


rupt. of Jap.
nounced mongsa), an escharotic made from the plant yomogi: cf. F. moxa.] 1. Med. A soft woolly mass prepared from the young leaves of a Chinese wormwood (Artemisitt mora), and used as a cautery by burning it on the skin; hence, any substance used in a like manner as a counterirritaut.
 mox'i'bus'tion (mŏk'silbŭs'chŭn), n. [moxa + -bustion,
 current fowing from the Indian Ocean southward through
the Mozambique Channel, past Natal (hence called also the Mozambique Channel, past Natal (hence called also it is principal part of it is deflected to the left by the antarctic toward Anstralia. It is considered to have a decided effect on the climate of Cape Province.
Moz-ar'ab (moz-ăr'ăb), Muz-ar'ab
Moz-ar'ab (moz-ær'ăb), Muz-ar'ab (mǔz-), $n$. [Sp. mozad-
rabe, fr . Ar. mosta'rib, rabe, fr. Ar. mosta'rib, a name applied to strange tribes liv-
ing among the Arabs.] Eccl. Hist. A member of any of ing anong the Arabs.] Eccl. Hist. A member of any of existed under the Moors, and had a liturgy of their own. Moz-ar'a-bic ( $\dot{a}$-bǐk), Muz-ar'a-bic, $a$. Of or pertaining church beliefs, practices, or liturgy. - Mozarabic church, beliers, practices, or liturgy. Mozarabic, or Mur-
arabic, Liturgy, the national Spanish liturgy, almost dis-
used since the 13th century used since the 13th century, The parts have peculiar names, as ofticium for intooit, and certain parts, as the
Sancta Sanctis and remains of the epiclesis, indicate Oriental affinities. See liturar, 1, IV (1).
 mozzelta. Cf. amice a hood.] $R . C . C h$. A cape with a
small hood, worn over the cope by the Pope and others. $\mathbf{M r}$. (mǐs'ter ). The written form of the title Mister. See Mister, 1.
Mrs. (mǐsiss ;-iz). The written form of the title Mistress as now used. See Mistrese, 11.
much (mŭch), $a$. ; compar.
much (mŭch), a.; compar. More (mōr); superl. Most (most);
-both from another root. [ME. moche muche the same - both from another root. [ME. moche, muche, the same as mochel, muchel, fr. As. mycel, micel; cf. lcel. mjok,
adv., much. See mickle.] 1. Great in size; big. Obs. adv., much. See mickle.] 1. Great in size; big. obs.
2. Great in quantity, extent, or duration; as, much rain has fallen; much time.
3. Many in number. Archaic.
4. Edom came out against him with much people. Num, xx. 20 4. High in rank or position. Ous.
much cry and little wool. See under cry. - too m. for ore, much cry and little wool. See under CRY. - too m. for one,
more than a match for one; incapable of being defeated, solved, managed, or the like, by one. Colloq.
much, $n$. 1. A great quantity; a great deal ; also, an indefinite quantity; as, you have as much as I.
 qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modice thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable ; some2. A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable;
 much, $a d v . \quad$ [Cf. Icel. mjöh. See much, a.] 1. To a great
degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far. "Much degree or extent, greatly, Pope.
suffering heroes." art much mightier than we. Gen xxvi. 16 . Thou art much mightier than we. Gen. xxvi. 16.
Henceforth 1 fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much.
Miton. 2. Nearly; almost. All eft the world much as they found it. Sir W. Temple. 3. Very. Now $R$. "A much unskillful... guide." Deryden.
much of a muchneas, much the same; nearly alike in kind, Minong'we (n'pōng'wer), $n, p \mid$
A Bantu people of the neighbor-


 \| Forelgn Word. t obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
ralue，importance，or the like．Colloq．＂Men＇s men；
gentle or simple，they re much of a muchness．＂G．Eliot． much＇ness（mŭch＇něs），$n$ ．Greatness；extent．Obs．or Col－
loq．＂Quantity and muchness of time．＂
 Org．Chem．Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid， $(\mathrm{CHOH})_{4}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$ ，obtained by the oxidation of gums，dul．
cite，lactose，ete．as a white crystalline substance．It is cite，lactose，etc．as a white
isomeric with saccharic acid．
mu＇cld（mī＇sŭd），a．［L mucidus，fr．L．mucus mucus．See mucus ；cf．molst．］Musty；moldy；slimy ；mucous．－mur mu－cif＇co（mid－sif＇Yk），a．［mucus＋－fic．］1．Med．Inducin or stimulating the secretion of mucus；ble
2．Physiol．Secreting nucus，as a gland．
mu＇cl－form（m $\overline{\mathrm{u}}^{\prime}$ sĭ－fôrm），$a$ ．［mucus + －form．］Physiol． Like，or having the character or appearance of，mucus．
mu＇ci－lage（ $\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{u}}$ ， $\mathrm{II}-\mathrm{l} \mathrm{a} \mathrm{j}$ ），$n$ ．
［F．，fr．L．mucilago mu＇ci－lage（ $\mathrm{mu} \overline{\mathrm{h}}_{\mathrm{sin}}-1 \mathrm{laj}$ ），$n$ ．［F．，fr．L．mucilago a musty
juice，fr．mucere to be moldy or musty．Cf．mucus．］1．Bot． A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses．In
fucoid seaweeds it often forms the bulk of the internal tis－ fucoid seaweeds it often forms the bulk of the internal tis－
sue．It is also prominent in certain seed coats，as in flax－ seed．Mucilage readily absorbs water and increases in bulk；its reactions are those of cellulose．See 3d GUM， 1 a．
2．An aqueous solution of gum，or of substances allied to 2．An aqueous solution of gum，or of substances all
it，as，medicinal mucilage；mucilage for envelopes．
muctlage coll．Bot．Any plant cell that secretes mucilage， some bulbs，as the onion．Mucilage is generally formed by disorganization of the cell wall，thus often
development of canals called mucilage ducti．
mu＇cl－lag＇1－nous（－lajM－nŭs），a．［Cf．F．mucilagineux．See
mJoliage． mucluge．］1．Partaking of the nature of，or like，muci－
lage；moist and viscid，or sticky；as，a mucilaginous tiquid． 2．Of，pertaining to，or secreting，mucilage，as a cell． macllaginous glands，Anat．，fringed folds of synovial
brane containing much fat，present in many joints． －mu＇ci－1ag ${ }^{\prime}$－nous－ness，$n$
mu＇cin（mū̄＇sin），$n$ ．［From mucus．］Physiol．Chem．a A glucoproteid existing in several varieties and forming
when dry a white or yellowish powder．It imparts to va－ when dry a white or yellowish powder．It imparts to va－
rious mucous secretions their ropy character，and is also rious mucous secretions their ropy character，and is also
found between the fibers of connective tissue，as in ten－ dons．b See MUCEDIN．－ma＇cin－ous（－sĭ－nüs），a． mu－cino－gen mu－bin of jen，$n$ ．Antucin＋gen．$P$ a class of substances easily converted into mucins，as by the action of alkalies．
mu－cip＇a－rous（m $\left.\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{sin}^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{r} u \mathrm{u}\right), a$ ．
 Physiol．Secreting，or producing，mucus or mucin．
muck（mŭk），$n$ ． ［Cf．Icel．myki；akin to Dan
midden．］1．Dung in a moist state；manure．mocon． 2．Any kind of impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth，esp．when used as a manure．
3．Anything vile；an obnoxious mese
．Money ；property ；－in contempt．
Spenser．
E．Earth（including soft earth，gravel，hardpan，and rock） to be，or being，excavated ；in Mining，over burden．
muck，$v . t . ;$ MUCKED（mŭkt）；MUCE＇ING．1．To manure with muck．
2．To clear of muck or manure
3．To defile with muck or filth
3．To defile with muck or filth；－of Dial with $u p$ or about． olloq or Dial．
mitch and not be mucked，lad．Stevenson． muck（mŭk），v．i．［Cf．mucs，n．\＆v．$t$ ．］To work hard；
muck，$n$ ． to toil．Dial．Eng．$\quad$ ．One who removes or clears mack＇er（mŭk $\tilde{\prime}$ err），n．1．One who rem
away muck，as from stables．Obs．or $R$ ．，
2．One who excavates earth，or＂muck．＂
2．One who excavates earth，or＂muck．＂
3．A term of reproach for a low or vulgar person．Slang． Muck＇er（mö́r＇今̌r），n．；G．pl．Mucker．［G．］An adherent of a religious sect considered to be of dubious tendency； －a German term of opprobrium signifying＂canting （1784－1861），preacher and teacher at Königsberg who was tried for pross immorality，but ultimately acquitted． muck rake．A rake for scraping up muck or dung．See
 （rā̄k Ing）．To seek for，expose，or charge，esp．habitu－
ally，corruption，real or alleged，on the part of public men and corporations．On April 14，1906，President Roosevelt，
delivered a speech on＂The Man with the Muck Rake，＂ delivered a speech on The Man with the Muck Rake，
in which he deprecated sweeping and unjust charges of
corruption against public men and corporations．The corruption against public men and corporations．The
phrase was taken up by the press，and the verb to muck＇ to designate one so engaged，were speedily coined and to designate one so engaged，were speedily coined and character in Bunyan＇s＂Pilgrim＇s Progress＂so intent on
raking up muck that he could not see a celestial crown
heldabove him．

mucis＇worm＇（mŭk＇wûrm＇），n．1．A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure．
2．One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices；a miser．＂Misers are muckworms．＂Pope．
 with muck ；miry；as，a mucky road．
2．Vile，in a moral sense ；sordid．
，Spenser． $\mathbf{m u} \mathbf{c o -}$（mū＇ko－），muck－．［See mucus．］Combinhig form mu＇co－cele（múlsô－sēl），n．［muco－＋cele．］Med．a En－ margement of the lachrymal sac due to catarrhal inflamma－ tion and obstruction．b Any tumor containing mucus． mu＇co－cel＇lu－lose（－sell＇u－lōs），n．Chem．Any of a class of substances consisting of a combination or intimate mixture of cellulose and a mucilaginous constituent．They are found chiefly in seeds and fruits．
$\mathbf{m u} \mathbf{u}^{\prime}$ coid（mún
mu＇coid（mū＇koid），a．［muco－+ －oid．］Resembling mucus．
mucoid degeneration，degeneration marked by conversion mucoid degeneration，degeneration marked by conversion of
cells or intercellular substance into a glutinous substance containing mucin．－m．tissue，Anat．，mucous tissue．
mu＇coid，$n$ ．［mucin＋oid．］Chem．Any of a group of nonphosphorized glucoproteids resembling true mucin，but
differing in some reactions．They occur in the vitreous differing in some reactions．They occur in the vitreous
humor and the cornea，in cysts，in connective tissue，etc． humor and the cornea，in cysts，in connective tissue，etc．
mu－con＇Ic（mu－k $n^{\prime} \mathbf{1 k}$ ），a．$\quad$ mucic + itaconic．］Org． Chem．Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated dibasic acid，（ $\left.\mathrm{CH}: \mathrm{CHCO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$ ，obtained indirectly from mucic acid，and forming large crystals．
mu＇cor（m $\left.\bar{u}^{\prime} \mathbf{k} \not \mathrm{l} \mathbf{r}\right), n$ ．［L．，fr．mucere to be moldy or musty．］
1．Hoariness；moldiness ；filthiness．Obs．or $R$ ． 1．Hoariness ，m
3．［cap．］Bot．A genus of minute mold fungi typifying the family Mucoracea，and characterized by the naked zygospores．It includes some of the commonest forms of
 of phycomycetous fungi typifying the order Mucorales， having the sporangia borne on a stalk or columella，usually

Mu＇co－ra＇les（－Iēz），n．pl．［NL．］Bot．An order of phy－
comycetous fungi including most of the common molds comycetous fungi including most of the common molds
found as saprophytes on organic substances，or parasitic found as saprophytes on organic substances，or parasitic on other molds．They have a well－developed branching are very numerous and widespread．
 mycosis．］Med．A disease due to pathogenic molds of the genus Mucor or allied genera．

 $\qquad$ uuco－+ serous．］ ing both mueus－secreting acini and acini producing a se－ rous secretiou．
mu－cos＇i－ty（m⿳亠口冋刂 mu＇cous（mu＇kŭs），a．［L．mucosus，fr．mucus mucus．］ 1．Of，pertaining to，or resembling，mucus．
2．Secreting，producing，or containing，mucus mucous fermentation，viscous fermentation．－m．membrane，
Anat．，the lining membrane of the passages and cavities dnat．，the lining membrane of the passages and cavities the exterior，as the alimentary，respiratory，and genito－ a deep vascular connective－tissue stroma，or cori ton，which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a
thin but definite layer（the muscularis muscose）of unstriped muscle，and a superficial epithelium varying in kind and thickness，but always soft and smooth and kept constantly
lubricated by the secretions of the cells and of numerous glands embedded in the membrane．These secretions con－
tain in most cases more or less mucus．At the lips，nostrils， tain in most cases more or less mucus．At the lips，nostrils， and other openings，the mucous membranes become a or moist skin，esp．of the mouth or anus．－m．tissue， stellate cells with long processes，in the umbilical cord $\mathbf{m u}^{\prime} \mathbf{c r o}$（ $\mathbf{m u}{ }^{\prime}$ krō ），$n$ ．［L．］Bot．\＆Zoöl．Any abrupt point， mu＇cro（múkrō），n．［L．］Bot．\＆Zool．Any abrupt poi
tip，or process，as that which terminates some leaves． mu＇cro－nate（mu＇krō－năt））a．［L．mucronatus，fr．mucro mu＇cro－nat＇od（nät＇̌d）
abruptly in a sharp point ；abruptly tipped with a short spine．See ariculate，Illusi．－mu＇cro－nate－1y，adv． $\mathbf{m u}^{\prime} \mathbf{c r o - n a} \mathbf{a}^{\prime}$ tion（ $-\mathrm{na} / \mathrm{sh} \bar{u}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ），n．State or quality of being
 mu－cron＇u－late（mu－kron＇u－litt），$a$ ．［Dim．
Tipped with a very small point，or mucro．
mu＇cu－lent（mu＇tydelent），a．［L．muculentus，fr．mucus．］ 1．Slimy；moist and moderately viscous；also，full of mucus or phlegm．
2．Bot．Like muc
mu＇cus（m $\overline{\mathrm{u}} / \mathrm{k} \bar{u} \mathrm{~s}), n$ ，$n$ ．［L．mucus，muccus；cf．mucere to
［L．moldy or musty，emungere to blow the ne

mucus，and Skr．muc to release．Cf．moibt，mucilage．］ 1．A viscid，slippery secretion produced by mucous mem
branes，which it serves to moisten and protect．It character is largely dne to mucins（which see）．In catar－ rhal and other worbid conditions the of many other vis may be greaty animal secretions，whether or not of similar chemical compositiou to the above，as that secreted from the exter nal suriace the body by 2．Bot．Protoplasm．Obs．
mud（mŭd），n．［Akiu to LG．mudde，D．modder，G．moder mold，OSw．modd nud，Dan．mudder mud．］1．A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water，or of volcanic ashes and as，the mud from a storage battery．
2．Railroads．Natural soil，esp．as used for railroad bal－ last，as distinguished from gravel，stone，etc．
mud，$v . t$ ．1．To bury in mud；to soil or daub．Rare．Shak． 2．To make muddy or turbid，as by stirring up sediment to muddy．＂Mud not the fountain，＂S mu－dar＇（mŭ－där＇），$n$ ．［Hind．madār．］Either of two East Indian asclepiadaceous shrubs（Calotropis gigantea and C．procera）；also，their fine bast The roots of these plants yield an alterative tonic．
mud bass（bȧs）a A small fresh－water sunfish（Acan－ tharchus pomotis）of the eastern United States．b The
large－mouthed black bass．See BLack bass，1．Indiana． mud bath．An immersion of the body，or a part of it，in springs，esp．as a remedy for rheumatism，gout，etc．
mud boat．I．A large flatboat used in dredging to carry off the mud and silt to deep water
2．Logging，A low sled with broad runners，on which logs mud cat．Either of two catfishes，Leptops olivaris of the
Mississippi Valley and Southern States，and Ameiuru Miscissippi Valley and Southern States，and Ameiurus
platycephalus of Carolina and eastern Georgia．They are both excellent food fishes．
mud crab．Any of several America

## marine crabs of the genus Panopeus． mud crack．One of the systen of

## divided；specif，$G$ eo $l$ ．one of the same cracks after it has been filled and the mud and filling material

 changed to rock．mud dab．a The winter flounder．
 genus Limanda，esp．L．limanda of Mud Crab（Panopeu
northern Europe，resembling the Mus dipresus）
winter fiounder．
mud dauber．Any of numerous wasps of Sceliphron and cells，often attached side by side to stones or to the wood－ work of buildings，etc．The female places an egg in each
cell，together with spiders or insects，paralyzed by a sting， to
 2．To cloud or stupefy；to render stupid with liquor；to intoxicate partialy；as，his brains were muddled． 3．To use or Often drunk，al ways waddled．as one does who is stupid or intoxi－ cated；－often with away．
4．To mix confusedly；to make a mess of a as the Hazlitt 4．To mix confusedy ；to make a mess of ；as，to muddl 5．To confuse；perplex；mystify．
6．To stir as a perplex，Wewman mud＇dle，v．i．1．To dabble or wallow in mud；to become muddy or dirty．Obs．＂［Unicoms］nuddle in the dirt
like swine＂ like swine．
2．To think or act in a confused，aimless way or in a way that tends to make a mess of the business in hand．
mud＇dle，$n$ ．1．A state of being turbid or confused； hence，intellectual wourub on in confusion

Dickens．
2．A confused mixture；a mess；as，the business is in a
mud＇dle－head＇（－hĕd $)$ ，n．A dolt ；blockhead．－mud＇dle－ head＇ed，a．－mud＇dle－head＇ed－ness，$n$ ．All Colloq． used in stirring or mixing some liquid．
mud drum．Steam Boilers．A drum forming the lowest
part of some kinds of boilers，into which sediment and part of some kinds of boilers，into which sediment and
mud in the water can settle for removal． mud＇dy（mũd＇ı），a；mUD＇DI－ER（－Y－ẽr）；mUD＇DI－Est． 1．A bounding in mud；besmeared，dashed，or turbid wit mud；as，a muddy road；mudlly boots；muddy water． 2．Consisting of mud or earth；gross；impure．
3．Confused，as if turbid with mud；cloudy in mind dull；stupid；also，confused；muddled．Now Rave． Cold hearts and muddy understandings．
Dost think I am so muddy，so unsettled？
4．Not clear or bright ；cloudy ；as，a muddy complexion． Syn．－See turbid．

| mu＇co－en＇ter－1＇tis，n．［NL］ <br> Med．Acute catarrhal enteritis． | fr．Braz．mucuna，name of on species．I Syn of Stizolobium |
| :---: | :---: |
| mu＇co－mem＇bra－nous，a．Med． | mucus body．Chem．Any mucin |
| Pert．to，or containing，mucous | or mu |
| membrane． | $\mathrm{mu}^{\text {mu }}$ |
| mu＇co－nate | mu |
| A salt or ceter of muconic | in mud，as an |
| mu＇co－pu＇ru－lent，a［muco－＋ | mud（mud）， |
| puruient．］Med．Having the | mud bit．A chise |
| appearance of，or containing， | in boring wells th |
| both mucus and pus． | mud box．Shach． |
| mu＇co－pus ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | water from fore |
| Mu | before it parses tl |
| ma＇cor－ | mud bucket．$A$ d |
| Rot．a Mucedinous． b | mud cone．A volcanic |
| genus Mucor．［Rarc．］ | built up of ejected mud． |
| u cose（ma＇k ${ }^{\prime}$ ），a．Mucous． | mud coot．The Arn |
| $\mathrm{u}^{\prime}$ cous－ness，$n$ ．See－NE | mudd．$n$ ．［Ar |
| mu－cro＇nee（ $\mathrm{m} \dot{1}-\mathrm{kro}{ }^{\prime}$＇nēz），$n, p l$ ． | mu |
|  |  |
| mu＇cro－nif or－ous | mud－dar＇Var．of m |
| s），a．［1．muc | mu |
| int + －rerous．］M | mud＇de |
| form（mdorrón Y－ | m |
| m），a．［L．muero，－o | mud di－fy（mud＇rifr） |
| point＋form．］Shaped like |  |
|  |  |
| －tüs），a．Mucronula | mud dipper．The ruddy |
|  |  |
| $\text { ro. } 1 \text { BC }$ |  |
| A Iittle mucro． | mud＇ding－ly，adv of mu |
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|  |  |

mud＇dy（mŭd＇Y），v．$t$ ；MUD＇Died（－Id）；mUD＇DY－ING（－1 Ing）．1．To soil with mud；to dirty；to render turbid． 2．Fig．：To cloud；to make dull or
mud eel．The siren Siren lacertina．
mad＇tish（mud＇fish＇），n．Any of
mud＇tish＇（mud＇flsh＇），$n$ ．Any of several fishes which requent muddy water or burrow in the mud；as：a The
common European loach．b The bowfin．c $A$ dipnoan of the genus Lepidosiren or Protopterus．d Any mud minnow． ored West Indian parrot fish（Scarus vetula）a goby（Gillichthys mirabilis）of the Pacific coast from Sal Francisco southward．I A New Zealand fish（ Neochanna apoda），of the family Galaxiidæ，that lives in burrows in the banks of streams，like a crawfish
mud flat．A low，muddy strip of shore or，sometimes，an
muand，usualy wholly or partly submerged at high water．
mud gard，or mud＇guard（muddeard＇）$n$ ．A guard
over a cycle or vehicle wheel to catch or deflect mud．
mud hen．A coot，gallinule，or large rail；a marsh hen．
much mud，as in a road．Also，Steum Boilers，a hole near
the bottom，through which the sediment is withdrawn．
mud lark．a A person who cleans sewers，or delves in
mud．Slang．b A street urchin；agamin．c A race horse
Local，Eng．One of the low mounds of mud formed in
mud lump．
shoal water at the mouth of the Mississippi River by the shoal water at the mouth of the Mississippi River by the
eruption of soft wet clay from an uy derlying bed． mud minnow．Any suall hish of tue gellus Umbra，allied live in the mud at the bottom of cold streams and ponds． mud plantain．A North American pontederiaceous marsh or water plant（Heteranthera ren
leaves and blue or white flowers．
mad puppy．a The hellbender．b Any of several Ameri
can salamanders of the genus Ambystoma．
號 filter beds，
mud ring．Steamulacturing processes．The ring or frame forming the
bottom of a water leg．Cf．round tron ring．
mad＇sill ${ }^{\prime}$（mũd＇sIl $), n$ ．The lowest sill of a structure，
usually embedded in the soil；the lowest sill or timber of
a house，bridge，or dam．
2．Fig．：A person of the lowest stratum of society；－
mud＇skip＇per（－skyp êr），$n$ ．Any of several small Asiatic
nud saip per（－skipere，$n$ ．Any of several small Asiatic
Boleophthalmus，which are able to skip about actively over
wet mud and sand in pursuit of prey．See gony，Illust．
wet mud and sand in pursuit of prey．See gony，Illust．
with little or no lamination，readily reduced to mud by
the action of frost．
mud turtie，mud tortoise．Any of numerous fresh－water tortoises of the United States，e日s．：a One of the genur
Kinosternon．$b$ The snapping turtle（Chelydra serpentina）． mud volcano．Geol．An oriffce in the earth from which
gas or vapor issues，either through a pool of mud，or with gas or vapor issues，either through a pool of mud，or with mud＇wort＇（mŭd ${ }^{\prime}$ wart／），$n$ ．Any small scrophulariaceous mo－ozin gens Limosella．
meahain．］A Moham maft（mưf），$n$ ．［Cf．LG．muff，D．mof，G．，Dan．，\＆Sw． muff＇，F．moufle mitten，LL．muffula．See muFrle．］ 1 ．A
soft，thick cover into which both hands may be thrust to soft，thick cover into which both hands may be thrust to
protect them from the cold．It is most commonly of fur protect them from the cold．It is most commonly of fur and of cylindrical or pillow form，and is now
2．Mech．A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object or used to conuect two abutting objects，as pipes．
3．Glass Manuf．A blown cylinder of glass which
ward flattened out to make a sheet．
4．A whitethroat．Local，Eng．
5．A cluster of feathers on the side of the face between the beard and the ear lobe，
domestic fowls，as Houdans．


6．［Perh．a different word ；cf．E．dial．mafle to stam mer，blunder．］Colloq．a A stupid fellow；a poor－spirited person．＂A muff of a curate．＂Thackeray．b A bungler． 7．A bungling performance；a clumsy failure ；specif． muff（mưf），v．t．；MUFFED（mŭft）；MUFF＇ING．To handle muif（murf），v．t．；muFFED（muft）；MUFF＇ing．To handle
ball to fly ；to do awkwardly ；to bungle ；specif．，Base ball，to fail to hold（a ball）when attempting to catch it． mutf，v．i．To act，or do anything，stupidly or clumsily to bungle；specif．，Baseball，to muff a ball．
muf＇fin（mưf／inn），$n$ ．［From mupr．］1．A small light cake slightly sweetened，served hot for breakfast or tea．Yeast－ raised muffins are often split，toasted，and buttered．
2．A small earthen plate． 2．A small earthen plate．
muftin cap．A cap shaped sonmething like a muffin ；specif． muftin cap．A cap shaped sonaething like a muffin ；specif．
a A fat woolen cap worn by English charity－school boys．
b A fatigue cap worn by some British regiments． muffaligue cap worn by some Brish ror keening． hot inn－eer＇（ $\mathrm{muf} f /$ Yn－ēr ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．A dish for keeping muffing mufflins with sugar，with a perforated salt，or the like．
muf＇fle（mưf ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ ），v．t．；－FLED（－＇ld）；－FLING（－ling）．［See murple，$n$ ．］1．To wrap up so as to conceal or protect to wrap，as the face and neck，in folds；lience，to concea

He muffed with a cloud his mournful eyes with up．
He muffed with a eloud his mournful eyes Dryden．
Muffed up in darkness and superstition．Arbuthnot．
2．To prevent seeing，or hearing，or speaking，by wraps 3．To wrap with somethiug that dulls or deadens the sound of ；as，to muffe an oar or the strings of a drum．
muffle，v．$i$ ．［Cf．E．maffe．］To speak indistinctly，or without clear articulation．
muf＇tle，$n$ ．［F．moufle，prop．，a mitten，from the resem－
blance in shape，OF．mofle；cf．LL．muffula，and OD blance in shape，OF．mofle；cf．LL．muffula，and OD．
moffel a muff．Cf．muFr a covering for the hands．］1．Any moffel a muff．Cf．muFf a covering for the hands．］1．Any
thing with which another thing is muffled；specif．：a A boxing glove．b A muff．c A muffler for the throat． 2．A compartment or oven used for heating without ex posing the contents to the direct action posing the contents to the direct action cation of ores，cupellation of ore but－ tons，etc．，or，in Cetamics，in fixing the 3．A pulley block with several sheaves． muf＇lied（mŭf ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{ld}$ ），$p$ ．a．1．Wrapped up closely；esp．，deadened as to sound；
as，a mujfed cry；mufled oars．
 2．Decorated or painted and treated Muffle， 2 （Metal．） in a muffle furnace to fix the color，as pottery，glass，or
maffle furnace．A furnace devised so as to shield its con－
tents from direct contact with the flames．See muFFLe and cf．heverimiatory furnace，etc
muf＇fler（mŭfflẽr），$n$ ．1．Anything used in muffling specif．：a A scarf for the throat in cold weather；a tippet b A sort of veil or scarf formerly worn by women both
for the protection of the head，neck，and for the protection of the head，nect
casional diaguise or concealment．
Fortune is painted blind，with a mufter
c A mitten with a thumb．d A boxing glove． escaping gases or vapors，as a tube folled with obstructions， through which the exhaust gases of an internal－combustion engine，as on an automobile，are passed（called also silencer）， or an attachment usually consisting of a series of perfo－ rated baflles for a locomotive pop safety valve．
3．Music．A cushion for terminating or softening the tones made by a stringed instrument，as，in the pianoforte usually，a strip of soft felt．
muf＇ti（－tY），n．；pl．－TIs（－tYz）．［Ar．mufli．］An official ex－ pounder of Mohammedsn law，often an assessor to a court． tary officer ；hence，ordinary dress as distinguished from that denoting a calling or station ；－a term derived from the British service in India．Colloq．，Chiefly Eng．
mug（mŭg），n．［Cf．Fries．mukke，Sw．mugg，Norw．dial．

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| t．］＝MLLEER＇s－THUMBa． |  |
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| ug－tailed titmouse．Brit． |  |
| ur＇flon，muf＇lon．Vars．of |  |
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| mui＇ty（müfti），$n$ ．［Ci．murf．］ | Mu |
|  | an），$n$ ．Ercl |
| ag（ming）． | extinct sect， n ？ |
| of | F |
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| thick coat | claimed to be in |
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| c．form of mūng．］ |  |
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| mugdor，$n$ ．［Cf．muchender－］ | win the p |
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| ge，$n$ ．［F．；cf．L．mugil．］A | competitors are clearly of inf |
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| len ：mor | ma＇gi－ent（ $-\neq n t$ ） ． |
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| A peddler of ea | ， |
| ial | 1 |
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| ney fat．］1．Pluck or entrails |  |
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mugge，mugga．］1．A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup，with a handle，－usually cylindrical，with no lip． 3．［Orig．uncert．］Slang．a The face or mouth．Thackeray． b A grimace；a＂face．＂a A fellow ；a man；－usually in contempt．
mug（mŭg），v．i．\＆t．；MUGGED（mŭgd）；MUO＇ONG（mŭg＇－ ing）．1．To grimace；to make faces．Slang．

## 2．To cram；to study，as for an examination ；－usually

with up．Slang，Chiefly Eng．
3．To treat（one），esp，to a drink．Dial．or Slang，Eng．
mag＇ger（mŭg＇êr），$n$ ．Also mug＇gar，Eng．
 mayar，fr．Skr．makara sea monster．］the common croco－
dile（Crocodilus palustris）of India，the East Indies，etc． It becomes twelve feet or more long
mug＇ging（mŭgrinz），$n$ ．［Etym，unknown．］1．A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five．
2．Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards，the object being to get rid of one＇s cards；also，an exclamation used mug＇gins，v．$i$ ．\＆$t$ ．To exact a penaly penaized．
mug＇gins，v．i．\＆$t$ ．To exact a penalty at muggins． mug＇gy（mŭgT），a．；muafar－ER（－1－ēr）；mUG＇GI－EST．［Cf．
Icel．mugga 1uist，mugginess．Cf．1st mold．］1．Moist； damp；moldy；as，muggy straw．
2．Warm，damp，and close；as，muggy air，weather
mu＇gho pine（mū＇gō）．［Cf．F．mugho，It．mugo．］A south－ as a subspecies of the Swiss pine．It is of low widely spread－ Mu－gil＇i－des（m $\left.\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{j} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{de}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL．，fr．L．mugil a sort of fisli．］Zool．The famy consisting of the gray mullets． gili＇form（－fôrm），a．－mu＇gil－old（mū́＇j1－loid），a．ma－ mag＇wort＇（mưg＇wort＇），n．［AS．mucgwyrt．］a A Eu－ ropean asteraceous plant（Artemisia vulgaris）related to wormwood，and possessing tonic properties．b Any of several American species of Artenisia resembling the above，as $A$ ．ludoviciana．c The bastard feverfew．
mug＇wump＇（－wümp＇），$n$ ．［Algonquian mugquomp a
chief．］Orig．，a bolter from the Republican party in the chief．］Orig．，a bolter from the Republican party in the
national election of 1884 ；hence，an independentin politics． national election of 1884 ；hence，an independent in politics．
Muguump seems to have been occasionally used colloqui－ Mugwump seems to have been occasionally used colloqui－ ally as equivalent to a big man，usually with a semi－iron－
ical implication，prior to the campaign of 1884．The bolters
of the Republican nomination in that year were charged of the Republican nomination in that year were charged character and intelligence，and were called mugwumps and． synonymously pharisees．They adopted the name quite
generally．Polit．Cant，$U$ ．
 Mu－har＇ram（mơo－hŭr＇üm），n．［Ar．muharram，prop．， gacred，forbidden，n．，the first month of the Mohammedan lunar year．］1．The first month of the Mohammedan year．
2．A festival of the Shiite sect of the Mohammedans held
in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain，the second son of Fatima，Mohammed＇s daughter，and Ali，during the first ten daye of the month Muharram．
 H．E．Muhlenberg（1753－1815），American botanist．］Bot．
A large genus of American and Asiatic grasses having small spikelets，capillary awns，and free grain closely in－ vested by the flowering glume．They are slender，often wiry perennials，of no especial agricultural value
 lato，masc．，mulata，fem．，of a mixed breed，fr，mulo mule， L．mulus．See muls．］The offspring，usually of a brownish
yellow complexion，of a negress by a white man，or of a yellow complexion，of a negress by a white man，or of a
white woman by a negro；in a more general sense a per white woman by a negro；in a more general sense，a per－
son of mixed Caucasian and negro blood，or Indian and negro blood．
negro blood．
mulbor－ry（mul＇b®r－1），n．；pl．－ries（－Iz）．［ME．mool－
bery，murberie，AS．nörbéam mulberry tree，where the

Mu－ham＇mad－an－1sm（－ Yz ＇m），,$~$
Mohammedanism．
Muhammedrle，$n$ ．Mohammed．
Mnism．Ohs．
Onuhen．Obs．pl．pres．indic．of
mul
muhte．
 See Measure．
mnild．+ mold，dust．
mpile．\＆Mule．

genus of bulbous iliace ous
herbs of California consisting of
a single species（ $M$ ．maritima），


first part is fr. L. morum mulberry; cf. Gr. $\mu \hat{\omega} \rho o \nu, \mu o ́ \rho o v$ Cf. MuRREY, syca mork, briby.] i. a Any tree of the genus Morus; also, the
edible, pleasantly acid, berrylike fruit, edible, pleasantiy acid, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. See Monu
thimbleberry. Local, U. $S$.
2. A dark purple color, like that of mulberries.
mulch (müleh; mŭlsh), n. $[$ Cf. mull
dirt, also $G$ dial. mulsch, molsch, rotten, soft, mellow, as fruit.] Agric. Any substance, straw, sawdust, leaves, etc., spread upon the ground to protect the
roots of plants from heat, cold, or roots of plants from heat, cold, or
drought, or to keep fruit clean. mulch, v.t.; nuLched (mülcht; mulsht); or dress with mulch multtenukt, $n$. [L. mulcta, mulla; ef. L. mulcare to a pecuniary punishAll injury or damage. was to be paid for by a mulct to the
owner, not a compenation to the sufferer. owner, not a compensation to the
2. A blemish or defect.
Syn. - Amercemeut, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.
malct, $v$. $t$.; mulct'RD; mulct'ing. [L. mulctare, multare.] 1. To punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine; to of, as by way of punishment. meaning, and more than
2. To punish. Obs.
 malc'tu-a-ry (-t t-t-rǐ) alty; consisting of, or paid as,
a fine. "Mulcluary punishments." Sir W. Temple. mule (mūl), $n$. [ F ., a she-mule, I. mula, fem. of mulus; cf. Gr. dial. $\mu v \chi$ גós ass. Cf. mulatro.] 1. A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare, that produced by a stallion and a she-ass
being usually called a hinny. Mules have the large head, being usually called a hinny. Mules have the large head, long ears, and small hoofs of the ass with the form and size them particularly valuable as draft and pack animals. 2. Biol. A hybrid; - in the trade this is used very generally or even exclusively of hybrids between the canary and related birds.
3. A very stubhorn person. Colloq.
4. Numis. A coin, token, or the like, of which either the obverse or the reverse is not of the proper type. 5. Spinning. A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread
and winding it into cops; - called also jenny and mulejenny. Cf. THROSTLE jenny. Cf. throstle
northeast coust of England. Local, Eng.
7. A kind of slipper without either quarter or heel.
8. A scooplike device consisting of a wooden frame covered with stout cloth which can be lowered vertically from
across the front of a boat so as to across the front of a boat so as to catch the
water and draw the boat along. Local, $U$. $S$.
9. An electric motor device for towing canal boats.
10. The foot of a wineglass.
Cent. Dict. mule de日r. A long-eared deer of western Nortb America (Odocoileus hemionus, syn. Cariacus macrotis), larger and
more heavily built than the Virginia deer. The tail is characteristic, being white all around excepta black tuft at the tip. The large horns are usually divided into two nearly mule killer. Any of several arthropods erroneously live stock in the
bug. pulley Mach. An adjustable
 mule-teer (muleter fr. mulet a mule, dim. fr. I mulus.] One who drives mules.
mule twist. Cotton Yarn in cops,
as spun on a mule; in distinction
 máley ax le (múlí; mool'Y), Rail-
roads. A car axle without collars at the outer ends of the journals.
muley saw. A stiff, long saw, guided
at the ends but not stretched in a

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mal'ga (mŭl'gá), n. [Native name.] 1. A long, narrow wooden shield, used by the A
nes in hand-to-hand combat.
nes in hand-to-hand combat.
2. An Australian wattle (Acacia aneura); also,
loosely, any of several other acacias. The
loosely, any of several other acacias. The
shields used by the aborigines were, however,
shields used by the aborigines were, however,
probably made of ironbark or other hard wood. probably made of ironbark or other hard wood
mulga grass. Either of two valuable Austra mulga grass. Either of two valuable Austra-
lian forage grasses (Danthonia racemosa and
Neurachne Mitchelliana) often found growing Neurachne mitchelliana) often found growing among mulga trees.
mu'li-eb'rl-ty (inu $/ \mathrm{IX}$-eb'rin-tr), $n$. [L. mulie-
britas, fr. muliebris belonging to a woman, fr. oritas, fr . muliebris belonging to a woman, fr .
mulier a woman.] 1. State of being a woman or of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood; - correlative of virility.
2. Womanliness, in either good or deprecia-
tory sense; fermininity ; effeminacy.
mul'ish (mũl'Ysh), a. Like a mule
mul'Ish (mūl'Ysh), $a$. Like a mule; specif. :
a Sullen ; stubborn. a Sullen; stubborn. b Hybrid; sterile.-
mul'ish-1y, adv. mul'ish-ness, $n$. mull (mŭl), n. [Prob. akin to mold. See mond soil,] 1. Dry mold; broken or crumbling bits of 2. Anything muddled; a failure; mess; muddle ; as to make a mull of an affair.
mull (mŭl ; Scot. also mōl), n. 「Prob. of Scand. origin cf. Icel. $m \bar{u} l i$ a snout, muzzle, projectiug crag. Cf. mouth. 1. A promontory; as, the Mull of Cantyre. Scot.
2. A snuffbox made of the small end of a horn; hence
auy snuffbox. auy snuffbox.
mull (mull), $n$. [See molmul.] A thin, soft muslin withmull, v.t.; MOLLED (mŭld); MULL'ing. [ME. mullen. See $2 d$ mull, v. t.; MOLLED (mŭld); MuLL'rNG. [ME. mullen. See 2 da
mvLLER.] 1. To powder, pulverize, crush, grind, squeeze, muller. 1. To powder, pulverize, crush, grind, squeeze 2. To make a mess of ; to muddle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. mull, v. i. To work mentally ; to cogitate; ponder; ru minate; - usually with over; as, to mull over an idea. Colloq., U. S.
mull, v. $t$.
mull, v.t. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to mull wine.
2. To dispirit or deaden ; to dull or blunt.
mal'lah (mळl $\dot{a} \dot{a}$; mǔl ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ) $n$. [Ar. maulă, lā in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries a ly mol teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Islam. mul/lar ( $\mathrm{m} \mathrm{url}^{\prime}$ 'er), $n$. A die, cut in intaglio, for stamping an ornament in relief, as upon metal.
mul'leln (mulirn), or mul'len (-هn), n. [ME. moleyn, AF. moleine, F. molene. Orf. E. $D$.] Any scrophulariaceous
plant of the genus Verbascum. They are mostly tall herb plant of the genus Verbcscum. They are mostly tall herbs The common, or great, mullein, with densely woolly leaves, is V. thapsus. The moth mullein is V. blattaria.
mullein, or mullen, foxglove. An American scrophulaand yellow tubular flowers with a spreading limb.
mullein, or mullen, pink. A European lychnis (Lychnis coronaria) with white-woolly leaves and
crimson fiowers. It is frequent in gardens.
mull'er (mŭl'êr), $n$. One that mulls, as a vessel in which is mulled over a fire.
mull'er, $n$. [ME. mullen to pulverize, bruise; cf. Icel. mytja; prob. akin to E. mold soil. See Mold soil; cf
muLL dirt.] 1. A stone or thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments or drugs, etc., upon a slab of similar material.
2. Metcl. Any of a number of rotating shoes bearing against the bottom of a cylindrical pan, used for agitating and grinding the stesm-heated mixture of silver ore, sulphate
of copper, mercury, and salt in the Washoe amalgamation process. Also, the whole of this apparatus, including the midl-le'ri-an, Muel-le'ri-an (miü-lè
by or named after: a Johannes Muiller , a. Discovered by or named after : a Johannes Muller, a German physi-
ologist and comparative anatomist (1801-58). b $\mathbf{H}$. M Müller, a German anatomist (1820-64). c Fritz Müller a German zoölogist (1821-97).
Millerlan, or Muellerlan, duct, Embryol, in vertebrate em-
bryos, either of a pair of ducts lying parallel to the Wolffian ducts. In the female they give rise to the Fallopian tubes, or eviducts, and their more or less extensively united pos-
terior portion forms the uterus and vagina. In the male they atrophy traces of their anterior and posterior ends remaining as the sessile hydatids and the sinus pocularis. -M. (or Muller's, fibers or fibres, Anal., the fibers of Müler. enous glands found on the leaves of the myrmecophyte ants inhabiting the plant.
miuller's fluld. A polution of potassium dichromate (2-2.5
g.) and sodium sulphate ( 1 g .) in water ( 100 cc .) used as a fixing agent in histology.
Müller's larva. Zoöl. A characteristic larval form of

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\end{tabular} Diagram showing

Mule Pulleys $(A, A$ for a belt transmi
ting motion fromone
shaft to another at right angles. 2 Stand
With two adjustable
Mule Pulleys.


 bastard,
ma'll--rly, adv. In the man-
ner oconditon of a mulier; in
nullet hawk. The osprey. Lo-





many polyclads. It has an oval body with a series of eight ciliated processes connected by a ciliated band. There are the ventral surface.
mul 1 et (múlzt
mulllet (mŭl'tt ; -it ; 151), $n$. [F. molette.] Her, A star,
usually five-pointed and pierced . - wlen usually five-pointed and pierced;-when used as a difference it indicates the third son. Cf. EsTolle. mullet, $n$. [ME. molet, mulet, F. mulet, dim. fr. L. mulas gray mullets. They have a rather stout body, rather blunt head, small, almost toothless mouth, large scales and a bluish silvery color often varied by faint stripes, They occur in streams and in most seas, living chiefly near
the shores. The largest reach a length of from one to two the shores. The largest reach a length of from one to two
feet, and all are valued as food. The best-known species are the striped mullet(Mugil cephalus), of the European and American coasts and the Pacific Ocean, and Liza capito of the Mediterranean.


Gray Mullet (Mugil cephalus).
2. Any fish of the family Mullidæ; - distinguished as red mullets or surmullets. They are fishes of moderate size
with a small mouth, large scales, and with two long firm warbels on the chin. Their coloration is generally brilliant usually red or goiden. The best-known species are the
common European Mullus barbatus, which was highly

esteemed by the Romans, and the striped surmuliet ( $\boldsymbol{M}$. surmulleius) of southern Europe. See GoAtrish.
3. In popular usage, any of certain other fishes, esp. certain suckers (Catostomidæ) of America.
mullet sucker. A large-scaled sucker (Moxostoma aureo-
 cow, maol bald, hornless, blunt, Ir. maol bald, W. moel,
also W. eidion moel a beast without horns.] 1. A mulley, also W. eidion moel a beast without horns.] 1. A mulley,
or polled, animal. $U$. $S$. or polled, sinimal. U. $S$.
2. A cow. Dial. Eng. $U$.
2. A cow. Dial. Eng.; U. S., a child's word. Cf. mooly.
mul'ley, a. Hornless; polled ;-said of beef cattle mul'ley, $a$. Hornless ; polled;-said of beef cattle.
Mul'11-dzo (mŭT-dē), $n$. pl. [NL., fr. L. mulhus red mullet.] Zoöl. A family of fishes consisting of the red mullets, or surmullets. See mullet, 2. - mulidail milagu-tan$n \bar{\imath} r$ repper water.] An East Indian curry soup, made of chicken or other meat.
mul'li-grubs (mŭl' $1-\mathrm{grŭbz}$ ), n. 1. A griping of the intestines; colic; hence, the sulks; the blues. Slang. $\quad$ Whose dog lies sick of the mulligrubs ? Beau. \& . 2. A hellgramite.
mulnion (mŭlry m ün), $n$. [Corrupt. of munnion, F. moignon stump of an am-
putated limb, stump, orig. uncert.; ef. Sp. muñon.] Arch. a A slender bar or pier forming a division between lights of windows, screens, etc. $b$ An upright member of a framing. See stile.
mul'lion, v. $t$.; muL'LIONED (-yŭnd);
MUL'LION-ING. To furuish with mullions
mUL'LION-ing. To furuish with mullions
to divide by mullions.
mal'lock (mullŭk), $n$. [Dial. ; cf, mull
dirt.] 1. a Rubbish; refuse; dirt. Obs.
dirt. 1. a Rubbish; refuse; dirt. Obs.
or Dial. Chaucer. b A
mess; also, a slattern. Dial.

deads: also, earth or rock bearing nom a mine; rubbish; mulse (mŭls), n. [L. mulsum (sc. vinum), fr. mulsus mixed with honey, honey-sweet, p. p. of mulcere to sweeten, soften.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. mul-tan'gu-lar (mŭl-tæy'gìlar), a. [L. muitangulus; multus much, many + angulus angle.] Having many an-
 mind.] Many-minded ; many-sided. Rare. L. animus mind.] Many-minded; many-sided. Rare
mul'ti- (mŭl'ti-), mult-. [L.multus much.] A prefix gnifying much or many, several; more than one.

 Ar. naltaga the place of met.
ing.] A Moslem code compiled
from traditional sayinga and opinions of Mohammed.
multeplie.

Ohs or Scot. var of MULTURE.
mult al a. Many. Obs.
mul'ti-an'gu-lar.
mul'ti-ar-tic'u-late, a. Biol. Having many articulations.
mal ti-ax' $1-a l, a \quad$ Having more mul'ti-ax'1-al, a Having more
than one axis
mul'ti-break (mit ${ }^{\prime}$ tr-bräk), a.


 maving many heads.
mul'ti-cap sut-lar (-kap sut-lar $),$


mal'ti-ca'vous (mŭ1/ť̌-kā'vŭs), a. [L. multicavus; mulcavities.
mul'ti-cel/u-lar (-sel/th-l $\hat{\alpha} \mathrm{r}), a$. Consisting of, or having, many cells or more than one cell. mul'ti-cen'tral (-sén'trăl), a a Having man
Biol. centers of growth or development).
mul'ti-charge (mŭl'tǐ-chärj), $a$. Containing, or acting by
several charges; as, a multicharge gun.
malticharge gun, ordnance, an experimental gun, the princi
pal feature of which was the use of the accelerating pin pal feature of which was the use of the accelerating prin ciple in the action of the powder upon the projectile. A series of charges were placed in pockets along the bore by the inflamed gases of the charge to the rear.
mul'ti-cip'I-tal (-sǐp 1 -tă 1 ), a. [multi-t L. caput head.]
Bot. Having several or many branches of a caudex Bot. Having several or many branches of a caudex, or
several stems springing from one root or erown. several stems springing from one root or erown.
mul'ti-coil (mül'tí-koil), $a$. Possessing more
coil, as the winding of , $\begin{gathered}\text {. } o s s e s s i n g ~ m o r e ~ t h a n ~ o n e ~\end{gathered}$ mul'ti-col'or, mul'ti-col'our (-kŭl/err), a. $\quad$ [See mulTi- ;
colol.] Having mul'ti-con'stant ( $-\mathrm{k} \not \mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ 'stŏnt), $a$. Assumin
ber of constants, as in the theory of elastic bodies num posed to rariconstant.
mul'ti-cos'tate
mul'ti-cos'tate ( $-\mathrm{k} \delta s^{\prime}$ tat), a. a Bot. Having numercus
primary costan, veins, or ribs, as a palmate leaf. b Zäl. Having numerous costa, or ridges.
mul'tl-cus'pid (-kŭs'pĭd), a. [See multi-; cuspid.] Having numerous cusps, at least more than two ; - said of mul'ti-cy'cle (-sī $\mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ) $n$. A cycleor velo
wheels; also, a cycle for carrying two or more riders. mul'ti-cyl/in-der (-sǐl/in-dẽ̃), a. Having many cylinders cylinders and a common crank shaft. - mul'ti-oyl'indered (-dërd), $a$
mul'tl-fa'ri-ous (-fárri-ŭs; 115), a. [L. multiforius; mul tus much, many. Cf. BIFARIOUS.] 1. Having multiplicity having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; di versified; made up of many differing parts; manifold.
The multifarnons complexities of hu man character. Har 2. Bot Multifarions complexities of huma
3. Equity Pleading. Of a pleading, improperly uniting
distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounddistinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, whether against one or several defendants. Syn.- See manifoll.
mul'ti-fld (mŭl'ty-fĭd), a.
many + findere to split.] Cleft into several or many parts; many + findere to split.] Cleft into several or many parts;
 A muscle of the fifth, or deepest, layer of the back, which
fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebreve from ther sacrum to the apinous processes
of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the
spinous processes, and help to erect and rotate the spine. mul't1-flag'el-late (mŭ1/tĭ-flaj'ĕ-1ăt), $a$. Having many mul'tl-foll (mul'tr-foil), $n$. A foil of more than five divisions; - applied to foils in windows. - mul'ti-foil, $a$. -mul'ti-folled (-foild), $a$.
mul'ti-fold (-fold), $a . \quad$ nulti- + -fold.] Many times mul'tl-form (-fôrm), a. [L. multiformis; multus many + forma shape: cf. F. multiforme.] Having many forıns,
shapes, or appearances. - mul'ti-for'mi-ty ( $($ fôr'mítí), $n$. A plastic and multiform unit.
maltiform function, $M$ Math., a nonuniform function; $;$ one that or whose value depends on the path along which its arguor whose value depends on the
mul/ti-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ẽr- u s ), a.
tus many + genus, generis, kind.]
[Lultigenerus; mul-
Having many kinds.
 of, many grains
 [See multivuaous.] Bot. Having many pairs of leaflets.
mul'ti-fu'gous (-güs)
[L. multijugus; multus much mul'ti-ju'gous (-gŭs), a. [L. multijugus; multus much,
many + jugum yoke.] 1. Consisting of many pairs. Rare.
 many-sided.

mul'ti-lo'bate (-1onbāt), a. Consisting of, or having, nu
mul'ti-lobe (mul'ty-lōb), n. Mach. A lobed wheel having three or more lobes.
mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-18k't-lár), a. Having many or several mul-til'o-quence (mŭl-tır't,kwëns), $n$. Quality of being mul-til'o-quent (kwent) a. IL. multilogues: multus mal-til'o-quons (-kwǔs) $\}_{\text {much, many }+ \text { loqui to speak.] }}^{\text {m }}$
Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.
mul'ti-mi'lion-aire' (matitio-milyunn-ar'), $n$. One having
two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).
 mal'ti-nom's-nous (-nðm'1-nuss) $\}_{\text {multus many }+ \text { nomen, }}^{\text {a }}$ nominis, name.] Having many names or terins

 mul-tipa-ra muraitionas.] Med. A woman who has borne more than
mene child.

| mal'ti- | $11,5$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| system composed of several | mu1'ti-fa'ri-oua-ness (-nĕs), $n$. |
| $1^{\prime}$ |  |
|  |  |
| mul'ti-cus'pi-date, $\alpha$. Multicus- | a. [1., multifer; multus much, |
| pid. | many + ferre to hear.] Bearing |
| mul'ti-cyl'in-der, mul'ti-cyl'i | minh or many. Ra |
|  | mul'ti-fe-ta'tion (minl tr-ft-tã - |
| ul'ti-den'tate, 41 | shün), $n$. Pregnancy with more |
|  | than two fetuses. |
| nl'ti-den-tic'u-late (-d | mul-tif'l-dous (mitl-trf' 1 -dŭs), |
| t), ar Having nu | a. Multifid. |
| teula | mul'ti-flo'rous (mult ${ }^{\text {ctr-fl }}$ |
| mul'ti-dig'i-tate ( $-\mathrm{dr} \mathrm{f}^{\prime}$ ¢-tāt), | 201), a. [L. multiforys: multus |
| Having many figers. [multi | much. many + for, floris, flow- |
| mol'ti-di-men/sion-al. $a$. See | er: cf. F. multifiore.] Having |
|  | mal't- |
|  | mal t-flue, $a$. Lit., having |
| 'ti-fa'ri-ous-ly | flues ; specif.,designating a ki |

mul'ti-par'i-ty (mŭ1/tĭ-parri-t̆1), $n$. Biol. The production of two or more young at a birth mul-tip'a-rous (mŭl-ť̆p'ád-rŭs), a. [multi- - -parous: of
F. mullipare.] a Zoöl. Producing many, or more F. mullipare.] a Zool. Producing many, or more than
one, at a birth. b Bot. Producing several lateral axes; as, a multiparous cyme. Producing several lateral axes, as mul'ti-par'tite (mŭ1'tř-pär'tit), a. $\quad$ [L. multipartitus
multus much, multus much, many + partitus divided, p. p. See par
tite.] Divided into many parts ; having several parts esp., Math., indicating a division into many parts ; - sai of a number $n$ enumerating a number of objects not all of
the same kind, but $p$ of one kind, $q$ of another, $r$ of another, and so on, denoted by the symbol $\overline{p q} . .$. See unipartire mul'ti-ped (mŭ'ti-pĕd), or -pede (-pëd), $a$. [L. multipes,
multipeda; multus many + pes, pedis, foot : cf. F. multipede.] Having nany feet; many-footed. - $n$. A multiped animal. $R$.
mul'ti-phase (-făz), a. [multi- + phase.] Having many phases; specif., Elec., polyphase.
mul'ti-plane (-piann), a. Having several or many planes or plane surfaces; as, a multiplane kite.
 multiply. ] 1. Containing more than once, or more than
one; consisting of more than one; manifold, repeated one; consisting of more than one; manifold
2. Specif.: a Elec. Designating many, pat
2. conductors a parallel is Math. circuit having a number or present more than once, or in higher degree than the first; as, multiple contact.
multiple algebra, Math., the algebra of complex numbers
involving two or more unequal units, each system having involving two or more, unequal units, each system having
its peculiar multiplication table. - m arc, Elec., a multiits peculiar multiplication table. - marc, Elec., a multi-
ple series. Obsoles. m . boiler, a multitubular boiler. See
 cropping, the taking of two or more crops from the same
field in one year. Pasturage is a crop, even if after hay or grain in the same year, and every cutting of grass is a crop many spindles for drilling a number of holes simultane ously, as in a boiler plate. - m.effect, Sugar Manuf, a sys-
tem of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor tem of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor
from any pan except the last is used to heat the next par in which the exhaustion is more complete. - m. fruit. Bot. coleglective frult. - m. harmonic telograph, a multiple
telegraph employing as transmitters vibrating reeds of different pitch and as receivers reeds of corresponding pitch. - m. integral, Math., the indicated result of a series
of successive integrations, the result of each preceding in tegration being the integrand of the next. Thus the first
integral is the result of performing the frst integration inintegral is the result of performing the first integration indicated, the second integral is the result of integrating the
first integral, and so on. $-m$. lines, Fort., lines of detached
defensive works. - m. neuritis, Med. neuritis affecting several nerves at the same time. - m. oiler, Mach., a lubricat ing device, as for an internal-combustion engine, having a reservoir from which the lubricant is conducted by sepa-
rate pipes to each part to be lubricated, flow being pro rate pipes to each part to be lubricated, flow being pro-
moted either by gravity or under air pressure. m. merson-
ality, Psychol. a pathological state of the mind in which ality, Psychol, a pathological state of the nind in which appear in the same person. Multiple personalities (two at least) may exist simultaneously, but usually they alterother involuntarily. The different personalities may be
entirely dissociated, they may have a partial acquaintance with or recognition of one another, or one may have ful memory of another totally ignorant of the first. Person-
alities which are late or abnormal developments are called secondary, in contrast with the normal.- m. point. a Geom.
A point on a curve through which two or more branches A point on a curve through which two or more branches of the curve pass, a more nappes the surface pass; one that appears as a fixed number $(m)$ of points in the total number ( $n$ ) of
intersections of the curve (or surface) with every line through the point: - called an m-mulliple, or m-ple, point. rod. See Madoox or more phases cau exist together. - m.
 nected in multiple. $b=$ series mulutiple.-m. Btandard.
TABULAR STANDARD. $m$. star, several stars inclose proxim-
ity, which appear to form a single systein a motor-starting switch used to cut out successive sections
of a starting resistance.- m. switchboard, Elec., a telephone switchboard with several mections, one for each operator - m. Bynchronous telograph, a multiple telegraph in which synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending
station. Commonly, rotating wheels at each station act
as distributers connecting each of several transmitters to as distributers connecting each of several transmitters to
its appropriate receiver for a fraction of each revolution its appropriate receiver for a fraction of each revolution. more than one point, one that appears as a fixed number
$(m)$ of lines in the total number $(n)$ of tangents (to the curve) through a fixed point. - m. telegraph, a telegraph
system in which several messages are transmitted simul system in which several messages are transmitted simul-
taneously over one circuit. Hence, m. telegraphy. taneously over one circuit. Hence, m. tolegraphy. -m.
thread, screw thrread composed of two or more distinct
parallel intertwined threads or helices. Hence, m.-threaded parallel intertwined threads or helices. Hence, m.-threaded in multiple, or parallel, with the primary circuit. b A secondary coil. - m. unit system, a system of electric traction in which two or more motor cars, under a single con-
trol, are used to propel a train. - m. voting, voting by the trol, are used to propel a train. -m. votdng, voting by the
same individual at the same election iu various places in same individual at the same election iu various places in
each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as is each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as i
possible under the British law governing the franchise.
mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tí-p'1), $n$. Math. a The product of a quan tity by an integer. $b$ An assemblage with respect to any of its divisions or parts. - in multiple. $=$ in parallel ing for reducing or increasing the velocity ratio as desired.
mul'ti-ple-poind'ing (see poind, v.), $n$. Scots Lav. Lit., a

manyfold poinding, or distress ; hence, a proceeding equivalent to the interpleader of engish aw for preventing this.
mul'ti-plex (mul'típleks), a.
[L. muliplex, - -plicis. See moltiply.] 1. Manifold; multiple.
2. Elec. Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephong for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time.
multiplex telegraph or telegraphy. mul'ti-pll-ca-ble (-plĭ-k $a_{i}$-b'l), a. [Cf. L. multiplicabilis capable of being multiplied; multipliable. -
 Math placandus to be multiplied: ch. mualiptocande.] ber called the multiplier. See multiplication, 2
mul'ti-pli-cate (-kāt), a. [L. multiplicatus, p. p. of multiplicare. See multiply. ] Consisting of many, or of more
than one; multiple ; multifold. - multiplicate ratio, Math., ratio of the like powers of two magnitudes.
mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), n. L. mulliplicatio: ef. F. tiplying or . see aungin. 1 . Act plied; as, the multiplication of the human species. phed; as, the multiplication of the human species. 2. Math. The process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation
the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by
which the operation is performed;- the inverse of division. Which the operation is performed;- the inverse of division. The word mulliplicalion is sometimes used in mathematutive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or anything expressed by another symbol. Corre-
sponding extensions of meaning are given to the words sponding extensions of meaning are given to the words multiply, mutapier, multiplicand, $\phi(x+y)=\phi x+\phi y$ (see under dibTRIbutive), whers
since $\phi(x+y), \phi x$, and $\phi y$ indicate the resulta of any tive operation represented by the symbol $\phi$ upon $x+y, x$,
and $y$, severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi(x+y)$ is called the product of $\phi$ and $x+y$, and the
operation indicated by $\phi$ is called multiplication. Cf. FACIENT, $n$., 2 .
3. Math. In general, the process of affecting an operand by an operator, as the multiplication of versors in quaternions (a turning through one angle followed by a turning the multiplication of derivations (yielding the derivative of a derivative), which in general is commutative. Generally, multiplication is the conjunction (by some. defined law) of each element (or unit) of the one factor with each of the other, the result being the product. So understood
it is possible to multiply assemblages and magnitudes of it is possible to muitipl
4. Bot. =augmentation, 2 d
5. Alchemy. Art of increasing gold or silver by magic. Obs. or moreter Logic. The logical operation of joining two common denotation. multiplication table. A table of the products of a set of table of the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by $1,2,3$, etc., up to 10 or 12 .
mul'ti-pll-ca-tive (mǔl'tȟ-plĭ-ka-tīv), $a$. Tending or having the power to multiply, or increase, numbers; taken in multiplication.- $n$. A numeral adjective denoting how many times a thing is taken; as, single, double, treble, two-
fold, etc., are multiplicatives -mul't1-pli-ca-tive-1y, adv. fora, etc., are multiplicatives -mul'ti-pli-ca-tive-ly, adz.
mul'ii-pli-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), $n$. [L.: cf. F. multiplicateur. Cf. Muliticlien.] (-kā/ter), 1 . Maih. A multiplier.
2. Elec. $=$ MULTIPLIER, 3 b.
mul'ti-pli'cious (mŭ1/tī-piísh/ŭs), $a$. [See multiplex.] Multiplex; manifold. - mul'ti-pli'clous-ly, adv. tiplex manifold : cf. F. multiplicité. See multiply.] Quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; state of being
many; a multitude ; as, a multiplicily of thoughts. "A many; a multitude; as, a multiplicily of thoughts. "A
multiplicity of gods." South. multiplicily of gods." South. - multiplicity of a curve,
Moth., the total number of its multiple points, or simple Moth., the total number of its multiple points, or simple
crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, into which each compound crunodes, acnodes, and cus
is supposed to be resolved.
mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tǐ-plī'err), n. [Cf. F. multiplieur. Cf. mul2. Math. The number by which another number is multiphed. See multiplication, 2.
3. Physics. An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as of heat (of. ThERMOMULTLPLIER). Specif.: Elec. a A resistance placed in series
with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when measurements are to be made on a circuit of higher voltage
than that for which the instrument alone is suited. b A coil of wire used in conjunction with a capacity to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oseillating circuit, particularly in a wireless telegraph receiver; - called also multiplicator. $c$ The double coil of wire of many turns placed between the astatic needles of a galvanometer, as employed by Poggendorff and by Schweiger, to increase the delicacy of the instrument; also, a galvanometer so 4. An alch
4. An alchemist. Obs. See multiplication, 5.
5. A money-maker. Obs.
6. Hort. One of the swall offsets of a builb, as that of an 7. An ased for purposes of propagation.
8. A reel attachment for accelerating the speed at which the fishing line is gathered in at each turn of the handle.


 | mut |
| :---: |
| mit |
| mit |


 \| Forelgn Word. +obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
9. Skat. An increment of the unit value of the game played, allowed the player for each matadore, for winning mul'ti-ply (mŭl/tī-plī), v, $t . ;$ MUL'TI- $^{\prime}$
TI-PLY/ING (-pli'ing). [F. multiplier, OF (-plid); MUL monteploier, multiplicare, fr. muüiipiée naniiold. Se multicude; durlex.] 1. To increase in number ; to make more numerous; to add quantity to.
2. Math. To take by addition a certain disobedience. Ames 2. Math. To take by addition a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus, 7 multiplie by 8 produces the number 56 . See multiplication, 2.
3. To increase (gold or silver) in amount by alchemy. Ob mul'ti-ply, v, i. 1. To become greater in number ; to be-
When men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and
daughters were born unto them. daughters were born unto them.
3. To The word of God grew and muitiplied. Acts zii. 24
4. Math. To perform the operation of multiplication.
mul'ti-ply (-plí), adv. In the manner of a multiple
mul'ti-ply/ng (-pli/Ing), p. $p r . \& v b$. $n$. of mul Tiply.
maltiplying coll, Elec., a shunt or series coil connected
multiplying coil, Elec., a shunt or series coil connected with
an ammeter or voltmeter, adjusted so that the indications
of the instrument must be multiplied by a fixed number - me instrument must be multiplied by a fixed number. -m. gear or gearing, Mach., gear for increasing speed. - m .
glasg or lens. optics. a A magnifying glass. ob lens one
convex surface of which is made up of a number of facet so as to present a number of separate images of the object mul'ti-polar (-pó' $\dot{a r}$ ), a. [multi- + podesignating specif. a nerve cell which has several dendrites.
2. Elec. Having, or pertaining to, many
poles, as a field magnet or armature of a poles, as a field magnet or armature of a
dynamo, or a dynamo having such a field mul-tip'o-tent (mul-tip'大-tent)
multip'o-tent (mull-tip'o-tennt), a. [1 multipotens; multus much + potens pow- Multipolar (1) er, or power to do many things. "Jove multipotent." Shak. Being, or having tioprezent mulli- present, a. places at once. - mul'ti-pres'ence (-ĕns), $n$.

L. places at once. - mul/ti-pres'ence (-ens), $n$.

Bp Hall.
 mul'ti-ra'mose
mul'ti-sect (muli'ti-sekt), v. t. To divide into a number of (usually equal) parts; as, to multisect an angle.-mul
 ing many segments, as a dynamo commutator

Bot. \& Zool. Having many mul'ti-se'ri-al (-sē $\neq \mathrm{r}-a ̆ 1)$, a. Bot. Arranged in many series ; polystichous.
mul-tis'o-nous (mŭl-tio'ó-n̆̆s), a. [L. multisonus; multus much, many + sonus sound.] Having many sounds; also, sounding much.
mul'ti-spead (murl'ty-spēd), a. Mech. Of several or many (usually definite) speeds; as, a multispeed motor.
mul'tl-stage (-stāj), a. Mech. Working in many
sive stages, as an arrangement of pumps discharging from sive stages, as an arrangement of pumps discharging from mul'ti-stri'ate (-stri'at), $a$. Having many streaks
mul'ti-syl'la-ble (mulitit-sil' $\left.\dot{a}-\mathrm{b}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{l}\right), \quad n$. A polysyllable.

mul'ti-tu-ber'cu-late (-tu-bair'ku-lat), a. a Having many tubercles ; said of teeth. b Pertaining to the Multitu berculata. See Allotheria. - $n$. One of that group.
mul/ti-tu'bu-lar (-tü'b $\overline{\mathrm{t}}-\mathrm{l} \dot{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{r}), a$. Having many tubes; specif Steam Boilers, having many fire tubes. See borler, $n$., 3 .
mul'ti-tude (mul't1-tud) $n$.
F. multitude, mul'ti-tude (mul'tr-tūd), $n$. [F. multitude, L. multitudo, Gr. uáda very much.] 1. A great number of persons collected together; a crowd; a ararge assembly.
lected together; a crowd; a large assembly.
But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compas-
sion on them.
Matt. ix. 36 .
sion on them.
2. A great number of persons or things, regarded collec tively ; as, the book will be read by a multilude of people; the mulditude of stars; a multitude of cares.
3. The state of being many; numerousness.
3. The state of being many; numerousness.
They came as grashoppers for multitude. Judg. vi. 5 . Syn.-Multitude, orowd, Throng. Multitude, now somemon term, denotes a multitude closely gathered, the packed together without order; THRONG, which often suggests a moving multitude, heighten
the multitude, the populace; the mass of men.

 mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-n $\check{u} s)$ ), $a$. Being a multitude ; great in number, extent, or variety; as, multitudinous waves als, "The multitudinous tongue." Shak. --mul'ti-tu'di-nous 1y, adv. mai'ui-tuai-nous-ness, $n$
mul'ti-va'lent (mŭl'ti-vā’lĕnt ; mŭl+ĭv'a-lĕnt), $a$. [multi T L. valens, p. pr. See Valence.] Chem. a Having a of valence, as sulphur. - mul'ti-va'lence (-1ěns), mul'ti-va'len-cy (-len-sí), $n$.
mul'tl-valve
mul'ti-valve (mull'tr-valv) $\}^{a}$. [Cf. F. multivalve.]
 ing more than two degrees of freedom; - said of systems.
 mul-tiv'o-cal (mŭl-tǐ $v^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{k} \breve{a} \mathrm{l}$ ), $a$. Signifying many things ; of manifold meaning; equivocal. "An ambiguous or multivocal word." Coleridge. - n. A multivocal word. Rare. mul'ture (mull'tur), n. [OF. moulture, F. mouture, fr. machine.] 1. A grist or grinding of grain in a mill. 2. Scots Law. A toll or fee for the grinding of grain at a mill. When land is subject to thirlage, so that its tenant must pay to a mill a certain sum or quantity of grain Mul-va'ney, Ter'ence (ťer'ens munl-vä'nĭ). A big jovial, witty Irish private in the British army in India, who with Ortheris, a nervous little cockney, and Learoyd, a
huge, slow Yorkshireman, appears in Soldiers Thre huge, slow Yorkshireman, appears in tales of Indian army Iife by Rudyard Kipling. mum (mŭm), a. [Of imitative or interjectional origin. Cf. mUMBLE. 7 Silent; not speaking. Thackeray. mum, v. the citizens are mum, and
speak not a
mum, interj. Be silent ! Hush!
mum, $n$. [G. mumme, said to be fr. Christian Mumme, who first brewed it in 1492] A sort of strong ale or beer who made in Brunswick, Germany. "Mugg of mum." Pope
 [D. mommen to mask, mom a mask; akin to G. mumme disguise; cf. OF. momer to mum, Pg. momo mime, Sp. momo buffoonery; perh. connected with Gr . $\mu \hat{\omega} \mu o s$ blame,
ridicule.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disridicule.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask; specif., Eng., to go abo
mam'ble (muln/bi), v. i. ; MUM'BLED (-b'ld) ; (-blIng). [ME. momelen; cf. D. mompelen, monmelen, G. mummeln, Sw. mumla, Dan. mumle. Cf. mum, a., MUMP, v.] 1. To speak with the lips partly closed, so as
to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter to render the somnds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter ing discontent or displeasure; to mutter.

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Pickinc dry sticks, and mumbling to herse
2. To chew something gently with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth.
mumble, p. $t$. 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To chew or bite gently, as one without teeth.
3. To suppress or conceal as by uttering in a low Dryden 3. To suppress or conceal as by uttering in a low inarticulate voice; -often with up.
mum'ble, $n$. A mumbling.
mum'ble, $n$. A mumbling; a low, confused utterance. mum'ble-the-peg' (-the-peg'), mum'ble-ty-peg' ( - ty $)$, $n$. A child's game in which the loser in doing certain tricks with a knife has to pull out with his teeth a peg driven into the ground by the winner
mum'bling (mŭm'bling), p. a. Lowly and indistinctly
articulated. - mumbling ly, ad
Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭn'bō jưm'bō), $n$. [Perh. fr. the native name of an African god.] 1. Among the Mandingos of the western Sudan, a bugbear by means of which
the women are terrified and disciplined by societies of the men, one of whom assumes a masquerade for the purpose hence, loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo.
2. [also l.c.] An object of superstitious homage and fear. In the "pra miserable mumbo jumbo they paraded. Dickens. In the "prayerful communion" of savages with such mumbo
jumbos of deities as they acknowledge.
mum'mer (munm'err), n.
[Cf. OF', mommeur. See mvM; mum'mer (mŭm'err), $n$. [Cf. OF. mommeur. See mum;
cf. monier.] One who mums, or makes diversion in disguise; a mime; a masker; a buffoon.
 See mumu.] 1. Masking; a performance in disguise, as by mummers; frolic in disguise.

Fenton.
2. Farcical show; ceremonies, observances, or performances regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical,
tious ; as, the mummeries of a savage religion.

 1. Act of making into a mummy.
2. Med. Dry gangrene. See aANGRENE.
mum'mi-fied (mŭm nature of, a mummy or a mummylike substance; withered. mum ${ }^{\prime}$ mil-fy (-fi), v. $t . ;-$ Fied ( -fid ); -ry'ING (-fi/Ing). a mummy; to make into, or like, a mummy. Hall (1646). mum'my (mŭm¹), n.; pl. -MIEs (-ǐz). [F. momie; cf. Sp \& Pg. momia, It. mummia, LL. mumia, LGr. Movjia; all fr. Per. or Ar. mūmiyā mummy, bitumen, fr. Per. mūm wax.] 1. A body of a human being or other animal emthe ancient Egyptians; herve, any body unusually well the ancient Egyptians; hence, any body unusually well pecial preparation for burial as, a Peruvian mummy. The Egyptians preserved bodies by the use of bitumen spices, gums, natron, honey, etc. In the more expensive withs of embalmment the body was cut open and filled with preservatives, after the viscera, which were sepaThe body was then swathed in Jinen) had been removed in a mummy case and one or more coffing. In the cheaper forms of mummification the body was merely preserved
with salt or with salt and bitumen. See ushabri, Illust with salt or with salt and bitumen. See ushabri, Illust. probably powic term. Partly used as a drug. It was sometimes regarded as an exudation from mummies, and is described in Tomlinson (Renou) as "a certain odorate and pleasant liquor of the spissitude of honey."
. Mummy brown
4. One whose affections and energies are withered.
mum'my (mŭm'I), v. $t_{\text {. }}$; MUM $\mathbf{M I R D}^{\prime}(-\mathrm{Id})$; MUM'MY-ING. To mummy brown. A pigment of varying properties pre pared from bitumen, etc., obtained from Egyptian tombs also, the color produced by its use; a brown color, nearly intermediate in tint between burnt umber and raw umber. mummy case. A case fitted closely to the swathed mum-mum'my-cloth', n. Aiso momie-cloth. 1. A fabric, prob. linen, in which mummies were wrapped.
2. a A cloth resembling this fabric used as a foundation for embroidery. b A dress goods similar to crape, having a cotton or silk warp and a woolen weft.
mummy fruit. An aborted or dried-up fruit resulting mummy pot. Egypl. Archaxol. A covered vase in which
mummles of certain small animals were kept. mummy wheat. A variety of wheat having compound compositum). It is cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia compositum). It is cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia,
and was reputed to have been grown originally from seeds found in mummy cases.
mump (mŭmp), $v . t$.; mumped (mŭmpt); MUMP ${ }^{\prime}$ ing. 1. To
utter imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to mumble. 3. To work over with tho mump their passion. Goldsmith 2. To work over with the mouth; to mumble, as food 3. To cheat; to impose upon
mump (mump), v.i. [Akin to mumble; cf. D. mompen to cheat, perh. orig., to whine like a beggar, D. mompelen lips with the mouth closed; to mumble, as in sulkiness. He mumps, and lowers, and hangs the lip. Taylor (1630)
2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly; to chatter unintelligibly
3. To beg mumblingly; to play the beggar; hence, to play the impostor; to cheat
4. To be sullen or sulky. Dial. Enting
4. To ber (mŭm'rãr) A beg. Eng. mump'ish, a. Sullen ; sulky; dull, - mump'lsh-ly, adv.

- mumpish-ness, $n$.
mumps (mumps), $n$. .E. dial. mump to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, MUM.] 1. Construed as a pl. Sullenness; 3. Construed as ; the sulks. 2. Construed as a sing. [Prob. so called from the patient'
appearance; cf. also E . dial. mump a lump.] Med. A spe appearance; cf. also E. dial. mump a lump.] Med. A spe purative inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands; epidemic or infectious parotitis
momp'si-mus (mump'sĭ-mŭs), $n$. [A blunder for the L simpsimus we have received, the story running that an aged priest, when corrected for saying mumpsimus in the service, declared that he had said mumpsimus for thirty years, and would not change his old mumpsimus for the new sumpsimus. A long and firmly established error, which one obstinately refuses to abandon. munch (mŭnch; 140), v. t. \& $i$. ; MUNCHED (mŭncht) Munching. [ME. monchen, manchen, perh, imitative.] To provender ; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls. provender; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls.
1 could muach your good dry oats.


Mrun-chan'sen, Baron (mŭn-chốržn). The pretended au-
 Friedrich Hieronemms von Miunchthansen (muing hou'zen

Mun-chau'sen-ism (-1z'm), $n$. [See Munchausen, Baron.] An extravagant fiction embodying an account of some mund (mŭnd; A.-S. mö̃nd), $n$. [AS.; akin to oHG. munt.] Hand; palm; hence, protection; security; specif., Early Eng. Law. Right of protection or guardianship, as over the person and property of a wife, a widow, an orphan, or
the members of one's household or dependents. The exact the members of one's household or dependents. The exact
meaning of the term is doubtful, but it appears to have origi
ning nally dessignated the right of the head of a household to protect
and have unmolested the members of his household and to demand a muld from those who violated his right. answering
gomewhat in ite external relations to the early form of the Roman patria potestas. The rights appear to have been, or at least be-
came, fransferable, and were largely acquired by the lords from the individual householders, so that mund finally came to be used
nearly or quite synonymousy with grth. See ontri, 2 b, PEACE.
Mund was also used for mund
Mun'da (möon'dä), $n$. A member of a division of the Dravidian race occupying eastern and southern Chutia NagOnly the more wealthy are Hinduized. Their language gives the name to one branch (called also Kolarian) of the Muadia languages possess letters which are unknown, in Dra-
vidian; they count by twentieg, while Dravidian languages count by tens; they have a dal, which Dravidian has not; but the type of the Mrnda languages, viewed morphologically, is
older than that of the Iravidian ones. They apply the agglutinative system more completely and regularly, and show much less
tendeny towards euphonic change. mun'dane (mun'dani), a. [L. mundanus, fr. mundus the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress; cf. mun-
dus, a., clean, neat; cf. F. mondain. Cf. Monde, mound $d u s$, a., clean, neat; cf. F. mondain. Cf. monde, mound
globe.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldy ; earthly ; terrestrial ; as the mundane sphere; mundane affairs. - mun'dane-ly, unn
The defilen
Syn. - See earthly.
mundane aspact. Astrol., a difference of azimuth or ampli-- M. Eras. Soe Era, n., Tabl
 mun-dif'1-cant (mŭn-dy̌fl-kănt), $a$.
pr. of mundificare to make clean; mund mundificans, $p$ (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal. - $n$. A mundificant ointment or plaster.
man'd1-fi-ca'tion (mŭn'dư-f1-kā'shư̆n), $n$. Act or opera-
tion of cleansing.
mun'di-fy (mŭn'dı-fí), v. t. \& i. [F. mondifier, L. mundi-
ficare. See mUNDIFIcANT.] To cleanse; purify. Obs. or
 mun'go (mann'gō), n. [Prob. fr. a native name.] a The
gram ('haseolus mungo). in An East Indian rubiaceous gram ( Claseolus mungo). b An East Indian rubiaceous
plant (Ophior $h i z a$ mungo.s), a reputed cure for snake bites. mun'go, $n$. A material of short fiber and inferior quality goods, specif. those of felted, milled, or hard-spun woolen cloth, as distinguished from shoddy, or the deviled product of loose-textured woolen goods or worsted, - a distinction often disregarded.
mung'y (dial. mỡng $\uparrow$, mŭng $\Upsilon$, mŭn'g 1 ), $a$. Warm and damp ; muggy; also, soft; decaying. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
mu-nde'1-pal (mutnYs/1-păl), a. [L. municipalis, fr. municeps an inhabitant of a municipium, or town possessing cial duties, functions + capere to take : cf. F. municipal. Cf. Immunity ; capacturs.] 1. Rom. Hist. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a municipium ; as, municipal 2. a Enjoying a local self-government more or less like that of the Roman municipium : - said of a town, city, or

A follower of Thomes Münzer
$(1440.15 \tilde{2})$, founder of the tanatical Anabaptists of the leader
in the Peazants ${ }^{\text {a }}$ War. Obs. in the Peasants' War. Obs.
mun-chat'to, $n$. [Alio moucha mun-chat to, $n$. [Alro moucha-
Oos. See MuSTACME.] Mustache. unchee., + moonshee.

other corporate administrative unit, esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city), as distinguished from as, municipal corporations. $b$, ofnship, school district), characteristic of such a corporation. ${ }^{\text {as municipal }}$, cers, government, insurance, ownership, laws, etc
3. Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation; - used chiefly to designate or denote relation to, the law prescribed or enforced by a state in the regulation of the rights, and in the government, of those subject to its jurisdiction; that is, the
national law, as distinguished from internalional law. This use of municipal is now avoided as unfortunate and inapt includes all the law of the land governing the right of the members of a state and those subject to its jurisdic-
tion, inciuding the written and unwritten law, but it has been, as used by some, distinguished from the organic or municipal savings bank. See savings bank. - m, trading, conducting industrial undertaking such as the develop nent and management of systems of transportation and communication, the product
light, heat, or other utilities
 dition or goverument ; also, a system or theory of govern ment by municipalities.
mu-nle/1-pal'1-ty (-pal'T-t1), $n . ; p l$. -TIBs (-tIz). [Cf. F. municipalite. A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation; also, the community under the jurisciction of a municipal gu-ntct-pal-1-za'tion (-păl- $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ )h
process of municipalizing or state of being mul Act on
 ing (iz/ ing). [municipal + -ize.] To bring under mu nicipal oversight or control; as, a municipalized industry; also, in recent and more specific use, to transfer to th ownership or direct management of the municipality; as, to mund
mu-nic'1-pal-iy (-1), adv. With relation to municipal af
 ileged class of towns in Italy whose citizens had the jus Latii (which see), including many of the private rights of Roman citizenship, as the conubium and commercium. Afterwards, any town in the empire. Cf. Jus Latir.
2 O. Eng. Law. A castle. Rare.
mu-nif'1-cence (mū-nYf'1-sĕns), $n$. [L. munificentia: cf.
F. munificence.] Quality or state of being munificent. giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; gen erous bounty; lavish generosity.
Syn. - Benevolence, liberality, bounty, bounteousness. mu-nif/1-cent (-sĕnt), a. [L. munificus; munus service, gift +-ficus. Cf. immunity; -Fic.] Very liberal in giving
or bestowing; lavish ; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity; as, a munificent benefactor ; a munifcent benefaction. - ma-nif'1-cent-1y, adv.
Syn. - Bounteous, bountiful, generous. See liberal mu'ni-ment (mū'n̄̌-měnt), $n$. [OF. muniment, L. munifying or defending; a fortification; fortified place. Obs. 2. That which supports or defends; a means of defense munition; support. "Muniments and petty helps." Shak. 3. pl. Law. The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to an estate or maintain a claim to rights or privileges; specif., title deeds and papers. 4. A valuable, as agem, a relic, or the like. Obs. Spenser.
mu-nition (mùnIsh'un), $n$. [F., munition of war, L. mu nutio a fortifying, fortification, fr. munire to fortify defend with a wall; cf. moenia walls, murus (for moirus) a wall, and Skr. $m$ i to fix, make firm. Cf. Ammunition. 1. Fortification; stronghold. Obs. Is. xxxiii. 16 . 2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; ammunition; also, stores and pro-

equipment or provision in general ; as, the munitions for a political campaign; - usually in pl. .
 England haf strongly fortified and completely munitioned
North Aut. Rev Mun'see (mun'sé), $n$. One of a subtribe of Delaware Innow in Ontari dwelling along the upper Dey are civilized and self-supporting. mun'ting (-tIng), n. 1. Arch. A multion; - a joiuer's term.
2. Any of a number of transverse cast-iron stays securing the longitudinal beams in a spinning mule
munt'jac, munt'jak (mŭnt'jăk), n. [Malay mindjangan, jangan.] Any of several species of small deer con-
stituting the genus Munstituting the genus Mun-
(syn. Cervulus) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., M. muntjak of Java and adjacent regions. It is about three
and a half feet long and and a half feet long and
two feet high. The male has sharp exposed canine
tusks, and small antlers with one side b ran a c
mounted on long hairy pedicels. It has a peculiar
barking cry of alarm, hence

 Muntz's metal $G$. F. Muntz, of Birmingham, Eng.] An alloy of copper and zine containing $60-64$ per cent of copper.
 Antiq. A festival of Artemis Munychia held in the month Munychion (April and May) to commemorate the defeat of

 L. murus. See muRe a wall.] A tax paid for building or
repairing the walls of a fortifed town $\mathbf{m u}^{\prime} \mathbf{r a l}\left(\mathbf{m} \bar{u}^{\prime} r a ̆ 1\right), a$. [F., fr. L. mural Cf, mure a wall.] 1. Of or pert. to a wall; being on or in a wall ; growing on or against a wall ; as, mural paint ings; a mural quadrant. "Mural fruit." Evelyn. 2. Resembling a wall, as in having or being a perpendicular or steep face; as, a mural precipice.
mural arch, Astron. the wall or arch to
mural arch, Astron., the wall or arch to whose face is at-
tached a mural circle, or other instrument for measuring meridian altitudes. - m. circle. See cincle, n. $5 \mathbf{g}-\mathrm{m}$ crown, Rom. Antiq, a golden crown
or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed
on him who first mounted the wal of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. - m. gestation or preg

nancy Med. pregnancy in which
the fetus is in that portion of the
Fallopian tube which
raverses the wall of the uterus. quadrant) of Ty cho Brabe, an inverted arc of $90^{\circ}$ attached to a meridian wall, used to ascertain the declination and right ascension of a heavenly bcdy through a central hole
and upon the divisions of the quadrant. - m. tower, Mil. Arch., a tower strengthening and, in a fortification, servArg to flank a wall, therefore generally projecting outside. mu'ral-ist, $n$. A painter of mural pictures or decorations. Mu'ra-nege' (mū ${ }^{\prime} \dot{r} \dot{a}-$ nē $z^{\prime}$; -nēs'), a. Of or pert. to Murano, Mu'ra in the Venetian lagoon; as, the Muranese school Mu'ra-to'ri-an (mū ra-tō'ri-ăn; 201), a. Eccl. Of, pertaining to, or named from, Father Lodovico Antonio Mu-
ratori, an Italian archæologist (1672-1750). - Muratorian canon, the canon recognized by the Muratorian fragment -M fragment, a mutilated fragment containing a listof New
Testament Scriptures, prob. those recognized as canonical

 1 Forelgn Word. + obsolete Variant of. + comblned with. = equala.
by the Roman Church toward the end of the 2 d century

- from its publication by Muratoriat Milan in 1740 . mur'der (mar'dãr), $n$. [ME. morder (influenced by OF. murdre, of G. origin), morther, AS. mor $\begin{aligned} & \text { ord akin to AS. } \\ & \text { mor丈 murder, D. moord, OS. mord, G., Dan., \& Sw. mord, }\end{aligned}$ I mel. mord, Goth. mauaupbr, OSlav. mrēti to die, Lith. mirti, Icel. mor $\delta$, Gath. mairbr, OSlav. mrèti to die, Lith. mirri,
W. marw dead, OIr. marb, L. mors, mortis, death, mori,

 a person secretly or with concealment, as opposed to an a person secretly or with concealment, as opposed to an
open killing. Cf., morth; see murdrum. Obs. or Hist.
". Mordre will out," "Mordre will out." $\quad$ Chaucer. with malice aforethought, express or implied. The fore going is one of the two most usual definitions of murrder
occurring in the judicial decisions ; the other is essentially that given by Blackstone, quoting Sir Edward Coke. In
the United States this is stated asfollows: the offense committed where a person of sound memory and discretion
unlawfuly kills any reasonable creature in being and in unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being and in express or implied.. At common law there were no grades United States the ofrense is divided into two degrees, murder in the firgt degree being the most severely puun-
ished and restricted to those cases where the kiling was willful, deliberate, premeditated, or especially cruel, or ony, as arson, rape, etc. Murder is intentional and unlawmur'der (múr'dêr), v.t.; MUR'DERED (dêrd); MUR'DRE-ING
 Murdiren, Goth. maúrprjan. See muRDR, $n$.] 1. To kill murdiren, Goith. maurprjan. See murDer, $n$. ${ }^{(a}$ human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice or willfully, deliberately, and unlawfully.

2. To kill (a human being). Obs.
3. To destroy ; to put an end to.
4. To destroy ; to put an end to
[Canet thou $]$ murder thy breath
5. Fig.: Tonutilate, spoil, or deform; to mangle; to butcher; as, to murder the king's English ito murder a aong.

6. One guilty of murder; a merson who in poseasion of his reason, unlawfuly kills a human being with premeditated malice.
7. A cannon, probably flring many slugs or bullets at a discharge, and used especially for clearing a ship's decks of boarders; -called also murdering piece. Obs.
mur'der-ing, p. pr. \& vb. $n$. of MuRDR.- murd

 misiiles, pas bitit of i iron, with which a, murdering piece was
charged. Called also murdering shot. obs. mur'der-ous (mar'derr-üs), a. [Cf. OF. mordreux murderer.] Of or pert. to murder; characterized by, or caus-
ing, murder or bloodshed; having the purpose or quality of murder; bloody as, the murderous king ; murderous rapine ; murderous intent; a murderous asaault. "Murderous coward," Shak. - mur'der-ous-ly, adv.
 fine exacted under the Norman kings from the hundred in which a porson was slain unless the slayer was produced
or proof was given that the slain person was an Englishor proof was given that the slain person was an English-
man and not a Franco-Norman. See Enalishry. man and not a Franco-Norman. See EnaLishry.


 2. To thrust or gqueeze, as against a wall. mu'ren-ger (mū'rèn-jër), $n$. [Cf. muraar.] One who has charge of the wall of a town and its repairs. Eng.
$\mathbf{M a} u^{\prime} \mathbf{r e z}\left(\mathrm{m} \bar{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{ks}\right)$ ) $n$. [L., the purple fish.] a Zool. Mu'rex (mu'rreks), n. [LL, the purple fis
genus of marine rachiglossate gastropods,
having a rough, and often spinose, ghell', having a rough, and often spinose, fhell,
which is often highly colored inside. They
 the family Muricidx, of which it is the type.
 Also-1d. [L. murex the purple fish, purple.]
Chem. A crystalline dichroic nitrogenous substance, the ammonium salt of purpuric acid, forming purple-red solutions with water. It was formerly much used as a dyestuff, and was obtained from guano by the Murex (M.erina-
ceus)
murexide reaction.
 to mur
crystale
Iutiona
marozide reaction. Chem. A reaction occurring when uric acid is beated with nitric acid and
with ammonia. Murexidis formed.
mu'ri-ate (mū'ry-ăt), $n$. [See muriatic.] Chem. A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid. a chloride as, muriate of ammonia (ammonium chloride). See muriatic. muriaticd (-at/धd), $a$. Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid or a muriate; specif.: a Put in briue;
pickled. Obs. b $P$ Photog. Frepared with silver chloride c Containing. o Pholog. Frepared with silver chlori nru'ri-at'lo (-at'Ik) salt ; briny ; as, muriated waters. brine: cf. F. murialique.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating the acid usually called hydrochloric acid, HCl ; now principally a commercial term. The acid was formerly thought to be an oxide of an unknown element murium
and muviatic acid was its accepted scientific name
 fieh.] Formed with sharp points ; full of, or covered with,

the purple fish + -ide.]. $n$. pl. [NL; ; L. murex, -icis, pods consisting of Murex and allied genera. - maril-cld



 nearly 100 genera and great numbers of species; the true rats and mice and their allies. They are distributed rats and mice and their allies. They are distributed
throughout the world and variously modifled for terrestrial, arboreal, and aquatic life, thus differing greatly in
external features. The family is divided into at least ten external fatures. The fanily is divided into at least ten
subfamilies, the domestic rats and mice belonging to the

mu'rl-form (mixiri-form), a. [L. mus, muris, mouse +
 bling courses of bricks in arrangement; as, muriform cellular tissue. - mu'ri-form-ly, adv.
mu'rine (mu'rin, -Mn; 183), a. [L. murinus, fr. mus, muris, mouse.] Pert. to the family Muridæ or subfamily
Murinæ ; resembling a mouse or rat.- $n$. A murine rodent. murino opossum. = Mouse possum murk ( $\mathbf{m a r k}$ ), $n$. [Cf. F. murc, and E. dial. mure.] The refuse of fruit, after the juice has been expressed; marc. murk, a. [ME. mirke, merce, AS. myrce, mirce: ef. the kindred Icel. myrkr, Dan. \& Sw. mörk.] Dark; murky.
He cannot see through the mantle murk. J. R. Drake.

## murk, $n$. Darkness; gloom; mirk.

 [From murk + 3 d , -y .] Dark; obscure ; gloomy- "The
 Cf. murmur, ve i.] 1. A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water; as, the murmur of bees; 2. Aurmur of low conversation.
2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, mut-
tering voice ; also, a murmuring state or disposition, tering voice ; also, a murnuring state or disposition.
Looking upon the

Some discontents there are, some idle murmurs. Pryden.
3. Med. Any of various normal or pathological auscultatory sounds heard over the heart, blood vessels, etc. mur'mur, v. i.; mUR'mured (mír'mürd); MUR'mUR-INa. murmurmurer. L. murmurare, murmarani, fr. murmur murmur; ch dr, ophupect to 1 To make a low continued noise like the hum of bees. stream of water, distant waves, or the wind in a forest.
stream of water, distant waves, or the wind in a forest.
2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to express discontent; to grumble; --often with at or against.
"His discinles murmured at it. 61. His disciples murmured at it.,"
And all the children of I grael murmured again st Moses and mur'mur, $v$. $i$. To utter or give forth in low or indistinct words or sounds ; as, to murmur tales. Shak. mur'mur-ing, $p$. pr. \& $v b . n$. of murmur. Specif.: $p$. $a$.
a Making low continued and confused sounda. b Uttering a Making low continued and confused sounds. b Uttering
complaints or voicing discontent in a low tone.-mur' complaints or voic
mur-ling-ly, $a d v$.
mur'mur-ous ( $-\breve{\mu} \mathrm{B}), a$. [Cf. OF.murmuros.] 1. Attended mur'mur ous ( $-\breve{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{s}$ ), a. . Cf. OF. murruuros.
with, or making, murmurs; murmuring.

Of the nature of a murmur ; low and indistinct
When any surd came through the duak . it it was murmur-
M. Vr'phy, or Mur'phy's, but'ton (mîr'ft; - fiz). Surg.



A device for reuniting the two parts of the intestine attor complete division, consisting of
two hollow silver pieces which fit into each other and bring the
 ventor, J. B. Murphy, an Amer-
ican surgeon

 mur'rhal archeol. The mate-

Murphy Button.
or jasper, used for a kind of costly vessels. See murating. mur'raln (mür $/ \mathrm{In}$ ), $n$. [ME. moreine, OF. morine, fr. OF. morir, murir, to die, L. mori, moriri.] A pestilence or
plague affecting domeastic animals; any of a number of
ditferent diseases of cattle, as anthrax or Texas fever. ditterent diseases of cattle, as anthrax or Texas fever. There shall be a very grievous murrain. Ex. Ex. 3 .
on yon, may you be afficted with a pestilent disMase; plague on you.
 (1740-91), Swedish botanist. Bot. A small genus of tropical Asiatic and Australian rutaceous trees related to
Cirus, having pinnate leaves and flowers with imbricated Citrus, having
petala. $M$ ex-


serranoid feh Murray Cod (Oligorus macquari-
seligorus macquariensis), abounding in the Murray River Murray pina. a A pine of the western United States (Pinusmurrayand) sometimes considered a subspecies of
the Californian scrub pine $P$. contorta. b In Australia, teveral guillemots. See auIL Lemot. b The razor-billed auk.
murro'let (mêr'let), $n$. [murre + -let.] Any of several small sea birds of the genera Synthliboramphus and Brachyramphus of the auk family. They are found chiefly on islands of the North Pacific, but range south to the coast
of Mexico. A Japanese species ( $S$. wumizusume) is crested.
 morum mulberry, blackberry. Cf. moLberay.] A dark crimbon red ; Her., sanguine. - a. Of a dark red color. mur'rhlne (-rin ;-rin), a. [L. murr(h)inus, fr. murr(h)a.] Made of the stone or material called by the Romans murrha; - applied to certain costly vases of great beauty and delicacy used by the luxurious in Rome as wine cups; as, murrine vases, cups , vesele 18 - murrhtne glash, glass-
ware in which the bod y 1 transparentand showembedded pieces of colored glass (called fiori);-so called from a supposed resemblance to ancient Roman murrhine vases. mur'shid (mø̈r'shèd), $n$. [Ar.] A Mohammedan re
 mur'za (mar'zà), $n$. [Tatar, fr. Per. mirzā prince.] One
of the hereditary nobility among the Tatars, esp. one of the second class.
 Bot. A genus of tropical perennial treelike herbs typifying mense entire leaves forma sort of trunk; the of targe clus. ters of diclinous flowers are subtended by a colorored bract
the perianth is tubular, with one free petal-ilike segment the perianth is tubular, with one free petal-iike segment
the fruit is pulpy or dry. M. sapientum is the common
 A family of tropical trees or treelike herbs typifying the order Musales, characterized by elustered flowerssubtended by brightly colored spathaceous bracts, a perianth of two staminode and a baccate or capsular fruit The family includes only the genera Musa, Strelitzia, Ravenala, and Heliconia. - mu-sa'ceous (-shŭ̈̆s), $a$.
 Scitaminex, characterized by the cyclic flowers often with irregular perianth and one or more of the stamens suppressed. It includes
the
four families Musacex Z Zinziber-
aneaz
and Marantaceeze
and Marantacex.
mu-sang' $($ mō-

An East Indian $\quad$ palm civet or Also mur-Thi'na. [L.] Vessels [Braz. murusi, mureci.] The







## MUSHAL

doxure (Paradoxurus hermaphroditus). The general color is gray with variable black stripes
Mus'ca (mŭs'ıá), n. [L., a fy.] 1. Zoöl. A genus of flies, in old classitication very extensive, but now restricted to the common house fly and immediately related species.
2. Astron. A constellation sitnated between the Southern Cross and Chameleon; the Fly.
mus'ca-dine (uŭs'ka-dIn; -din; 277), $n$. [See muscatel cf. muscardine.] 1. A sweet-flavored European pear. 2. a A grape of the southern United States (Vitis rotund folia) having small bunches of large, round, tough-skinned somewhat musky grapes. A number of cultivated varieties, as the scuppernong, have been obtained from this
species. b Loosely, any of several other grapes. species. b Loosely, any of several other grapes
3. $=$ mUSCATEL,
If mug'cä Fo'li-tan'tes (mŭs'së vol/ī-tăn'tēz). [L., flying threads, beads, circles, in the field of vision, due to smali
bodies or defects in the vitreous humor.
mus'car-dine (mŭs'kar-dĭn; -dēn), $n$. [F. muscardin, fr.
It. moscardino a musk-scented lozenge, whence F. muscaIt. moscardino a musk-scented lozenge, whence F. musca-
din; cf. F. muscade nutmeg, fr. Pr. mascata, LL, muscota fr. L. muscus musk ir. L. muscus musk. See MUSCATEL.] The
Mus-ca'ri (mŭs-kā'ri), $n$. [NL.; cf. L. muscus musk, or L. musca fy.] Bot. A genus of Old World bulbous liliaceous herbs, the grape hyacinths, or grapetlowers, having raceme mus-car'1-form (mŭs-ka $\mathbf{r}^{\prime}$ I-form), a. [L. muscarium fly

 -rin. [L. muscarius belonging to flies.] Chem. A crys-
talline alkaloid, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$, found in fly agaric (Amanita muscaria) and other fungi. It is tasteless, odorless, and mus'cat (mŭs'k
muscat (mulus kaxt), n. [F., fr. Pr. muscat. See muscatel, European grape, nsually of a white or light color and musky flavor. The muscat of Alexandria is the best known.
2. = muscatel, 1 .
mus'ca-tel' (mŭ's'k $\dot{\operatorname{a}}$-t $\mathrm{t} \mathrm{l}^{\prime} ;$ mŭs'k $\dot{\alpha}$-texl), n. [It. moscadello, moscatello, LL. muscatellum or muscadellum (sc. vinum), fr. muscatellis nutmeglike, dim. of muscatus smelling like
musk, muscatum and muscata (sc. nux) nutmeg: of. F , musk, museatum and muscata (sc. nux) nutineg: of. F. France Italy, and other countrias from muscat prapes muscadine; muscat. Anong its varieties are Frontignan Lunel, Montepulciano, and Orvieto.
2. The muscat grape.
3. A variety of sun-dried raisin.
4. A kind of pear, possibly the same as muscadine.
| Musch'el-kalk' ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ mõshl' $^{\prime} 1$ l-kälk'; -kalk $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n$. [G.; muschel shell + kalk limestone.] Geol. The middle division of the German Triassic. See geoloay, Chart. The formation
consists mainly of fossil-bearing limestones.
Mus'cl (mŭs'sī), n. pl. [L. muscus moss.] Bot. One of
the two classes of Bryophyta, including the true mosses, the two classes of Bryophyta, including the true mosses,
distinguished from the Hepaticie, or liverworts, by having a well-developed protonema, the ganetophyte, or moss plant proper, being always segmented into stem and leaves, and never thalloid. The asexual spores are without elaters. It comprises three orders. Cf. Hepatices; see moss, 2 . Mus'cl-dæ (mŭs'I-dē), n. pl. [NL. See Musoa.] Zoöl A fanily of dipterous insects of which the house fly
(Musca domestica) is the type. It has been variously limited, including in its broadest sense al the Diptera that have thus comprising both calyptrate and acalyptrate forms,
which are classified into some thirty subfamilies. In this sense it is coextensive with the superfamily Muscoidea of certain recent writers. In its most restricted sense the
family Muscidæ is coextensive with a subfamily, Mus-c1'næ (muls-si'né), of other writers, and includes comparatively - mus'cid (mŭs'Yd), a. \& $n$.- mus'ci-form ( -1 -fôrm), a. mus'cle (mŭs'l), $n$. [F., fr. L. musculus a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of mus a mouse. See mouse; cf. sense 3 (below). 1. a An organ or mass of tissue whose special
function is the production of motion or the exertion of physical force. b The peculiar tissue of which these organs are made up ; muscular tissue. It consists of modified, usually greatly elongated, cells (called muscle fibers),
which contract when stimulated. Muscle fibers, and hence the muscles they compose, are of two important classes, striated and nonstriated. The striated muscies, which in
vertebrates constitute the principal part of the flesh, are mostly under the control of the will, or voluntary muscles,
and are in typical cases made up of flbers bound together nto bundles and inclosed in a sheath of connective tissue (the perimysium) continuous with the tendons, or fascim.
Each fiber, which is inclosed in a delicate membrane Each fiber, which is inclosed in a delicate membrane
(the sarcolemma), exhibits alternate transverse layers or
segments of lighter and darker material, which give it a transversely striated appearance (whence the name), and corpuscles. In the higher animals nonstriated muscles are involuntary, or independent of the will. They constitute a large part of the walls of the alimentary canal, blood
vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris, vessels, uterus, and bladder, and are found also in the iris,
skin, etc. They are made up of greatly elongated spindleshaped cells without striations, and witt a central nucleus. The cells are usually grouped in bundles or sheets. Cardiac muscle, forming the substance of the heart of verte-
brates and notable for its rhythmic contractions, is interbrates and notable for its rhythmic contractions, is inter-
mediate in many respects. It is involuntary, but striated, and the cells, or fibers, are extensively branched. In in vertebrates the muscle fibers exhibit varying degrees of differentiation. They are, except in the Arthropoda,
whether voluntary or not, commonly unstriated distinctly whether voluntary or not, commonly unstriated, distinctly
striated fibers occurring occasionally where rapid and vig2 orous action is required
2. Muscular strength or development ; as, to show one's muscle by lifting a heavy weight. Colloq.
3. [AS. muscle, L. musculus
3. [AS. muscle, L. musculus a muscle, mussel. See above.]
mus'cla-bound', a. Med. Having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of iupaired elasticity-a condition mus'cled (mŭs'ld) aruished with muscles.
muscle plasma. Physiol. A tbick, viscid, albuminous ma, which on the death of the muscle yields a coagulum(myosin) and a liquid called muscle serum.
muscle reading. The art of
muscle reading. The art of making discriminations beof lidden objects, etc., by inference from the involuntary movements of one whose hand the reader holds or with whomle sensation. Psychol. Any sensat
muscle sensation. Psychol. Any sensation arising directly from muscular action; also, the complex of skim,
tendon, joint, and muscle sensations accompanying their
muscle sense. Psychol. The sense which functions in muscle soun
contract, due to the vibration of the particles of the muscle
 depreciate, for menoscabar. menos, L. pinum less head, end: cf. F. moscouade, moscovade. Cf. mischief ] Unrefined or raw sugar, obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by eve It is dark-colored and moist. - mus'co-va'do, $a$.
Mus'co-vite (mŭs ${ }^{\prime}$ kō-vīt), a. Of or pertaining to Muscovy
or, sometimes, Moscow ; hence Russian; as, traits; the Musconte advance into Asia.
Mus'co-vite, $n$. [Cf. F. Moscovite.] 1. A native or in habitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian 2. [l. c.] Min. Common, or potasl, mica, essentially
(H,K) $\mathrm{AlSiO}_{4}$, usually pale brown in color, also pale green (from the presence of iron), but commonly colorless in thi
 To convert, wholly or partially, into muscovite. - mus'co

mus'co-vy duck (mŭs'kot-vi), [A corruption of musk duch.] Brazil, but widely kept in domestication. It is larger than the mallard, has a small crest, red carunculations about the eyes brownish black, and the color chiefy glossy green
mus'cu-lar (mŭs'kû-lar), a. [Cf. F. musculaire. See
muscle.] 1. Of or pertaining to a muscle or a system of muscles; consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles; as, muscular fiber; muscular strength.
2. Performed by, or dependent, on, a muscle or the 3. Well furnished with muscles;
en." hav
Arbuthnot muscles; brawny; hence strong; powerful; vigorous muscles; brawny; hence,
mukcular Christian, one who believes it a part of religious -m. Christianity. a The practice and opinions of those Christians who believe that it is a part of religious duty to fore approve of athletic sports and exercises as conducive to good health, good morals, and right feelings in religious matters. - An active, robust, and cheerful Christian life, as opposed to a meditative and gloomy one. - m. excit
ability, Physiol., that property in virtue of which a muscle shortens when it is stimulated; irritability. - m. sense. Physiol. $=$ MUsole sense. - m. stomach, a gizzard. - m.
work, Physiol., the work done by a muscle through the mus'cu-lar'l-ty (m
mus'cu-la
mus'cu-la-ture (mŭs'ku-lad-țr)

1. Plyysiol. Muscular activity.
2. The muscles of an animal or
with reference to their arrangem any part of it considered

 attached at one end to the chordme tendinex, at the other to the wall of the ventricle. Their function is to main-
tain the tension on the chorde as the ventricle contracts tain the tension on the chordæe as the ventricle contracts. mus'cu-lo- (mŭs'kitlo-). A combining form from Latip

## muscur, meaning muscl

mus'cu-lo-cu-ta'ne-ous (-kū-tánè-üs), a. [musculo- + cutaneous.] Anat. Pertaining both to muscles and skin; designating certain mixed nerves which in their course ments to the skin: specif.: a A large brauch of the brachial plexus which supplies certain muscles of the upper arm, the skin of part of the forearm, etc. b A branch of the external popliteal nerve supplying the muscles of the fibular side of the leg and dorsnm of the foot.
mas'cu-lo-spl'ral(-spī'ăl), a. [musculo-+spiral.] Anat. Designating, or pertaining to, a large nerve which arises from the brachial plexus and passes spirally down the humerus to the front of the external condyle, where it divides oblique shallow pore the external border of the an oblique shallow groove on the
merus in which this nerve lies
muse (mūz), v. i.; mused (mūzd); mUs'ing (mūzring). [F. muser to orig. uncert. ; perh. orig. to devote one's self to the Muses ; lent. Cf mussare to uurmur, to say in a low tone, to be silent. Cr. amuse.] 1. To think closely ; to study in silence ; He mused upon some dangerous plot. Sir P. Sidney. 2. To be so occupied in study or contennplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present; to be in a brown study ; to be absent-minded. Daniel.
3. To wonder ; also, to gaze wonderingly or meditatively. Obs. or $R$. Spenser. B. Jonson. Spenser. B. Jonson
Syn, - Meditate, ruminate, ponder. See consiver.
muse, v.t. 1. To think on; to meditate on. Now Rare. muse, v. $t$. 1. To think on ; to meditate on. Now Rare. 2. To wonder at. Obs.
muse, $n$. 1. Contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind; a brown study. 2. Wonder; astonishment. Obs.
Muse, $n . \quad$ [F. Muse, L. Musa, Gr. Movara. Cf. mosaic, $n$. Muse, n. [F. Muse, L. Musa, Gr. Movar. Cf. Mosaic, n.,
music.] 1. Class. Myth. One of the nine goddesses who preside over song and the different kinds of poetry, and also maia or PolyhymClio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Po

Granville commands; your aid, O Muses, bring : Pope.
What Muse for Granville can refuse to sing ? 2. [i. c.] A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry. It is often personified as a goddess
3. [l.c.] A poet; a bard. Obs. \& R. Milton. Muse of Greece. See ATtic Muse.
muse'ful (mūz'fóol), a. Meditative; thoughtfully silent. "Museful mopings." Dryden. - muse'ful-ly, adv. muse'less, $a$. Unregardful of the Muses; disregarding
the power of poetry; unpoetical.
Milton. the power of poetry; unpoetical. mu'se-og'ra-phy (mū'zè-ठg'rá-fi), n. [museum $\quad$ ! the objects in a museum. - mu/se-og'ra-pher (-fẽr), mu'se-og'ra-phist (-inst), $n$
 of object mu-sette' (midzet'), $n$. [F., dim, of OF. muse.] 1. A small bagpipe formerly popular in France, esp, in the 18 th century, having a soft and sweet tone.
2. A quiet, pastoral air adapted to this instrument, often with a drone bass; also, a kind of rustic dance.
3. A kind of small, simple oboe.
mu-se'um (m $\left.{ }^{\prime}-z^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \check{u} \mathrm{~m}\right), n$
mu-se'um (m市-zétum), $n$. [L., a temple of the Muses, hence, a place of study, fr. Gr. $\mu$ ovaciov, fr. Moṽaa a Muse.]
A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or litera repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or objects of interest, or of works of art mush (mŭsh), n. [E. dial. mush a mash, crumbled matter; cf. dial. mushmeat food in a pulpy state.] 1. Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water; ; lasty pudding; supawn. $U . S$.
2. Anything soft and thick, like mush; as, a mush of wet Emerson. mush, $n$. [Perh. short for mush on, a corrupt. of F . marchons, the cry of the voyageurs and coureurs de bois to their dogs.] A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs ; as, he had a long mush before him ; - also used at-
tributively. Colloq., Alaska \& Northuestern
 mush, v. i.; MUsHeD (musht); mUsH'ing. To travel on
foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. - v. $t$. To cause foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. - v. $t$. To cause
to travel or journey. Rare. Colloq., Alaska \& Northwestern U.S.
mush, v.t. To notch, cut, or indent, as cloth, with a stamp. mus'cu-lin (mas'ka-1Yu) $n$. [L $\mid$ museacall + mustcal, mosa-
 but having nesembling myosin,
 iug and regarded as one.
cle
th
the i
Cesp.
muge
mus'
art

mus
culo
pyi
wall

lprr.] Muscular. obs. or R R
Mus. D. Mus. Doc., or Mus.
Doct. Abbr. Doctor of Music.
muse.



 annuement. Obs.
muset, $n$. OF . micette, dim.
of mume a hiding place, fr. F.
of. uncier to conceal, hide. Cf.
 inde finite expression of assevera-
tion or of stroag feeling. Chiefty


 $\|$ Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + comblned with. =equals.
mush'room (mŭsh'rōm), $n$. [ME muscheron, OF. moisseron, mouscheron, F. mousseron, perh. fr, mousse moss,
of G. origin. See moss.] 1. Any more or less conspicuous of G . origin. See moss. 1. Any more or less conspicuous
fleshy fungus of the class Basidiomycetes; in more restricted popular application, any edible fungus of the order Agaricales, esp. the field or common mushroom (A garicus campestris). The poisonous species are commonly known

 as toadstools; many of them closely resemble edible forms. market: it is surpassed in flavor, however, by many other species. Botanically the mushroom is a sporophore develope pileus, bears sporground on the folds or pores of its under
or
surface. See Agaricacem, DEATH cur, FLY agaric, Fungus. surface. See agaricacea, death cur, Fly agaric, Fungus.
2. A parvenu; an upstart. Now Ruce. 2. A parvenu; an upstart. Now Rare. shape. Specif. : a Ordnance. In certain systems of obturation for cannon, the steel mushroom-shaped piece the head of which receives the backward pressure of the powit against the wall of the bore, thus sealing the breech end of the chamber. Its spindle, or stem, passing througb the axis of the breechblock, serves to secure the head in proper position, and through the spindle and head runs the axial vent with its bushing, through which the flame
of the primer discharge reaches the powder charge b In of the primer discharge reaches the powder charge $b$ In
one system of reënforced concrete construction, a mushone system of reennforced concrete construction, a mushcontinuing the reënforcing rods laterally for a fow feet radially out into the slab, and supporting ring rods on struction. The system of construction using this device is called the mushroom system. c Naut. Aniron cup having
a shackle on the convex side, and used as an anchor (cf. a shackle on the convex side, and used as an
mushroom anchor). It acts largely by suction.

## mush'room, $a$. 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms.

2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and,
often, in shortness of duration ; ephemeral ; upstart ; as often, in shortness of duration ; ephemer
mush'room, v. i.;-Roomed (-rōmd); -ROom-ing. 1. To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom.
3. To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom ; maid chiefly of a bullet on striking an object.
mushroom anchor. An anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground however it falls, but used mushroom coral. A coral of the genus Fungia (which see)
mushroom spawn. The mycelium of the common mush room; specif., the dried cakes or bricks of manure con-
taining this mycelium used in artificial culture taining this mycelium used in artificial culture.
and short stem or guiding spindle, commonly held to its seat by a spring. See carburrior, 1. Softlike mush; fig., good-naturedly weak and effusive weakly sentimental.
4. Of wool, perished; on mu'sic ( $\mathrm{m} \bar{n}^{\prime} \mathbf{z I k}$ ), n. [F. musique, fr. L. musica, Gr. Mov$\sigma \kappa \kappa$ (sc. $\tau \epsilon \chi \nu \eta)$, any art over which the Muses presided,
esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music fr. esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. Movoıкós
belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. Moṽa Muse.] 1. A tone or tones having any or all of the features of rhythm, melody, or consonance; melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art.

If music be the food of love, play on If music be the food of love, play on $\quad$ Shak.
2. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible
combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance, according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions, whether vocal or instrumental. Greek music was generally subordinated to verse, and was further limited in ex-
pressiveness by the primitive ingtruments used chiefly of the lyre
gnd fute class. It accomplished, however, the establighment of and fute class. It accomplished, however, the establishment of
the diatonic scales or modes, based on the tetrachord as unit, and of the rudiments of key relationghip. The further growth of the art was in the early church, beginning with the derivation from
the Greek of the eclesiastical modes, followed by the invention
of neumes to indicate the pitch of tones, the developmentof staff of neumes to ind ecate the pitth of tones, the developmentof staff
notation, and the supersedingof the tetrachordalunit by the hexachord, with the device of solmization ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo
(c. $990-\mathrm{c}$. 10050 ). The practice of demcant, or gimultaneous melody. gave rise to the aystem of mensurable music. from which rose
the medieval school of counterpoint. This advance in church music was accompanied by the growth of secular song, both pop-
ular minetrelsy and the more artificial forms, such as the Eng-
lish round und eatel, the setting lish round und catch, the settings of madrigals, villanelles, chan sons, virelays, etc., throughout western Europe, the productions
of the knighty troubsdours and minnesingers and those of the
burgher guilds of Meistersinger. Settings of the Mass, psalms, burgher guilds of Meistersinger. Settings of the Masb, psalms,
and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration, esp by
Dutch and Inclian masters, and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration,
 The eatablishment of the modern major and minor acales with
the octave as unit, and of equai temperament, making possible the octave as unit, and of equai temperament, making possible
modulation into any key, led to the development of harmony, as
in the fugues of Bach (Ifix-170u), in which it forms the basis of a
 masterly polyphony The progressof music since Bach has been
rapid and varied vocal music has branched out in the great forms of (1) opera, which, beginning in Italy about 16i0, was
perfected in the work of Gluek, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and
Wagner ; ( $)$ oratorio, heat represented Wagner ; ( ${ }^{2}$ ) orrotorio, best represented by Bach 's contemporary,
Handel ; (3) lyter, hoth secular and sacred, as in the Lied and choral. Meanwhite great improverments in the making o the modern symphony originating witl haydd and others, abou
1770 The elassic sonata form, most representative of abolut
music wes brourlo to its hirlse
 ters of the succeeding romantic sehool. Berlioz, Schubert, Schu
mann. Chopin, etc., have diversifed and enriched the expressive
resources ot music, breakint over too torns resources of music, breaking over too formal restrictions, until
both romantic feeing end classic form have been united in the
work of Brahms (d 1897$)$. See $\operatorname{NSSTRUMENT,~MODE,~NOTATION~}$ solmization, countrepoint, fugue, harmony, etc.
3. A composition so made ; such compositions collectively 4. Such a composition or compositions, or any part there 5. Fig. : a A band of musical perfor Shak. b Responsiveness to music "The "Enter music. music in his soul" Shat $c$. The man that hath no of music."The still, sad music of humanity," Wordsworth musle of the future, music drama, as embodying the innova-
tions of Wagner, by whom the term was first used. opera. - m. of the apheres, a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his
school to be produced by the planetary motions. See Har-

## MONY OF THE SPHERES. <br> mu'sil-cal (mū'zī-k $\tilde{a} 1$ )

. Cf . pertaining to music or the notation or performance music ; as, nusical proportion; musical instruments. 2. Flaving the pleasing qualities of music ; producing mu-
sic; melodious; harmonious ; as, a musical voice. $M u$ sical as is Apollo's lute" , as, a musical 3. Fond of musi
musical accent Phon pitch acent. See A00wnt m. arc. See sINGING ARC. - m. box. $=$ mUsIc BOX. - $m$. flame,
a flame, as a lighted jet of gas, that produces a musical note by setting in vibration the air in an open tube held over it m. glasses. $a$ HARMONICA a \& $b$ b. $b$ A set of drinking brims with moistened fingers. - m. proportion, harmonic proportion. See HARMONic, $a$., 5 . - m. mand, sand, such as when trodden on. Music. Obs.
mu'si-cal, $n$.
 social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature; a private concert.
mu'si-cal-1y, adv. In a nusical way; melodiously music box. A box or case containing apparatus moved by
clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically. In a clock work so as to play certain tunes automatically. In a
common form the mechanism comprises a steel comb with teeth graduated in size and tuned, and a revolving cylin-
der on which are set small pegs that catch the teeth in the order and combinations desired. By shifting the cylinder sidewise more than one piece can be played from it.
music case. 1 . A case for holding or carying music.
2. A printer's case with compartments for music ty
music drama. An opera in which the text and action are determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness;
musical drama of this character, in general. It involves the use of a kind of melodious declamation, the development of leitmotif, great orchestral elaboration, and a fusion of poetry, music, action, and scene into an organic whole. The term is applied esp, to the later works of
Wagner: "Tristan und Isolde, "Die Meistersinger,"
"Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," "Gotterdämmerung," and "Parsifal.
mush, hall. A place for public musical entertainments; in which smoking and drinking are usually allowed in the
mu-si'clan (mù-ž̆sh'ann), $n$. [F. musicien.] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, or the like.
mu-si'cian-1y, a. Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a musicianly rendering. mustc sholl. A marine gastropod shell (esp. Volutarnusica
 Meditative; thoughtfully abstracted, - mus/ing-ly, adv musk (mŭsk), n. [F. musc, L. muscus, Gr. $\mu$ ó́ musk; akin to Skr. mushka testicle, orig., a little mouse.


See modse ; cf. abelmosk, muscatel, mdicovy duce, notmeg.] 1. A substance obtained from a sac, about the size of an egg, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. When fresh it is chocolate-colored and taste and a powerful odor. Musk is usually imported in the form of a coarse powder (grain musk), which is collected
from deposits of the secretion made chiefly on stones, or in from deposits of the secretion made chiefly on stones, or in
the sac, or "pod." which is dried with the musk inside. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. The name is extended to strong-smelling secretions of various otber an1mals, also to an artificial product of musklike odor. 3. a The musk plant. b The musk mallow. c A Euro pean heron's-bill (Erodium noschatum) with musky foliage. d The grape hyacinth. e In Australia, any of several asteraceous shrubs of the genus Olearia.
musk beetle. A European longicorn beetle (Aromia mos-

leathery chin Iobe. Musk Deer a.
 mashkinonje or maskinonje, probably meaning big pike.]
A large pike (Esox masquinongy) of the Great Lakea reA large pike (Esox masquinongy) of the Great Lakes re-
gion of North America. It is of a golden olive color thickly

spotted above with black, and reaches a length of six feet With a weight of 60 to 80 pounds. A closely related species
(E. ohiensis), sometimes distinguished as the Chautauqua muskellunge, occurs in the Ohio River region.
mus'ket (mŭ'kět ;-kIt ; 151), n.
mus/ket (mus'ket; -kit; 151), n. [F. mousquet, It. moschetto, formerly, a kind of hawk; ci. OF. mousket, mos-
chet, a kind of hawk or falcon, F. mouchet, prop., a little fy (the hawk prob. being named from its small size), fr. L. musca a fly. Cf. mosquito.] 1. The male of the sparrow hawk. Local, \& Obs., Eng.
2. A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the wheel lock, the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. The earliest muskets were extremely heavy and clumsy,
smoothbore, and of large caliber. As successive improvements were made they increased in lightness and ease of handing as well as in range, penetration, and accuracy. Riffing was applied to muskets early in the 1 tht century,
and their development into the modern rifle was then and their development
steady though gradual
mus'rot-eer' $\left(-\bar{e} r^{\prime}\right), n$. [F. mousquetaire; cf. It.moschettiere.] 1. A soldier armed with a musket.
2. A musket. Obs. \& $R$.
mus'ket-oon' (-ㅇon'), n. [F. mousqueton; cf. It. moschetcaliber, used esp. by cavalry
2. One armed with such a musket. Rare
mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kett-ri), n. [F. mousqueterie; cf. It. 2. The fire of muskets, or the art of fir
2. The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets; as 3. Musketeers. Rare.

Mus/kho-ge'an (mŭs'kó-jè $\not{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Z}$ ), a. Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock once occupying most of the territory between the Savannah and Missis-
sippi Rivers south of the Tennessee River, and comprising sippi Rivers south of the Tennessee River, and comprising,
besides the Apalachee and minor tribes, the Creek, Chickbesides the Apalachee and minor tribes, the Creek, Chick-agriculthey lived in towns, usually palisaded, pract musk mallow. a A European mallow (Malva moschata), with pink or white flowers and faintly musk-scented foll
age. ob The abelmosk. musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mellŭn), $n \quad$ [musk + melon.] The in or a cucurbicaceous piant (cucumis melo), in many varieties; also, the plant itself. See melon, 1 .
 a fop
mug
mus

 mas
dian
mar
ar mus keg mose. Any of various
moses of the generg
 an abso
inge. $L$
mus $\quad, ~$ musket arrow. Mir. An arrow
mometimes fred from a musket
or other firearm in the 16 han and 1ith centuries. Obs. or Hist.
 mask flow'er (musk'flou'er), $n$.
The mubk plant An odoriferous
musk gland. gland of a minmal, esp. that of
the musk deer.
Mng'k hogee, Mustiogee,

Mus ko-
OEE. S


 kangaroo (hfisiprymmotion
moschansin)allied tothe potoroos
and having the feet intermediand having the feet intermedi-
ate in structure between those of
the true kangaroos and the phathe true kangaroos and the pha-
Iangers. It is the only apecies of
its genus, of a subtamily, Hypmus'kie
musk lorikeet or parrakeet. An
muak lalian lorikeet (Glowsojst-
Aucus concinnus) having a peculmusk mole. A mole of Tibet
(Srythochrrus moscharus)
muik okra. The abelmosk
muak orchis. musk okrar The abelmosk
mask orchis. A Eu opean
musk-gcented orchid (Hermi

flesh; and nutmegs, round in shape with soft, netted-veined
rind and green, very sweet flesh. rind and green, very sweet flesh.

解 (Ovibos moschatus), circumpolar in distribution during the Pleistocene period, North A merica. It is intermediate between the sheep and
the oxen in size and ine oxen in size and
The horns of the the male are heavy, rugose, and apposed
at the base and curve outward and slightly upward at
the tips. Those on
the female more slender. The pellage is dark
might saddle marking.
must plant. A yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb
of the western United States, sometimes cultivated. Its
 of the western United States, sometimes cultivated. Its
hairy foliage has a pronounced musky odor. hairy foliage has a pronounced musky odor.
Canada. It is as forge throughout the United States and scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the furdark lossy brown. Muskrats live in holes in banks or in dome-shaped houses which they make of rushes and
mud. They have small glands emitting a mnsky dor. 2. a A musk shrew. b A desman.

## musk root. 1 . Any of several plants h . roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc.

roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc.
the Asiatic apiaceous plant Ferula sumbul, used as root of musly rose. A species of rose (Rosa moschata), having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.
musk seed. The seed of the abelmosk, used in perfumery
and in flavoring. musk shrew. a Any of several (East) Indian shrews of the b A desman. musk tortolse or turtle. Any of several small American
fresh-water turtles of the genus Aromochelys, esp. A. odomask troe. Any a strong musky odor.
mas Mar
andea as Marlea vitiensis, Olearia argophylla, etc
musk'wood (musk ${ }^{\prime}$ word ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [So called from its fragrance.] a Either of two West Indian meliaceous trees
(Gutrea trichilioides and Trichilia moschata); also, their mahoganylike wood. D In Australia, the musk tree Olearia argophylla or its hard white wood, used for cabinetwork. musk'y (mŭs'kr), a. Having an odor of musk, or some-
what like musk; scented with musk. - musky heron'g-blll.
 mussolo, Sp. muselina; all from Mossoul a city of Mesopo-
tamia, Ar. Mausil, Syr. Mauzol, Muzol, Mosul, where it tamia, Ar. Mausil, Syr. Mauzol, Muzol, Mosul, where it
was first manufactured.] Any of various cotton cloths; as: a More fully India, or Indian, mueslin. A very thin fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. © A stouter fabric, and of varying fineness, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments. o In parts of the United States, any of various coarser and
heavier cotton goods; as, shirting and sheeting muslins.
 mus'lin-et', mus'lin-ette' (-1Y-nett $), n$. [F'.
muslin glass. a Glass of extreme thinness, as in wineglasses, etc. o Glass decorated in imitation of muslin, ing, or with white enamel, used for windows, etc.
mus'nud (mŭs'nŭd), n. [Hind. masnad, fr. Ar. masnad.] richly furnished, serving as a seat of honor.
 Or. фayeiv to eat.] Zoöl. A family of birds related to the
cuckoos, consisting of the touracos, or plantain eaters. The

 mess.] 1. A scramble, as when small objects are throw down for those who can seize them. $O b s$,
2. That which is scrambled for. Obs.
3. a A state of confusion or disorder; a state of dirty dis order or a jumble of things. Colloq., $U . S$. b That which makes a disorder or confusion, as rubbish. Colloq., U. S.
c A confused confict ; a row; squabble. Slang, U.S. c A confused conflict ; a row; squabble. Slang,
muss, $v . t$.; mussed (mŭst) ; muss'Ina. 1. To disarrange
lo as clothing; to rumple. Colloq., U. S.
2. To soil or dirty; to mess. Colloq.
2. To soil or dirty; to mess. Cous marine bivalve mollusks of the genus Mytilus and related
genera. The common mussel (Mytilus pilulis; see byssus,



Illust.), and the larger, or horse, mussel (Modiola modiolus), inhabiting the shores both of Europe and America,
are edible. The former is much used as food in Europe. are edible. The former is much used as food in Europe.
2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks of Onio, Anodonta, and related genera. They are especially abundant in many rivers of the central United States, and their
shells are extensively used iu the manufacture of buttons shells are extensively used iu the manufacture of buttons
and other small articles. They sometimes yield pearls. and other small articles. They sometimes yield pearis.
mussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects of the gemussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects of the gemus'suk, mus'suck (nıŭs'ŭk), $n$. Also mashak. [Hind. masak, fr. Skr. maçaka.] A leathern bag for carrying water, used by bheesties. India.
Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), n.; pl. -mans (-mănz). [Per.
\& Turk. musulmān, fr, Ar. musilim, pl. muslimān: ef. F musulman, Sp. musulman. See MosLem.] A Mohamm dan; a Moslem. - Mus'sul-man'ic (-man'ĭk),
muss'y (mŭs'ri), a.; MUSS'I-ER (-İ-ër); mUSS'I-EST. [From
muss.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, muss.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, a muss ; dismust (mŭst), $a$ [Hind. mast intoxicated, ruttish, fr. Skr. matta, p. p. of mad to rejoice, intoxicate.] Being in a condition of dangerons frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; - said of adult male elephants, which become so at irregular intervals. - $n$. a The condition of frenzy. $b$ An elephant in must.
must, $n$. [AS. must, fr. L. mustum (sc. vinum), fr. mustus
young, new, fresh. Cf. young, new, fresh. Cf. mustard.] 1. The expressed juice the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine. "These men ben full of must." Wycliffe (Acts ii. 13). must, v. t. \& i.; MUST'ED ; must'Ina. [See musty.] To make musty or moldy; to become musty or moldy.
must, $n$. Mustiness ; mold.
must (mǔst), v, i. or auxiliary. Used, without inflection, both as pres. \& pret. Infinitive and participles lacking. [ME. moste, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to,
pres. mot, moot, AS. mōste, pret., mōt, pres. akin to D. pres. mot, moot, AS. mōste, pret., mot, pres, ; akin to D.
moeten to be obliged, OS. mōtan to be free, to oe obliged, moeten to be obliged, OS. motan to be iree, to oe obliged,
OHG. muozan, G. müssen to be obliged, Sw. miste must Goth. gamotan to have place, have room, be able ; of un known origin.] Am (or is, are, etc.) obliged by physical or logical necessity ; as, a man must eat for nourishmen acter or result: as, he must use care; am (or is, are, etc morally required; as, we must obey the laws.

Likewise mast the deacons be grave 17 Tim iii. 8
Moreover, he [a bishop] must have a good report of them
hich are without. Which are without.
easily The principal verb (usually go or an equivalent), if
eas by the context, was formerly often omitted easily supplied by the context, was formerly often omitted
after must; as, I musi away. "I musi to Coventry." Shak after must; as, mate
Syn. - See ovart
mus-tache', mous-tache' (mŭs-tȧsh' or, esp. in British usage, moos-tash'; 277), n. [F. moustache, It. mostaccio, mostacchio, mustache, fr. Gr. $\mu v \sigma \tau a \xi$ upper lip and the
beard upon it ; cf. $\mu \dot{\sigma} \sigma \tau a \xi$ mouth : cf. Sp. mostacho.] beard upon it; cf. $\mu a \sigma \pi a \xi$ mouth : cf. Sp. mostacho.]

1. The part of the face between the nose and mouth. Obs. Mustaze, which is the space betweene the nose ende and the
upper lippe. 2. That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip 2. That part of the beard which grows on the uppe
also (with pl. in this sense), either side of this hair. also (with pl. in this sense), either side of this hair.
He cocked his car and shook his bushy head, flepaely stroking his mustaches. mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. b Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneat the eye of a bird.
2. A lock of hair left growing at the temples. Obs. 6. Short for MUSTACHE MONKEY
mustache, or moustache cup mustache, or moustache, cup. A coffee, tea, or other tache out of the liquid while one is drinking.
mus-ta'chio (mŭs-tä'shō ; 277), n.; pl. mUSTACHIOs (-shōz). mus'tang (mŭs'tang), n. [Sp. mesteño belonging to the mus'tang (mŭs'tang), n. [Sp. mesteño belonging to the
graziers, strayed, wild.]. 1. Zoöl. The small, hardy, halfgraziers, strayed, wild. wild Zoor. The small, hardy, hail 2. Nav.- In the United States navy, during and just after the Civil War, a line officer who entered the service from the merchant marine, instead of graduating at the Naval Academy. Obs. Slang, U.S.
mustang grape. A Texangrape (Vitis candicans), having
poplarike leaves and large light-colored berries with a poplarlike leaves and large light-colored
thick skin and a disagreeably pungent pulp.
mus'tard (müs'tard), $n$. [OF. moustorde,
L. mustum must, - mustard was prepar, foutarde, fr. ing mixed with must. See must, $n$.] 1. Any brassicaceous plant of the genus Sinapis, generally recognizable by the lyrately lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The white mustard (S. alba) and the black mustard (S. nigra) are widely cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds.
3. A sharp pungent powder composed of ground mustard 2. A sharp pungent powder composed of ground mustard
seed, which is frequently adulterated with turmeric or other substances. The ordinary mustard of commerce is a yel substances. Tbe ordinary mustard of commerce is a yel-
low powder, which is made into a paste by mixing with

water, etc., fer use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. The condiment is called French mustard
when prepared by the addition of salt, vinegar, etc., and when prepared by the addition of salt, viegar, etc., and
German mustard when made with Rhine wine or tarragon
vinegar, spices, etc. Mustard is a stimulant and diuretic, and in lorge doses an emetic. mustard gold. Mining. Finely divided gold, resembling ground mustard. Australia.
mustard oil. a a pale yellow essential oil of pungent and unpleasant odor, derived from the seeds of black mustard It is used (under the name oleum sinapis volatile) in medi cine, for the same purposes as mustard. Sp. gr., 1.015 to
1.03. Also, a similar oil of different composition, obtained from white mustard. Both oils are also prepared arti
ficially. b Org. Chem. Any of the isosulpliocyanates, which as a class are pungent, oily liquids. That one occur ring in black mustard is called specif. ally mustard oil c A fixed semidrying oil obtained from the seeds of black or white mustard, and used in medicine and the arts, also mustard seed, 1. Lit., the seed of mustard.
mustard seed, Dust shot, chiefly used in shoot mustard. birds, to minimize
injury to the plumage ;-also mustard-seed shot.
m. See coal, ni. A West Indian caper (Capparis ferraWhat resembling that of mustard.
Mus-tel'i-dæ (mǔs-tel $l^{\prime}$-dee $)$, n. pl.
[NL., fr. L. mustela weasel.] Zoö. A large and widely distributed family of ing animals, mostly of relatively small size but among the most bloodthirsty of mammais. There is but one true molar in the upper jaw and one or two in the lower. Many of them have scent glands. The important subfamilies are the Meline, badgers; Mephitina, skunks; Lutrinm, ot mus'te-line (xŭ́s'tê-līn ; -ľn; 183), a. [L. mustelinus, fr . mustela weasel.] Like, or pertaining to, the family
Mustelide, esp. the weasels and martens; specif., of the color of the weasel's summer fur ; brown; tawny.

- $n$. One of the Mustelide ; esp., one of the Musteline. - mus'te-loid (-loid), a. d $n$
mus'ter (mŭs'tẽr), v. t. ; mus'tered (-tẽrd) ; mus'ter-ing. [ME. mustren, prop., to show, OF. mostrer, mustrer,
moustrer, monstrer, F. montrer, fr. L. monstrare to show. See moNsTER.] 1. To show ; display ; point ont ; tell report. Obs. 1.1 2. To assemble, as troops, for roll call, parade, inspection, exercise, or the like.

3. Hence: To summon together ; to collect and display; to enroll in service. "Mustering all its force." Cowper. to muster in, or muster tinto service, Mil., to inspect and enter to muster in, or muster into service,
on the nuster roll of the arny, to enlist, as troops or in
dividual recruits. - to m . out, or out of service. Mil., to dividual recruits. - to $m$. out, or out of service, Mil., to
bring together for final pay ment and discharge from military service, as troops.- to m. up, to gather or summon up One of thesp. with some effort or difficulty
gage in a game of forfeits
Hazlite. mus'ter, v. i. 1. To show; make a show ; parade. Obs. 2. To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to come together as parts of a force or
body; to collect; as, his supporters mustered in force "Tlie mustering squadron." supporters mustered in force. mus'ter (mŭus'tẽr), n. [ME. moustre, OF. mostre, moustre, F. montre, LL. monstra. See muster, t. t.] i. A sample ; a pattern. Obs. or $R$., except in the far East
4. A show ; a display ; array, Obs. or $R$. Piers Plowmann
5. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's 3. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade, verification of numbers, inspection, exercise or introduction into service; specif., in the army and
navy, such an assembling for roll call, usually accompanied by inspection and often by a review
6. The sum total of a body of troops or ship's company assembled for muster; also, the register or roll of the men.
And the muster was thirty thousands of men Wycliffe. 5. Assemblage, as of animals for enumeration; gathering. daughters, the muster was great and splendid.
Macaulay. 6. Of peacocks, a flock.
muster roll. Mil. A list or register of all the offleers and men in a military body or ship's company present, or accounted for, on the day of muster; hence, any exhaustive
 [From L. mustum must; or perh. fr. E. moist. Cf. MUST, n., MoIsT.] 1. Damp ; wet ; moist. Obst Gascoigne. 2. Affected with moldiness, or having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin
acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or
fetid; moldy; flat; as, musty c
7. Spoiled by age; stale ; trite
8. Dull ; heavy ; spiritless. "That he may not Shak 4. Dull; heavy; spiritless. "That he may not grox
musty and unfit for conversation."
Addison,

 ${ }^{\|}$Foreign Word. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Variant of. + combined witb. $=$ equals.

Mut (moot), n. [Egypt., mother.] Egypt. Relig. Consort whom she was joined in the great triad of Thebes. She is resented as inon-headed.
 mutabinte. Quality or state of being mutable.
changle mu't $\dot{-}$-b'l), a. [L. muturmlıs, fir. mutare to change; akin to mutuus borrowed, Goth. maidjan to
change, corrupt. Cf. MEw to molt, mutual.] 1. Capable change, corrupt. Cf. mew to molt, mutual.] 1. Capable
of mutation; subject to change, changeabie in form, of mutation; subject

Things of the me
2. Changeable ; incoustant: unsettled ; unstable ; Siuth. 2. Changeable ; inconstant; unsettled; unstable ; fickle.
"Myron.
"Most mutable in wishes."

Syn. - Chanceable, chan
Synd - Changeable, changeful, alterable, unstable, un-
steady, unsettled, wa vering, inconstant, variable, fickle.
 (temporarily) by impregnating with sul phurous fumes. mu-tan'dum (mit tan'düm), n.; pl. -DA ( $(\mathrm{d} \dot{\alpha}) . \quad[\mathrm{L}$., fr mutire to change.] A thing which is to be changed mu'tant (mū'tănt), n. L . mutans, -antis in $p$.
mu'tant (mu'tant), $n$. L. nutans, antis, p. pr. of $m u$ tare to change.] That which undergoes mutation; specif.,
Biol., a species or individual exhibiting a sudden variation through inutation (in sense 6).
mu'tate (mī'tāt, or, esp. in British usage, mit-tāt'), v. $t$. a Philol. To change by mutation, or umlaut. b $\quad$; ${ }^{\text {Biol. }}$. To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport.
 change: cf. F. mutation. See mutable.] i. Change alteration in form or qualities; vicissitude ; succession.
The vicissitude or mutations in the superior
The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit
macter for this preesent argument.
2. Philol. Unulaut; specif., the umlaut caused by an
whether vocalic or consonantal in function (see 1 st 1 an J), originally standing in the following syllable.
3. Music. a The change from one hexachord to another in medieval solmization, involving a change of syilable for a given tone. b The shifting of the hand in violin playing.
4. A posthouse. 4. A posthouse. Obs.
5. Biol. Gradual definitely tending variation, such as may
be observed in a group of organigus in the be observed in a group of organisms in the fossils of suc-
cessive geological levels.
$v$. Waayen (1869).
6. Biol. a As now employed (first by de Vries), a sudden variation (the offspriug differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters) as distinguished from a gradual variation in which the new characters become
cully developed only in the course of many generations. The occurrence of mutations, and the hereditary trans mission, under some conditions, of the characters so ap pearing, are wel-established facts; whether the process
has played an important part in the evolution of the exist ing species and other r roups of organisms is a disputed question. b The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation.


mu-tation-1st, $n$. Biol. A believer in mutation as an in
portant factor in evolution.
mutation plural. Gram. A plural formed by mutation,
mutation plaral. Gram. A plural formed by mutation,
mutation stop. An organ stop giving tones a perfect fifth
or a major third (or an octave of the fifth or third) above or a major third or an octave of the fif th or third) above
the tones corresponding to the digitals. The stop is called
 ized by, nutation, or sudden variation
 wonan : aliso, an infant's cap or a man's head covering. Chiefty Dial. Eng. (区. Scot.
mute (nūt), a. [L. mutus; cf. Gr. pukós, Múrns, Skr mūka dumb. ME. muet is fr. F. muet, a dim, of OF, mu,
L. mulus.] 1 . Not speaking. uttering no sound ; silent. Alt the heavenly choir stood mute, And silencee was in heaven.
2. Law. Of a prisoner, making no answer, or refusing to plead directly or to put himself on trial, when arraigned.
He is then said to stand mute. 3. Incapable of speaking : dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a nute boy; a mute entreaty. Dryden.
4. Phon. Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; - said of certain letters. See 2d mUTr, 2 . 5. Min. Not giving a ringing sound when struck ; - said of a metal.
6. Numis. Destitute of a legend or other means of identification other than heraldic or symbolical devices
Syn. - Silent, spefchless. See dumb.
mate, $n$. 1. One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specif. : a A deaf-mute. b a prisoner who stands mute. See mute,

a., 2. O A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. d A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. Now Rare. e Among the Turks, an officer or attend2. Phon a selected for his place because he cannot speak. b A consorant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as $p, b, d, g, k, t$. See stop, $n$.,
3. Music. a A device, as of brass or ivory, that can be clamped on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, to deaden or soften the tone. b A pear-shaped pad that can the tone.
 2. To subject to mutare
mu-tes'cence (mittés'éns), $n$. [From L. mutescere.] A becoming or growing mute or silent, as of a final letter.
mute swan. The common white swan (Cyguns olor), of E rope and western Asia, which produces no loud notes. It
 cus docked.] 1. Zoöl. Lacking the usual defensive parts - said of toothless jaws, clawless digits, etc.
2. Bot. Without an awn or point
 Tr-LATINa (-lat/Yng). [L. mutilatus, p. p. of mutilare to
mutilate, fr mutilus maimed, of Gr uvitedos. mutiate, fr. mutilus maimed; cf. Gr. $\mu v i$ ithos. Io main cripple; hack ; as, to muutilute the body, a statue, etc. 2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to rende
 frasments are so beartiful as those of Sappho. Ad Adison. mutilated gear or wheel, Mach h, a a gear wheel from a portion
of whose periphery the coss are omitted. It is used for giving internititent movements.
muth-ation lien.] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated
 genus of solitary fossorial wasps having wingless females.
See vELVET ANT. It is the type of a family, Mu-tililidas (-1-dè).-mu-tillid (-id), a. \& ${ }^{2}$
 One guilty of mutiny.
mu'ti-nous (mútir-1ü̆s), a. [See mutiny.] Disposed to
nutiny; in a state of mutiny characterized by mutiny; in a state of mutiny; characterized by mutiny ;
seditious; insubordinate ; rebellious: misclievol
We The city was becoming mitinous. Macaulay.
We will ride down and elay the mut moun dogs. S. A. Brooke. -mu't1-nous-1y, $a d v$. - mu'ti-nous-ness, $n$.
mu'tiny (mūtithĭ), n.; pl - Nres (-nĭz). [From mutine to mutiny, fr. F. se mutiner, fr. F. mutin stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. muete riot, LL. movila, fr. L. movere to move.
See move. 1. Violent commotion; tumult; strife. Obs.
 authority, particularly mititary or naval authority, con certed revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.
In every
In every muting against the discipline of the college, he was the
Macaultay.
Syn.-See rebelion.
 1. To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of,
mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's sumutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's superior officer or any rightful authority.
2. To fall into strife ; to quarrel. Obs.

## 

Mutiny Act. Law An Euglish statute Shak. ally from 1689 to 1881 to regulate the discipine of such military forces as were raised and so to make possible a regu-
lar army. It was repealed and succeeded in 1881 by the
Army Act, which is also rein acted annuall
Mu-ti'si-a (mutitysh/T- $\dot{a}$; -tis i-a, n. NL., after José Ce nist.] Bot. A large genus of South American asteraceous shrubs. They have large, soli$\operatorname{tar} y$, often handsome, heads
of pistillate fowers with plu mose pappus. A few species mut'ism (mūt'iz'm), n. Con dition, state, or habit, of being mute, or mu'to-scope ( $\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{u}}$ 'tò-skōp), $n$. -scope.] A simple form of

## animated-picture machine in

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Mutoscope. 1 Pictures mounted opening out ; the Patch fictures successively in front of Binoc-
ular Eyepiece (3). ular Eyepiece (3)
which the series of views
is printed on paper and mounted around the periphery of a wheel. The rotation of the wheel brings them rapidly into sight, one after another, and the blended effect gives a semblance of motion to the scene.
mu'to-scop'ic $\left(\mathrm{m}^{\prime}\right.$ to t -sk $\left.\delta \mathrm{p}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik}\right), a$.

TER-ING. [ME. muteren, moteren, prob. of imitative origin ; cf. L. muttive, mutire. $]$. To utter
words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed ; esp., to utter indistinct and partly suppressed expressions of complaint or anger ; to grumble ; growl ; as, to mutter to one's self.
Wizards that peep, and that mutter. $/ s$. viii. 19 . 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise. mut'ter, The muttermg thunder rolls Po Pope. tions, or with a low voice; as, to mutter threats. mut'ter, $n$. Repressed or obscure utterance a nurmur ; murmuring.
mut'ton (mŭt/n), $n$. [ME. motoun, OF. moton, molton, a ram, F. mouton sheep,
LL. multo; orig. uncert.] 1. A sheep. LL. multo; orig. uncert.] 1. A sheep.
Obs. or Humorous. Muttons, beeves, and porkers are good old
words for the living quadrupeds. Hollom.
2. The flesh of a sheep.
2. The flesh of a sheep
4. A loose woman; a prostitute.

## mutton chop.

1. A rib of mutton

## (1)

 for broiling, with' the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped Mutton, 2 Diagram
mutton fish. a A mojarra (Gerres olisthostomus) of south-

mut'ton-wood
(Olearia colensoi) of New Zealand; - An asteraceous tree
so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton birds.
mut'ton-y (-1), a. Like mutton; having the flavor or other qualties of mutton; consisting of mutton
mu'tu-al (nū'tù-ăl), cr. [F. miutuel, L. mutuus, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to mutare to change. See mUTABLE.] 1. Reciprocaliyacting or related; reciprocally reciprocai ; interchanged as, mutual love, advantage assistance, aversion, etc.: a mutual promise. luppy in our mutual help.

Milton.
2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons
or things at the same time; common; joint ; as, mutual r things at the same time; common; jomt, as, Burual happiness; a mutual effort.
r plan (called the mutual plan) of insurance in which the policy holders constitute the members of the insuring company or association, electing their own managers or may determine. Mutual insurance may be conducted on the plan of making assessments as needed or by writing policies at a fixed premium. In case of mutual companies the loading is usually heavier than in case of the com-
panies on the stock or the mixed plan; but the surplus is
Syn. - Mutual, common. That is common in which two Syn.- - persans, or things share (esp, equally or alike,
or more
mutval properly implies reciprocal action; as, They had all things common" (Actsiv. 32); "grounds common to (Shah.); "See. Soleridge) "the commen enemy of man" friend" (Pope); "our common country" (Shelley); "The to muiual hatred " (Goldsmith); "while the mutual greetings were going on between young Bracebridge and his (Stevenson). Mutual is sonetimes found even among good
writers in the sense of common; as. "Mr. Hobhouse was writers in the sense of common; as, "Mr. Hobhouse was Byron); "Our Mutual Friend" (Dickens). But this sense
f mutual is contrary to the best usage. See common, RECIPROCAL.
mutual gable or wall, Scots Law, a party wall. - m. inducmutual gable or wal, seots Law, a party wall. - m, induc-
tion, Elec., the inducing of an electromotive force in a
$\mathrm{mu}^{\prime}$ tine (mútrn), $n$. [F. mutin.] mutton bird. Any of several

|  | mutton bird. |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | large petrels and shear |
| mu'tine, v.i. [F.mutiner.] To | the genera Cestrelata |
|  | finus found in the |
| mutiner, $n$, A mutineer. Obs. | de |
| ut'ing (mat'rng), $n$. [See | and feath |
| mute to void excrement.] Act | mut'ton |
| ot voiding ex | Ze |
| hirds. Also, dung of birds. | ${ }^{\text {cio }}$ |
|  | mut ton-ch form sugge |
| u-tin i-ty, $n$. Mutiny. Obs. | form suggestive of a mu |
| To mutiny | chop, or roundibh at on and narrow and prolonged |
|  | other; -said esp |
| mu'tive, $\alpha$. Given to change. |  |
|  | m |
|  | mutton ham. |
| atseddie, etc. + mutsconry | mutton ham. |
| ut-sudd dy, moot-audrdy | cured like a |
| cot-sid'r), $n$. Also montu- | mut'ton-head, $n$. A stu |
| suddy. [Hind. \& Ar. mutagad- | dull-witter person. Collo |
|  | mut ton-head'e |
| muttaseddee. | mut'ton |
| mut'ter | leg-of-mutton |
|  |  |
| of | mutton monger. |
|  | Quchee. Ons. |
|  | mutton quad. |
| $\\|$ Mut'ter-recht (møot'xr- | matton snapper. The mutto |
| n. [G.] See Matri- | matton tham |
| ARCHY. |  |

 Full explanations of Abbrevlations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
circuit by a varying current in a neigh boring eircuit. See INDUCTANCE, - mutual loan absociation. See bullding
LoAN Association. -m. parabitism, Biol., mutualism.
 $o r$ practice of mutual dependence as the condition of in-
dividual and social welfare.
F. Harrison. 2. Biol. Symbiosis beneficial to both symbionts.

 tualité.] 1. State or quality of being mutual; quality of
reciprocity; interchange ; interaction; interdependence. reciprocity; interchange; interaction; interdependence.
2. Interchange of kinduesses or expressions of regard ; 2. Interchange
familiarity, Obs.

 equangular, applied to two figures when every angle o either has its equal, correspondent angle in the other--m. equilateral, applied to two figures $w h$
sides of both are equal each to each
 borrower in a contract of mutuum.
$\mathbf{m u}^{\prime}$ tule (m $\overline{\mathrm{u}}^{\prime}$ tul), $n$. [F., fr. L. mutulus.] Arch. A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the sames situation as the modilion of other orders. Mutules possibly represent rafter ends in an original wooden
 neivil Law. A loan of fungible things to be restored in kind and of the same quantity and quality; a contract in which movables are delivered by one to another on condition that the borrower shall return things of the same nature and the same in quantity or amount and quality

## mur-zhlli' (mō-zh

 [F. museler.] 1. To bind the muzzle of; to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, fig., to bind; to sheathe; to restrain from apeech or action; gag.
Shal. Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn.
Deut. xxv. 4.
2. In Obs. or Dial. Eng. senses: a To fondle with the
closed mouth. Obs. b To root or grub with the muzzle, closed mouth. Obs. b To root or grub with the muzzle,
or snout ; said esp. of pigs. c To drink greedily ; to guzzle. Dial. Eng. a Tomask. Obs. Scot. greedo Tandle maz'zle, v. $i$. To bring the muzzle or mout
muz'zle, $v$. The hear muzzlek and smele or to hime near.
L'Estrange
moz'zle (mũz muzzle or snout, LL. musellus, dim. of musus; ; orig. uncert.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape, a snout.
2. The mouth of a thing
charge; as, the muzzle of the end for entrance or dis3. A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the
mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting. 4. The clevis of a plow. jectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun. muz'zle-load'er, $n$. A gun that is loaded through the muzzle; - disting. from brepchloader.- muz'zle-loading, $a$ at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.
my (mi; when unemphatic often, esp. in British usage, mI),
pron. \&a. [ME. mi, fr. nin. See mine; cf., for loss of " n , ${ }_{\mathrm{A}}$ A, a., AN,$a$.] Of or belonging to me; - used alway n, A, a., AN, a. 1 or belonging to me; -used always
attributively. See ming. My is used as the possessive case
of $I$, or as possessive adj. pron. of the 1st person sing., deof $I$, or as possessive adj. pron. of the 1st person sing., de-
noting : a Simple possession; as, $m y$ book; -sometimes with only the vague possessive force described under his (def. 2) and in such ceremonial titles as $m y$ lord, $m y$ lady. In these and like forms of address my of ten stood be-
tween the noun and an attributive adjective; thus, "Good my mother," "dear my liege." Shak. b The agent or object of an action ; - with the force of a subjective or ob

## 


matalat. Ohs. p. p. of muTi
$\|$ mátum est pic-tura po-
ma. $[1$.$] A picture is a silent$
poen.
mu'tu-ous, $a$. [L, mutuus.] Mu-
 f MUTAFALLI.

## mu-waz zin. Var. of murzzin muwe. t MEW; Mow, nay mawen. Obs. pl. pres. indic. of

mar.
muwlen. + mold, $v$.
mux (mok dial.also moroks) ut. To mix in an untidy and of
fensive way; to make anesoof;
botch. Dial. Eng.; Colloq.,U.S

jective genitive; thus, $m y$ defense, that is, defense either by me or of me (as indicated by context).
my-al'gi-a (min- $\mathrm{al}^{\prime} \mathrm{j}$ - $-\dot{\alpha}$ )
 or neuralgia. - my-al'glc ( - jil $)$, $a$. my'all (milor), $n$. [Native name of the tree in Victoria.] grant wood; as: Acacia pentlult a, the true myall (called also bastard gidya, weeping myall, and boree) ; A. aneura,
the mulga; A. homalophylla, A. glaucescens; A. acumi nata, etc., - which are also known by other names, as bas tard myall, yarran, etc. b The fragrant wood of any of these trees, often used by the natives for spears.
my'all, $n$. [Native name.] A wild aboriginal Australian. $\boldsymbol{m} \mathbf{y}^{\prime}$ all, $a$. Wild; uncivilized; uncultivated. Australia. His children growing up like mull cattie. Boldrewood.
 See myo-; asthenia.] Med. Muscular weakness.- my/crease in the electrical excitability of muscles, occurring
 Resembling, or having the structure of, my celium
my-celi-um (-ŭm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. нuкns a mushroom.] tive portion of the thallus in fungi. In the larger forms as the mushrooms, it forms cobwebby filaments (mushroom "spawn ") penetrating the soil. The mycelium of the
smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the nake oye, but smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the naked eye, but
ramifies through the tissues of the host, sending it, sporophores to the suriace. or pertaining to the ancient cit
of Mycenæin Argolis, or designat
ing, or pertaining to, the civiliz ing, or pertaining to, the civiliza-
tion of which that of its people was typical. The Mycenzan civl
1tzation covered a wide territory, in Hzation covered a wide territory, in-
cluding outhern and eastern Greece.
most of the isles of the Aqgean the
western coast of Asia Minor, Crete,
and Sicily in which andiedicly, in which regions in pre-
ceded Hellenic civilization. Ar-
golis. Crete, and the Troad appear to have been its chiet centers. it was
charaterized by Cylopen archi-,
tecture, dome-shaped, or "heehive,"
tomber tombs, palaces adorned with paint-
ing, relief work in plaster, carved
stone, etc, by painted potery of a series of types pecular to itself; by
skitletl work in silver, gold copper.
bronze ivory
 cianty spiratiform designs and unique styles of decoration, espe-
ciatulictic treatments of plants and animals. Intagitio yems - agate, jasper, rock erystal, etc,
are among the finest achievements of its art, while clay tablets are among the finest achievements of its art, while clay tablets
from Crete show both alphabetic and pictographic writing, as et
undeciphered. It is uncertain with what race to connect this civilization, but it was ioubtless characteristic of the Pelasgians (Whether as originators or inheritors) and other pre-Dorian races
of Greece, whife the. Homerce account of Trojan culture is prob.
reminiscent of it. The epoch is generally assumed to be about reminigcent of it. The epoch is generally assumed to be about
I.501 to 1100 B. C. Cf. EOBAN, CYCLADIC, MINOAN. Mycenzan marble, a cheap variety of marble, with artifl-
cially colored veins, generally of warm yellow or brown tones.
my'ces (-mi'sëz). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek $\mu v \kappa \eta$, fungus.
-my-ce'tes (-mī-sē'tēz; not to be confused with the pl. form -MYCETES ; cf. ASCOMYCETE). A Modern Latin combining
form from Greek uiкns, uviкntos, fungus.

fungus + -oma.] Med. A disease of the foot due to fungus which produces sinusen throughout the member with gradual absorption of the bones;-also called fungus foot, Madura disease or foot.
 those who regard them as a class of animals. - my-ce'to

 of vinegar, 7 which forms on wine or 80 -called "mothe

| my'ce-iold (mI'st-loid), a. [mychium + -oid. 1 Mycelioid. | $\mathrm{my}^{\prime} \mathbf{c o}-\mathrm{do}-\mathrm{ma} \mathbf{a l i}^{\prime} \mathrm{ti} \mathrm{um}$ shr-ūm), n. [NL.; m |
| :---: | :---: |
| My-cs'tes (miseétez), $u$. | ошнатtov <br> mycocecid |
| Gr. $\mu \nu \kappa \eta$ rís a bellower, | my'co-gas-tri'ti |
| 人áctat to bellow.] $Z 0$ | (epurious) $\mu \hat{\mathrm{y} \kappa \text { cos mucu }}$ |
| n. of Alouatta. | mucus + gastritis. 1 Med. In- |
|  |  |
| gus | m |
| fungi. - my |  |
|  | - |
| cetogen |  |
|  |  |
| Iyceto |  |
|  | my'co-mel |
|  |  |
|  | mucus mucus, and L. mel honey |
|  | Gr. Menti] Che |
| g'i-cal | an acid, $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}$ |
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| to | -mycetes.] Bot. In |
| 'to-phil'i-dx (mi-sesto | clussification, a class |
| Y-dè, n. pl. [NL.; Gr. $\mu \nu-$ |  |
| -ntos. fungus + -phat | fu |
|  | Ba |
|  | cetes and |
|  | m' ${ }^{\prime}$ co-my- |
| the |  |
| ychen. + miCHR. |  |
| cle | ation of the tym |
| um | brane caused by fungi |
| m), ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | my-coph |
| кnкis, -idos, gallnut.] Bot. |  |
| 1 proluced by the a | my-coph'a-gy (-j1), $n$. |
|  |  |
| o-derm (m |  |
| myconerma.] |  |
| ri |  |
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| tis (-de |  |
| (spurious) $\mu$ йкos |  |
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alcoholic fermentation. When this was later proved to be os angoid origin the na being called $M$ aceli Hence: b [cap ] A somewhat indefinite genus of allied fermenta tion-producing bacteria. Obsoles. - my'co-der'ma-told
 A co-d mone up of white fibrous tissue arranged in bundles.

 my $^{\prime}$ cor-my-col'o-gist (mi-koi'o-jist), $n$.
 root.] Bot. The symbiotic association of a fungus my-
celium with the roots of a seed plant, as those of the beech and other Facaceæ, those of many heaths (Ericaceæ), orchids (Orchidaceæ), and most saprophytes. The hyphæ may form an interwoven mass investing the root tips (ectotrophic mycorrhiza), or they may penetrate the parenchy-
ma of the root (endotrophic mycorrhiza). The symbiosis is ma of the root (endotrophic mycorrhiza). The symbiosis is
prob. of reciprocal benefit. - my'cor-rhi'zal (-ză), $a$. my-co'sis (mi-kō'sis), n. [NL.; myco- + osis.] Med. a The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. b Any
 mydaleain, fr. Gr. uviadeos dripping, moldy.] Physiol.
Chem. A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh
and from herring brines.
myd ${ }^{\prime}$ a-tox'Ine (mǐd' $\dot{\alpha}$-toh'sinn ;-sēn; 184), $n$. Also - $\mathbf{l n}$. [Gr, $\mu \nu \delta \hat{\nu} \nu$ to be clammy (from decay) + toxic.] Chem. A poi-
sonous amino acid, $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O}$, in putrefied animal matter. my-dri'a-sis (mī-drít $(\mathrm{i}$-sis ; mí-), $n$. [L., fr. Gr. $\mu v \delta \rho i a-$ ols. F Prysiol. A Med. A long
dilatation of the pupil of the eye.
myd'ri-at'sc (mYd $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime}-\mathrm{at}^{\prime} \mathrm{Ik} \mathrm{c}\right), a$. Causing dilatation of the pupil. - $n$. A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.
 of a muscle.

 cerebropinal axis. $b$ The medulla oblougata. - my/ $\theta$

 my'e-1in (mire-lin), n. [Gr. $\mu v є \lambda$ ós marrow.] Anat. \&
Physiol. Chem. A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in medullated nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the medullary sheath) about the axis cylinder. It is a mixture of many substances. Lecithin, cholesterin, cerebrin, and
some proteid matter and fats can be extracted from it.
 Inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow. - my'e-my'e-lo-(míélit-), myel- [Gr. нuEAós marrow.] Combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, marrow or the spinal cord
 bifida. b Aht. Var. of mYELOCGLE.
 a. [myelo- + -genic, genous.] Originating in, or pro-
duced in, the bone marrow; as, a myelogenic tumor my'o-lold (miré-loid), a. [myelo- + -id.] Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency ; as, a myeloid tumor. $\mathbf{m y}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{\theta}-10^{\prime} \mathbf{m a}\left(-1 \bar{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{m} \dot{\alpha}\right), n . ; L_{1} . p l$. Lomata (-tá). [NL. See stano-, -oma.] Mea. a A tumor of the med
 -siz), L. MYZLOPLACEs (míe-lop'lá-sez ). [NL. ; myelo- + Gr. $\pi \lambda \alpha \dot{\xi}$ anything flat and broad.] Anat. One of the large multinucleated cells in bone marrow. They are identical
with, or very like, the osteoclasts of developing bone.

 -ta). [NL.; myeto- + sarcoma.] Med. A soft sarcuma
affecting a bone.
 A sub of certain putrefaction bac-
Nencki.
teria.


 central canal of the spinal cord.
my'elocys to-cele,

+ cysto- + Imyelo-
+     + cy/sto- + -cele.] Tumor
formed by distention of the
central canal of the spinal cord. central canal of the spinal cord.
my ${ }^{\text {e-e-locyte }}$, n. Anat. a $A$
marrow cell. A A nerve cell of
the spinal cord or brain.
 ML. myelocyte + Hxenia $=$
- AMIA. Mred. The occurence
of an excessive amount of my-
 myelo- + malacia 1 Med. Sof-
tenimg of the Apinai cord.
my'e-1o-men'in-gi'tis, $n$.
[NL.]








 if Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.
 formerly including numerous very large and more or less venomous hairy species with four lungs and only four spinnerets. They are now mostly praced in other genera
Am Song them are the bird spider Avicularia avicularia
of South Americ. of South America, said to destroy small birds, and the common tarantula (Eurypelma hentzii) of the south-
western United States. They do not spin true webs, but western United tube intes The earth, lined spinth true webs, but
many make ture
furnished with often my-la'sis (mī-yä́sīis), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. uvia fly.] Med. A
 wins like flies + -opsid.] Med. Abnormal vision characte ized by the seeng of musce volitantes,
my'kiss (milkis; inI-kǐs'), $\pi$. [Russ. mykiz. prob. fr. a
native name.] A salmon (Salmo mykiss) of Kamehatka; native name.] A salmon (Salmo mykiss) of Kamchatka
also, incorrectly, the cutthroat trout.

 slothlike edentates of the Pleistocene of North and South America. M. rothestus of Patagonia was as large as a r hi-

 from the inner surface of the mandible to the hyoid, forming the floor of the mouth, $-n$. The mylohyoid muscle.
 dotheres itristis) of the starling family, of
southeastern Asia. It is dark
southeastern Asia. It is dark
brown with a blackish white-
brown with a blackish white-
tipned tiil and white wing markings. Also, any of corand many allied genera. Some are often caged and taught to
talk. See HILL MYNA, Illust. myn'pacht' (min'pärt'), $n$. Con Mining. lease.] South Africession, esp. one made by the
 government to the owner of the surface concerned, and
expressed in a mynpachtbrief, expressed in a mynpachtbrief,
or official grant of mining righ or official grant of mining rights. b The landowner's mining location, as distinguished from other mining clains on his tract, leased by the government. The landowner is
entitled to demand a concession covering one tenth of his surface ownership.
 my-oc'lo-nus (mi-ชk'lō-n ${ }^{\prime}$ s), $n$. [NL. See myo-; cLonic.]
Med. Clonic spasm of a muscle ; myoclonia. -my'o-clon'Ic (mi'o-kion $\left.n^{\prime} \mathbf{1 k}\right), a$.
my'o-coole (míotsēl), n. [myo-+-ccele.] Embryol. The my'o-com'ma (-kx
my'0-com'ma (-kðm'a), n.; L.pl. -mata (- $\dot{a}-\mathrm{t} \dot{a})$. [NL. See in the lower forms, as fishes) into which the muscles of the body or trunk of vertebrates are separated by connectivetissue septa; a myotome. b A septum between myotomes. my'o-dy-na'ml-a (-dī-nā'mī- $\dot{a} ;-\mathrm{dĭ-)}, \mathrm{n}. \mathrm{[NL}. \mathrm{;} \mathrm{myo-}+~$
Gr. Suvaues power.] Physiol. Muscular force; the force Gr. suvauts power.] Physiol. Muscular force; the force
of muscular contraction. - my'o-dy-nam'ic (-nam' Yk ), a.
 ics.] Physiol. That departm
with muscular contraction.
 fibrous and muscular tissue


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muscle.
myere. mere, water. [ 0 hs.
myese. Prob. pl.of mix, wretch.
 mygrene, mygreyn. + Megrim.
Myhelmabse. + Michablmas.
My-lar'chus (my [NL.; Gr. $\mu v i a$ a fly + ápxós of large, planly colored trant
fy cateherswidely distributed in
Americe


 myl. Abbr. Myrialiter myl. Abbr. Myrialiter
myifol, ar. See MILD
Milceful. Obs.

 Bazioos, a flat fish perh. the
skate.
oool
 $183), a .-$ myl 1 -ob' a -told (-toid),
a. n , My-litota (m Y-lyt'a), n.
Babyloian goddess whose cult
was described by Herodotug The name, which does not ap pear in Babylonian literature
 mylon. my $^{\prime}$ MELON A. sificeous schist produced by


 miA. Australia.
my'nah. Yar of myNA.
myn'chen. + MINCHEN
myn' cher-y (my n'cher SSee MiNCHEN.] A numnery,
still applied to ruins of certain nunneries in England.
my
starling.
míné Myneyeple. ${ }^{+}$maniple. hér'), $n$. (D. minh mer:'] Th
Duteh equivalent of $M r^{\prime}$ or Sir
hence [l. c.], a Dutchman.

 from muscle, apparently ident


 giving rise to a muscle flber.
my'o-blag'tic $(-$ blas'trk $), ~$ $\mathrm{my}^{\prime}$ o-car di-al (här'dr-äl), a
Of or pert to the myocardium

 [NL.; myo- + Gr. кapol
heart. Anat. The muscular
part of the wall of the heart.

 myo-t-chyome. Physiol. A pig
ment got from museles, baii t
be dentical with hemoglobin.


my'o-grayin (mīt-gräf), n. [myo- + -graph.] Physiol. An instrument for determining and recor
velocity, etc., of a muscular contraction
my-og'ra-phy (mī-ŏg'rád-f1), n. [myo-- + graphy.] a graph. - my $\mathbf{y}^{\prime} \mathbf{0}$ graph'ic (-graffık),-1-cal (-ı̂-kăl), a. my'oid (mi'oid), a. [myo- + -oid.] Composed of, or resembling, muscular fiber.
 Med. The formation of a lump in a muscle when struck my-01'0- cy (mi-ǒ't-ju) exhaustion or in certain diseases. my-ol'o-gy (mī-ol'o-j-j), n. [myo- + -logy.] The branch of

 +-oma.] Med. A tumor consisting of muscular tissue. -

my o-mec'to-my (mí'o-mék'tô-mi), $n$. [myoma + -ectomy.] my'o-mere (mi'ot-mēr), $n$. [myo- + -mere.] $Z$ Zöll. The muscular part of a metamere ; a myocomma My'o-mor'pha (-môrfáa), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. $\mu \hat{v}_{5}, \mu$ vós, a
mouse + $\mu$ oo $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\prime}$ form.] Zöll. The largest of three series mouse - $\mu$ oop $\eta$ form.] Zool. The largest of three series
into which the rodent suborder Simplicidentata is divided. It contains the rats and mice and their allies. Cf. Hystr my'o-mor'phlo (-morr'fĭk $)$, a.
 [NL. myopathia; myo- + Gr. máos suffering.] Med. Any
affection of the muscles or muscular system. - my'o-



 sightedness; shortsightedness; a condition of the eye in
which the rays from distant objects are brought to a focus before they reach the retina and form an indistinct image, before they reach the retina and form an indistinctimage,
while the rays from very near objects are normally converged so as to produce a distinct image. It is corrected by the use of a concave lens.
my-op'ic ( $-\mathrm{\gamma p}^{\prime} \mathrm{Yk}$ ), a. Pert. to, affected with, or character ized by, myopia; nearsighted, -myopic astigmatism, affec-
tion of the eye with myopia in one meridian only. my ${ }^{\prime} 0$-po ${ }^{\prime}$ lar (míto-p $\bar{o}^{\prime} 1 \dot{a r}$ ), $\alpha$. [myo- + polar.] Physiol. Of or pertaining to muscular polarity.
 oporum.] Bot. A family of plants (order Polemoniales) related to the Acanthaceæ, characterized by the irregular
or bilabiate corolla, didynamous stamens, and berrylike or bilabiate corolla, didynamous stamens, and berrylike
fruit. It includes 5 genera and about 90 species, chiefly
 uncertain origin, perli. fr. Gr. $\mu v \in i \nu$

- from the close $+\pi$ resinous dots on the leaves.] Bot. A genus of - from the resinous dots on the leaves.] Bot. A genus of Asiatic and Australian slirubs or trees typifying the fam-
ily Myoporacea, having small axillary white flowers with a 5-parted hell-shaped calyx. Several species resemble

my/o-prote-id (miro-prote-id), $n$. $[$ myo- + proteid. $]$ by heat, contained in the muscle plasma of fishes and crabs. my'o-sar-cóma (-sär-k $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ m $\left.\dot{d}\right), n$; ; L.pl.-comata (-t $\dot{d}$ ). [NL.]
 my'o-scope (miot-skōp), $n$. [myo- + -scope.] Physiol. Ay'0-sin (-sín), $n$. [Gr. uj̃, uvós, a muscle.] Physiol. Chem. The principal proteid substance of dead musele, formed in the coagulation of the muscle plasma which
takes place in rigor mortis. It is a globulin, insoluble in

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water, but soluble in dilute solutions of salt, aud is es pecially characterized by being comple
by saturation of its solutions with salt.
my-o'sis (mī-ósis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu v e{ }^{\prime}$ eyes or lips.] Med. Abnormal smallness or contraction of my'o-slit'ic (mi/t-sit/ik), a. Med. Myotic.

My'0-so'tis (-só'tîs), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu v o \sigma \omega \tau i s$, lit., mouse ear.] Bot. A large genus of boraginaceous herbs, very
varied in habit, the species widely distributed in temperate regions. They have flowers borne in racemes without bracts, the corolla salverform or funnelform with rounded lobes, the nutlets attached basally. M. palustris is the common forget-me-not. Also [.c.c., a plant of this genus. my-ot'lc (mil-ot'ik), a. [See myosis.] Med. Producing myosis, as opium, cala bar bean, etc. - $n$. A myotic agent. my'otome (mi'o-tōm), $n$. [myo- + -lome. $]$ a In verte brates: (1) The muscle plateor a primitive segment. (2) A myocomma. b of one metamere. - my'o-tom'Ic (-tom'Ik), $a$.
 Med. Muscular spasmi. - my/o-ton'tc (-ton'rik), a
Myr'ci-a (mar'shí-ă), $n$. [NL., fr. L. myrtus myrtle, Gr. aurd shrubs, nearly related to the tree myrtles (Myrtus) from which tliey differ in having few-seeded berries. Some are cultivated in glasshouses. The so-called oil of myrcia is obtained from a different plant. See bayberry $b$.
 A prefix, esp. in the metric system, in
ten thousand times; as, myriameter.
 berless, pl. $\mu v$ voco ten thousand : of. F. myriade. $]$. The 2. An immense number; an indefnitely large number. myr'1-ad, a. Consisting of a very great, but indefinite, myr'd-ad-mind'ed, a. Lit., having a myriad of minds ; gifted with a mind of extreme versatility and power. myr's-a-pod ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{mIr}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}_{1} \mathrm{I}-\dot{a}-\mathrm{p} \mathrm{d}^{\prime}\right)$, $n$. One of the Myriapoda.
 less + -poda.] Zoöl. A class, or subclass, of arthropode related to the hexapod insects, from which they differ in having the body made up of numerous similar segments, pair of an of whin bear tirs joutho ous trachear, similar to those of true insects. The larve,
when first hatched, often have but three pairs of legs. With the exception of a few forms, the Myriapoda form two
orders or subclasses, Chilognatha (syn. Diplopoda) the
millepedes, and Chilopoda, the centipedes, which differ in so many characters that the division of the Myriapoda
into two classes (called Diplopoda and Chilopoda) has
 myr'l-arch (mĭ ${ }^{\prime}$ 1-Ärk),
 mupioc ten thousand + ápxós chief.] A captain or com of ten thousa
 and trees, wax myrtles or bayberries, typifying the Myrica cea, distinguished from Comptonia by exstipulate leaves and the $2-4$ bractlets of the ovary. Many fossil species occur in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. See wax myrtle. Myr't-ca'ce-se (mír/1-kā'sè-è), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A fam ing two genera, Myrica and Comptonia. They have simple ing two genera, Myrica and Comptonia. They have simple flowers borne in aments in the axils of bracts. The fruit
 tantes.
my (mío-py), $\quad$ (F. myo-
mied Med. Myonia
my'o-sal


 Gr. $\sigma e l \sigma \mu$ ós shaking, shock. Mel. An affection marked by
irregularcontractions of various
muscles, affecting esp. the
limbsand eyes.
my'o-ain-fíbrin, $n$. Physiol
coagulation of paramyosinogen

tecedent of myosin, regarded as

Any of a group of soluble prod
ucts formed in digesting myosin
with gastric or pancreatie juice
my'o-spasm (mi'ti-spazz'm),
Mrat Spam of a musele.
my
mí
mark
marked by spasmodic mancular
contractions. of muscle.
my'ostiture, $n$. Surg. Sucture
my-ota-cis' mus


tappmole.] Znic. Asuhfamily
of rodents of northern Asia, re
lated to the voles but molelike in
form and habits. In the typical
genus, My'o-tal'pa (tal p $\dot{\alpha}$ ),
the front claws are greatiy de-
veloped
veloped.
my-ot's-s.
Rion, Teivety to streteh.] Physt
ol. Muscular tension.-my

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the VocabuJary.
is a small drupe or nut. The family is usually called the bayberry family, thougb not related to the true bayberry. myr'i-cin (mir $r^{\prime}$ i-sin), $n$. [Cf. F. myricine. Prob. so called from a fancied resemblance to the wax of the bayberry (Myrica).] Chem. A silky, crystalline, waxy substance,
forming the less soluble part of beeswax, and regarded as esfentially myricyl palmitate, $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{31} \mathrm{O}_{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{H}_{61}$
myr'-cyl (-sII), n. [myricin - -yl.] Chem. A hypotheticat univalent hydrocarbon radical, $\mathrm{C}_{30} \mathrm{H}_{31}$; melissyl.
my-rin'ga (mírin'g $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. LL. miringa a kind of membrane, Gr. $\mu \tilde{\eta} \nu(\gamma \xi$.] Anat. The tympanic membrane. my-rin'go- (min-rǐn'god), myring-. Combining form for

 $\begin{aligned} & \text { spiked water milfoil; } \mu v \rho i o s ~ n u m b e r l e s s ~\end{aligned}+\phi \dot{d} \lambda 10 \nu$ leaf.] aquatic haloragidaceous plants having the ovary sulcate.
 fr. opav to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures drawn upon separate pieces in such a ma
 form of kaleidoscope by which a patcen, as of lace or of the fabric
my-ris'tic (mǐ-rǐs'trk; mī), $a$. [See Myristica.] Chem. Pertaining to or desiguating a member of the fatty acid series, $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{38} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, occurring (chiefly in the glyceryl ester) in nutmeg butter, spermaceti, oil of coconut, bile, lanolin, My-ris'ti-ca (-tí-ká), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu v \rho \iota \sigma \tau \iota \kappa o ́ s ~ g o o d ~ f o r ~$ anointing, $\mu v p i \zeta \in \iota \nu$ toanoint.] Bot. A large genus of trees, tion. They have entire leaves and small white or yellow flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits with a hard seed inflowers succeeded by fleshy fruits with a hard seed in-
closed by a colored arillode. Several species are of economic importance. M. frugrans yields nutmegs and mace.
M. bicuhyba is the source of becuiba tallow. My-ris'ti-ca'ce-ae (-k $\bar{a} /$ see $\left.^{-\bar{e}}\right), n$, pl. [NL.] Bot. A family
[f trees (order Ranunculales), the nutmeg family. See Of trees (order Ranunculales), the nutmeg family. See
Myristica.- my-ris'ti-ca'ceous (-shŭs), a.
myr'me-co- (mur'mè-kō-). Combining form from Greek




 myr'me-coph'i-1ous (-1
myr me-coph'1-lous (-1-lüs), a. [myrmeco- + -philous.]
Biol. Fond of, or benefited by, ants, as insects that live in ant hills, or plants that are cross-fertilized by ants. myr'me-coph'lilism (-inz'm), myr'me-coph'i-1y ( -1 Ir ), $n$. -phyte.] Bot. A plant that affords shelter and food to certain species of ants which live in symbiotic relations with it. Special adaptations for this purpose exist; thus Acacia spadicigera has large hollow thorns, species of Ce-
cropia have stem cavities, and Cordia nodosa has enlarged

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { internodes. Special food substances are elaborated suit- } \\
& \text { able for the ants' use. myr'me-co-phytic (fitik), } a \text {. }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { NL. Myrmeleon, generic name, fr. Gr. } \mu v \rho \mu \eta \kappa o \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu \text { ant } \\
& \text { lion ; Gr. } \mu v \rho \mu \eta, \text {, } \eta \text { кos, ant + Ac } \omega \nu \text { lion] Zool. A fam- } \\
& \text { ilv of neuronterous insects consisting of the ant lions. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ily of neuropterous insects consisting of the ant lions. } \\
& \text { Myr-mic } 1 \text {-dee (-mIs } 1 \text {-de }), n . p l \text {. } \\
& \text { [NL. ;Gr. } \mu \dot{v} \rho \mu \eta \xi,-\eta \kappa o
\end{aligned}
$$ of ants including those having the pedicel of the abdomen formed of two well-marked segments. It includes many of the commonest species, as the little red ant, pavement

ant etc. (see House ANT). The type genus is Myr-mi'ca
(-mioka). myr-mi'cid ( Brd), a. $n$ n. my'mi-cine



pl.] 1. Gr. Myth. One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop 2. [l.c.] A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who exe cutes all orders of a superior without protest or pity; wetimes applied to bailiffs, constables, etc. Thackeray With unabated ardor the vindictive man of law and his myr-
W. II
Ainsworth my-rob'a-lan (mĭ-rơb $\dot{\alpha}-1 / \check{a} n ;$ mí), $n$. [L. myrobalanum the fruit of a palm tree from which a balsam was made, Gr. $\mu \nu \rho o \beta a \lambda a v o s ; \mu \nu \rho o \nu$ any sweet juice distilling from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet on + BaAavos an astringent fruit much . crembing a prume It Adried tannin, and was once used in medicine, but is now chiefty used in tanning and dyeing. Myrobalans are produced by varions East Indian species of Terminalia (which see). 2. A European pluin (Prunus cerasijera) much used as stock on which to graft cultivated plums.
myr'o-sin (mir'o-sin; míró-), n. [Cf. myronic.] Chem. An enzyme occurring in various brassicaceous plants, as mustard, and in other plants of allied families. It decomposes the glucoside sinigrin into allyl mustard oil,
glucose and aoid potassium sulphate. This reaction takes place when ground mustard seeds are mixed with water My-rox'y-lon (mīrork'sī-lon), n. [NL. ; Gr' $\mu$ fópov a sweet
juice distilling from a plant + sudov wood.] Bot. A small juice distilling from a plant $+s$ abaceous trees distinguished genus of tropical American fabaceous trees distinguished
by the 1 -seeded winged pod. The different species yield balsamic product
myrrh (mûr), n. [ME. mirre, OF. mirre, F. myrihe, L. myrrha, murra, Gr. Míppa; cf. Ar. murr bitter, also
myrrh, Heb. mar bitter, mör myrrh.] 1. A yellowish myrrh, Heb. mar bitter, mör myrrh.] 1. A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent
taste. True myrrh is obtained from the shrub Balsamea myrrha of Abyssinia and Arabia, but other species of this
genus yield similar products. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of wyrrh and labdanum,
the latter being derived from species of Cistus. Myrrh is used as an astringent tonic and externally as a cleansing agent, it is also used in perfumery. See also bisabol.
2. The sweet cicely of Europe.

Myi'rhis (mǐr'ís), n. [NL., fr. Gr. puppis, name of the
plant.] Bot. A genus of a plant.] Bot. A genus of apiaceous plants consisting of a
 myr'rho-phore mir'o-for; 201, n. $[m y r r h ~+~-p h o r e]$. East. Ch. a Fine Arts. Any of the women, esp. the Marys,
who bore spices to the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually depicted carrying vases of myrrh.
 Giun myrtle. Cf, myrtle.] Bot. A family of trees and shrubs (order Primulales), having alternate glandular eaves, white or pink 4-merous flowers, and 1-celled inde-
hiscent fruit. There are about 25 genera and 600 species hiscent fruit. There are about 25 genera and 600 species,
of wide distribution. A few genera oocur in outheru
greenhouses. - myI'si-na'ceous (-shăs), a.
Mry-ta'ce-a (mêr-ta'sè-e , $n$. $p l$. [NL. See Mrntus.] Bot. A family of trees and shrubs, the myrtle family, typifying the order Myrtales, and characterized by the numerous examens, cymose flowers with inferior ovary, and opposite exstipulate leaves, which yield a fragrant oil. There are
about 80 genera and more than 1,800 species, of wide disabout 80 genera and more than 1,800 species, of wide disproducing trees, as Eucalyptus and Metrosideros. Some genera, as Pimenta and Caryophyllus, yield spices (cloves,
pimento, allspice, etc.). The fruits of others, as Psidium
 lance comprising the myrtles and
allies. Obs. Hence myr'tal (múr'tă1), a. Obs. b An order of archi-
chlamydeous dicotyledonous plants chlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing 17 families, ineluding the cee, and Onagracee. The order is and inferior compound ovary with
 myI'tle (m0 $\mathbf{r}^{\prime} \mathbf{t}^{\prime \prime}$ ) mirtle (mar't'l), $n$. [F. myritle, fr. L. myrtus, murtus, Gr. uv́ptos
cf. Per. mūrd.] 1. Any shrub of

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| anded anteater of Aus |  |
| It is of a rufous col | unguent |
| - | an acid, |
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| ber | salt, sinigrin, in black |
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| gh land mammal. It is th | my-rop'o-list, my |
| of a subfamily, Mry | n. [Gr. $\mu \nu \rho \circ \pi \stackrel{\omega}{ }$ |
|  | unguent + |
|  |  |
| me-cop | ery. Obs. |
|  | My ${ }^{\text {ro-tham-na }}$ |
| tuted by the |  |
| r'me |  |
| NL. $]$ Zoï |  |
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| nsisting of the Amer |  |
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| $t$ bears, $\mathbf{c}$ |  |
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| $\mathrm{ph}^{\mathbf{\prime}}$-gold (-goid), a |  |
| $r^{\prime}$ me-co-phile ( mur ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ |  |
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| фó8os fear.] Bot. Havi | my |
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| in plants in | myr'rhin (m |
| llination would be | Chem. The re |
| th hy the presence of ants. | of myrrh. When rendere |
| mid | by fusion it |
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| siatin | myr'rhine (-yn), |
| mitions. <br> myr'mo-the'rine (mnr'mothér |  |
| rin : rYn ; 183,, a, [Gr. |  |
| in |  |
| in |  |
| myrobalan family. Bot |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

the European $M$. communis, which has ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary axillary white or rosy flowers,
followed by black berries. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. The flowers, leaves, and berries are used in perfumery and as a condiment, and the beautifully mottled wood is valued in turnery
2. In the United States : a The com
2. In the United States : a The common trailing periwinkle 3. Any minor). b California laurel. © Moneywort. Rare 3. Any of various plants belonging to the Myrtacew or
even to unrelated families. In Australasia the name is applied to species of Backhousia, Eugenia, Melaleuca Rhodamnia, Syncarpia, Cargillia, Fagus, Myoporum trochocarpa, etc.
4. A dark blue-green color, like that of myrtle leaves. coronata). In full plumage the male is bluish gray streaked with black above and largely white below, with a yellow myrtle wax. A green or yellowish wax obtained from the berries of certain my ricaceous plants, esp. Myrica cerifera,
and used as a substitute for beeswax, in making candles and used as a substitute for beeswax, in making ca
etc. Its principal constituent is free palmitic acid.
myr'tol (nưu'tō1; -tŏl), n. [Myntus + 2d -ol.] An aro matic oil distilled from the leaves of the common myrtle iseptic and seda Myr'tus (-tŭs), $n$. [L., myrtle. See myrtle.] Bol. A large genus of chiefly South American slirubs, the myrtles typifying the family Myrtacex and characterized by the numerous ovules. The conmon European myrtle (A.com-my-sell' (mī-sělf' or, esp. in British usage, mî-sělif'), pron. pl. oursesves (our-serlvz'). An emphasized form of the emphasis: a As a simple objective; as, he brought one for myself. b In apposition with $I$ or me; as, I myself wo there. c As a subject nominative. Archaic. "Myself often with the force of by myself, alone; as, I have done it myself' (that is, unaided).
2. Specif., my true, normal self ; hence, my normal or sane condition of mind. Cf. himselp, 2 .
3. As a reflexive; as, I will defend myself.
3. As a reflexive; as, I will
4. As a substantive. Rare.
treated Myself is often divided, as in "my own self," being Mys'l-da (mĭs IT-dē), n. $p l$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu \dot{\operatorname{cots}}$ a closing crustaceans: the opossum . A fanuly of small schizopod small ceplalothorax, a long abdomen, and six pairs of rather feeble leglike appendages, each of which bears an un enormous numbers and form
 moda (mi'soid) a \& $n$.
 or a mystagogue; of the nature of mystagogy
mys'ta-gogue (mis'tá-gðg), n. [L. mystagogus, Gr. $\mu v$
 1. One who initiates into or interprets mysteries, esp. re ligious mysteries, as in the early Christian church.
2. One who keeps and shows church relics. Obs.
mys'ta-go'gy $\left(-\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}\right)$, $n$. 1. The doctrines, principles, or practice of a mystagogue; interpretation of mysteries. mys-te'ri-ous (mYs-tē'rr-üs), a. [F. mystérieux. See 1st mystery of or pert to mystery. intimating, or implying, a mystery ; difficult or impossible to understand; obscure ; enigmatical ; incomprehensible as, a mysterious event, utterance, or person.
Syn. - Obscure, secret, occult, dark, enigmatical, ab-
struse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, im struse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, im penetrable, inexplicable. - Mysterious, mystic, inscruta-
ble. That is mysterious which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; mystic (see etym.) is frequently a poetical synonym for mysterious, it also sug gests that which has secret or esoteric significance; as,
How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze of Heaven's mysterious purposes and ways ! "(Cowper); "That seldom
heard mysterious sound, which, driven on its diurnal round

 $\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

MYZOSTOMOUS

ous our worid enkindles on its way " (Shelley) a mysteri-
wonderfur; " an arm, clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful", (Tennyson); "the ceremonial law, with all it

 ical, or so mysterious as to defy interpretation, as, ${ }^{\text {as }}$, The
play thing of an inscrutabte power, called by the name plaything of an inscrutable power, called by the name
of Fortue " (A. $C$ Bradley); "dark inscrutable eyes Lamb) " The light of is eyes was unfathomale abe about
hismouth there played an inscrutable smile "(Thackeray); Lis mouth there played an inscrutable smile "( Thackercuy);
"We decided that his manner was a good deal like teonardo's - mysterious and inscrutable and fascinating " ( $H$. -mys-te'ri-ous-ly, adv. - mys-te'ri-ous-ness, $n$. mys'ter-y (mins'tẽr-1), n.; pl. mysteries (-12). [L. mys
 Relig. A rite to which only privileged worshipers were ad mitted, and that after preparatory ceremonies and under purpose of imparting precepts and semimagical formulz supposed to ennoble this life and to impart a belief in a future life. The most important of the Greek mysteries were the Eleusinian, Orphic, and Samothracian. In later
 he has undergone certain purifications. in t. 2. Harrison. 2. A similar secret rite or doctrine in primitive religion conscioua distinction between their mythology and their religion
 jealously guard their secret in sacred mysteries.
3. A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting cu-
riosity or wonder ; an enigma; something that has not riosity or wonder; an enigina; something that has not
been, or cannot be, explained ; hence, something, as a religious truth or fact, that is beyond human comprehension; a sacred and at the same time mysterious thing; specif. Eccl., esp. in the primitive church and in the Eastern Church, a sacrament, as the Eucharist.

We speak the wisdon of God in a mystery. ${ }^{1}$ Cor. ii. 7 .
The sweet $m y$. If God should please to reveal unto us this great mystery of hould not be able to understand them; What hory reigo Swift , teries." . Bystery of thy holy Incarnation. Bk. of C. $C$. Fisher
Brayer. 4. pl. Eccl. The consecrated elenients in the Eucharist. 5. A medieval dramatic representation or composition of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often an event or Chester Mysteries, consisting of dramas acted by craft as Chester Mysteries, consisting of dramas acted by cratt as-
sociations in Chester from the 13 th to the 16 th century. Cf. miracle play, morality, 2 c.
mys'ter-y, $n$. [For mister, OF. mestier, F. métier. See mIsTrR a trade.] A trade; handicraft; art; ; craft; ;ccupation; calling ; office; also, a body of persons engaged in a particular trade, handicraft, or the like. obs.
 mys ti-cal (-ti-k $\check{l})$ ) ing to secret rites, fr. $\mu \nu \sigma \tau \eta$ one
initiated: cf. F. mystique. See 1 st mystzry.] 1. Of $o t$ pertaining to an ancient mystery.
2. Remote from or beyoud human comprehension ; baffing understanding ; unknowable; obscure ; mysterious.
"The mustic gulf from God to man." "The mystic gulf from God to man."
3. God hath revealed a way mystacal and supernatural. Hooker. volving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical as, a mystic dance; mystic
Syn.
See MYsTerious
mystic. or sealed, will, Civil Law, a will prepared by, or at
the instance of, the testator, sealed up in an envelope, and
the instance of, the testator, sealied up in an envelope, and


interpretations, etc. ; esp. [cap.], Eccl. Hist., one who interppertations, etc. ; esp. [cap.], Ecc.


1. Mystic character or quality. The doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate apprehension, intuition, or insight, differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience or ecstasy of those mystics who claim to attain this insight in vision,
trance, or sense of absorption in, or union with, the divine trance, or sense or absorption
spirit or the ultimate being.
2. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. The doctrine of the Mystics, who
3iting profersed direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and a the natural intellect, and incapable of being analyzed or





kntos a whate.] Zoitl. A sub-
order consisting of the whale-
order consisting of the whale-
hone whiles. - mys ti-ce'tous
(.tus)
 mystiliche. + mistily.





explained. As a Christian philosophy, Mysticism originated in the 112th century with Bernard of Clairvaux
(1091-1153) and his pupils, Hugh, Richard, and Walter of St. Victor. The chefe expositor of orthodox Mysticism is comes by "illumination," and that in the highest grade of contemplation the soul unites with God in mental ecstasy. Meister Eckhart $\left(12600^{?}-1327\right)$ is the foremost of the heter-
odox, pantheistic Mystics. He held that the supreme odox pantheistic Mystics. He held that the supreme hu God. Famous women My Mitics are tit. Theresan (155-82)
and the Quietist Mme. Guyon (1648-1717). Cf. QuEETSM 1. and the Quiatist Mme. Guyon (1648-1777. Cf. QUIETISM, 1 .
 ties, exemplitied Mysticicm in their own experienee and found a
place for it in their teaching. pate An ty in their teaching.
3. Any typ of theory asserting the possibility of attain-
 tion. Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified; also, something designed to, or that does, mystify.
mys ti-it-cator (mis'ti-fi-kā'tër), n. One who mystifies. mys'ti-ty (-in), v.l.; mYs'TL-PIRD (-fid) ; MY8'T1-FY'ing (-fí Ing). [F. mystifier. See mystic; -py.] 1. To involve in to mystify a passage of Scripture.
4. To perplex the mind of ; to puzzle ; to bewilder ; to im pose upon the credulity of; as, to mystify an opponent. -mysti-
 cism. Excessive or wrong use of the letter $m$, or of the sound it represents, as in writing or in defective speech.
myth (mIth), $n$. Also mythe. tale, talk, speech : cf. F. mythe.] 1. A story, the origin of which is forgotten, that ostensibly relates historical events, which are usually of such character as to serve to explain some practice, beler, instituion, or hitural phe rites and bellefrso a part of primitive religion ; a nonreligious story of myth ieal character is generally called a falle or a jolk tale Among the classes of myths commonly distinguished are
culture mythe, comprising stories in which some hero god, or animal) is said to have imparted the arts of life to man; nature mytha, in which phenomena of nature are fictively described, esp. as to their origin ; theogonic myths, narrating the origins of gods; mutiological mytha, stories of
fictive events which are assigned as causes of given rites or customs. Cf. evhemprism.
The dead and the livi.
and rivers, nnd sun, andi mon, dance through the region of myths. . . Where evervething may, be anything, where nature has
no laws and imagination no limite. 2. a A similar story invented as a veiled explanation of a truth; a parabie or allegory; esp., one of Plato's philosophical allegories. b The theme or plot of a mythica tale occurring in forms differing only in detall
While a legend is usually confined to
is told of not more than onic or two persons, it is characteristic an
 3. A person or thing existing wity in each ocaity. O,hn fiske actual existence is not verifiable
As for Mrs.
twenty years.
twenty years. guighed. In, general, however, a M MTH deals with the
actions of the gods or of beings conceived as divine actions of the gods or of beings conceived as divine or
possessed of divine attributes ; a LEGEND, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns, human beings, and oiten attaches to some dein
 scribed in a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous scribed in a fancifin, - my nthitcel-1y, ady
imaginary
The muthic turf where danced the nymphe.
Syn.- See fabulous. + -genesis.] The formation or production of myths; also, my-thog'o-ny (mI-th +-gony.] The science or study of the origin of myths. -
mytho-gon'cic (mith orogonik $a$. my-thog'ra-phor (-th $\delta g^{\prime}$ rí-fêr), $n$. [Gr. $\mu v \theta_{o \gamma p a ́ \phi o s ; ~}^{\text {; }}$ Mveos myth + $\gamma$ papect to write.] A myth maker; also one devoted thy (-fr) ${ }^{\text {m }}$,
as in art; also, descriptive mythology.
 pertaining to mythology or myths; mythical; fabulous. myth'o-log'1-cal-1y, adv.

| A | nozzle, Gr. $\mu \dot{v} \xi \underline{\text { a }}$ ] Zoïl. The |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | fus |
| pl. [ NL . See MyTuys.] | my> ${ }^{\text {a }- \text { ry, } n \text {. }}$ [L. myxa a kind |
| 7. A suborder of filibranc) | of Mum tree-] Sebesten. Ooss. |
| enemer molneks coextensive with |  |
| cean (.shron), a. \% $n .-$ mgt' $1-$ | myz'ede'ma, etc. Var |
|  |  |
| Gr. $\mu \nu \mathbf{t i d o s ~ m u s s e l ~}$ |  |
| nus |  |
| eets which form ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{sc}$ | Zoinl Syn. of Hyprotreta. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {my }}^{\text {my }}$ |
| n; 184), $n$. Also-1n. [Myti- | MYy |
| lus + + nricic.] Chem. A poigon- |  |
| eucor | Gr. KıJTıs a hladder.] Zoöl. |
| found in the common muasel. | The Cyatofla |
| sel. Gr. $\mu \nu \boldsymbol{\sim}$ | m. ${ }^{\text {myx }}$ |
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 ing). 1. To relate, classify, and explain, or attempt to explain, myths; to write about myths.

 of doyos speech, discourse.] 1. The science which treats 2. A body of myths ; esp., the collective myths describing a a people; as, the mythotogy of the Greeks. orooós making myths; Making or producing myths; giving rise to myths. Grote. mytho-po'et (-pō'tt), $n$. A myth maker.
 тıós able to make.] Making or producing myths; as,
mythopoetic tendencies. my $\mathbf{Y}^{\prime} \mathbf{a}-\mathrm{m} \boldsymbol{c}^{\prime} \mathbf{b a}$ (mǐk's $\dot{\alpha}$
 Amgera.] Bot. A stage in the life history of the Myx-
omycetes, or slime fungi, when the swarm spore loses its cilium and creeps about like an amoeba.
Myx-j'ne (mǐk-si'nē), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\mu i \xi^{\prime} \xi a$ mucus, slime.] Zooll. The genus containing the typical hagfishes, distin-
guished by having on each side only a single external gill guished by having on each side only a single external gill
opening. It constitutes a family, Myx-in't-dæ ( $-\sin \pi$.


 myro- + bacteria + -acexe.] Bot. A remarkable group of
vegetable microörganisms, commonly classed as a fanily of betable microorganisms, commony classed as a family
of bater in many respects intermediate between them and the slime molds. They form plasmodiumlike aggregations of swarm cells, and may represent a symbi-
${ }^{0} \mathbf{o t 1 c}$ relationship between chese two groups of plants. myx

 oid appearance of the face, slow speech, and dullness of intellect, due to failure of the functions of the thyroid

 myxo- +Gr r vaनтin, үaбтpos, stomach.] Bol. One of the three orders of Myxomycetes, or slime molds, including
eaprophytic species tlat form a true plasinodium from eaprophytic species that fo
which spores are developed.
myx'oid (mink'soid), a. [myxo- + oid.] Med. Resem-
 myxo- + oma.] Med. A soft, gelatinous tumor made up of cissue resembing that found in the umbilical cord.


 - mycetes. $]$ Bot. A class of peculiar organisms, the slime molds, formerly regarded as animals (Mycetozoa), but now
generally thought to be plants and often separated as a generally thought to be plants and often separated as a
distinct phylum (Myxophyta). They are found on damap earth and decaying vegetable matter, and consist of naked masses of protoplasm, often of considerable size, which
creep very slowly over the surface and ingest sold food. creep very slowly over the surface and ingest solid food. ganize spores which give rise to peculiar bodies known as myxamober, which again fuse into plasmodia. The class
contains three orders, Acrasiales, Plasmodiophorales, and Myxogastrales. - my $\mathbf{X}^{\prime} \mathbf{0}-\mathbf{m y}$-ce'tous (-tüs), $a$
 -PHYre.] Bot. A phylum of the vegetable kingdom consisting of the single class Myxomycetes. By some botanists it
is not separated from the Thallophyta. My-zos'to-ma (mi-zzatto -m $\dot{\bar{c}} \dot{\mathrm{~A}}$ mi-)
 to suck - sloma.] Zool. A genus of curious parasitic
animals found on crinoids and starfistes, by some considered related to the chætopod worms, by others to the arachnids. Their body is short, unsegmented, and diskshaped, with ten or more pairs of cirri around the margin and four pairs of suckers and five pairs of hook-bearing







[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    ■ Forelen Word．$\ddagger$ Obsoleto Varlant of＋comblned with．＝equale

