

Mēs'mer-ist, n. One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism.

Mēs'mer-i-zā'tion, n. The act of mesmerizing.

Mēs'mer-ize, v. t. [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESMERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESMERIZING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mēs'mer-iz'er, n. One who practices mesmerism.

Mēs'ne (meen), a. [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle. Cf. MEAN, *a.*] (*Law.*) Middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person, in which case he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and hence is called the *mesne* lord.

Mesne process, intermediate process; process intervening between the beginning and end of a suit, sometimes understood to be the whole process preceding the execution. In some states, this term is applied to the original writ or *first* process. *Blackstone. Burrit.* — *Mesne profits*, profits of premises during the time the owner has been wrongfully kept out of the possession of his estate. *Bouvier. Burrit.*

Mēs'o-blāst, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *βλαστός*, bud.] A soft, solid, or gelatinous body occupying the interior of a cell, and usually called the nucleus. *Agassiz.*

Mēs'o-cārp, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Middle; intervening; as, a *mesocarp* which consists of three distinct or dissimilar layers. *Gray.*

Mēs'o-cōlon, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *κόλον*, the colon; Fr. *mésocolon*.] (*Anat.*) That part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

Mēs'o-gāst'ric, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) The membrane which sustains the stomach.

Mēs'o-lābe, n. [Fr. *mesolabe*, Lat. *mesolabium*, Gr. *μεσολαβος*, from *μέσος*, middle, and *λαβάνειν*, to take.] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube. *Brande.*

Mēs'ole, n. (*Min.*) A mineral of a grayish-white, yellowish, or reddish color, and silky or pearly luster, occurring in implanted globules, with a flat, columnar, radiate structure, and consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda.

Mēs'o-leū'cos, n. [Lat. *mesoleucos*, from Gr. *μεσολευκος*, mixed with white, from *μέσος*, middle, and *λευκός*, white; Fr. *mesoleucite*.] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle. [*Obs.*]

Mēs'o-lite (49), n. (*Min.*) See MESOTYPE.

Mēs'o-lō'bar, a. [See *infra*.] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the mesolobe.

Mēs'o-lōbe, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *λοβός*, lobe.] (*Anat.*) A white, medullary band, connecting the two hemispheres of the brain with each other.

Mēs'o-lōg'a-rithm, n. [Fr. *mesologarithme*, from Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and Fr. *logarithme*, Eng. *logarithm*, *q. v.*] A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. [*Obs.*] *Kepler. Hutton.*

Mēs'om'e-las, n. [Lat. *mesomelas*, Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *μέλας*, black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst. [*Obs.*]

Mēs'o-phlō'um, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *φλοιός*, bark.] (*Bot.*) The middle bark of a tree. *Gray.*

Mēs'o-phyl'lum, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) The parenchyma of a leaf between the skin of the two surfaces. *Gray.*

Mēs'o-spērm, n. [Fr. *mesosperme*, from Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *σπέρμα*, seed, from *σπείρειν*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) A membrane of a seed; — synonymous with *secundine*, the second membrane from the surface.

Mēs'o-thō'rax, n. [Fr. *mesothorax*, from Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *θώραξ*, breast.] (*Entom.*) The middle segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande.*

Mēs'o-type, n. [Fr. *mesotype*, from Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *τύπος*, type.] (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral, occurring in slender crystals, and delicate, radiated concretions, and consisting of the hydrated silicate either of alumina and soda, in which case it is called also *soda mesotype*, or *natrolite*, or of alumina and lime, in which case it is called *lime mesotype*, or *scolecite*, or of alumina and both lime and soda, in which case it is called *mesosite*. *Dana.*

Mēs'o-zō'ic, a. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *ζωή*, life.] (*Geol.*) Belonging, or relating to, the secondary age, or the era between the palæozoic and cænozoic.

Mēs'pi-lūs, n. [Lat. *mespilus*, and *mespilum*, medlar, from Gr. *μέσπιλον*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, including the medlar.

Mēs'prise, n. [O. Fr. *mespris*, N. Fr. *mépris*, from *mespriser*, *mépriser*, to despise, from Lat. *minus*, less, and *pretiare*, to prize.] [*Obs.*]

1. Contempt.

2. Misadventure; ill-success. *Spenser.*

Mēs'quit (mes-keet), or Mēs'quite' (mes-keet'), n. [Said to be an Indian word.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A shrub or small tree growing in Texas and Mexico, not unlike a mimosa, bearing large, edible pods (*Algarobia glandulosa* of Gray). (*b.*) A rich native grass in Western Texas (a species of *Aristida*); — so called from its growing in company with the tree.

☞ The natives make it a word of three syllables, as above.

Mēs's, n. [A-S. *messe*, *myse*, Goth. *mes*, a table; Lat.

mensa, O. H. Ger. *mias*, *meas*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. Ger. *maz*, food; Fr. *meats*, O. Fr. *metz*, *mests*, *mes*, *mas*, dish, mess, viand; Norm. Fr. *mees*, *meese*.]

1. A dish, or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; provision of food for a person or party for one meal; as, a *mess* of portage.

At their savory dinner set
Of herbs and other country *messes*. *Milton.*

2. A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common; especially, a set of officers who eat at the same table together; — used chiefly among soldiers and sailors.

3. A medley; a mixed mass; a confusion or embarrassment.

Mēs's, v. i. [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESSED (mēst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESSING.] [A-S. *metsian*, to give meed, to feed. Cf. *supra*.]

1. To eat; to feed.

2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company.

Mēs's, v. t. To supply with a mess.

Mēs'sāge, n. [Fr. *message*, Pr. *messatge*, It. *messaggio*, Sp. *mensaje*, L. Lat. *messagium*, *missagium*, *missaticum*, from Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.]

1. Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.

The welcome *message* made, was soon received. *Dryden.*

2. Hence, specifically, an official address or communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger; as, an official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body.

Mēs'sā-ger, n. [See MESSENGER.] A messenger. [*Obs.*]

Mēs'sel, n. An outcast; a leper. [*Obs.*] See MEASLE.

Mēs'sel-ry, n. Leprosy. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

Mēs'sen-ger, n. [O. Eng. *messager*, O. Fr. *messagier*, N. Fr. *messager*, Pr. *messagier*, It. *messaggiere*, *messaggiere*, O. Sp. *mensajero*, N. Sp. *mensajero*, Pg. *mensageiro*. See *supra*.]

1. One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body; an office servant.

2. One who, or that which, foreshows; a harbinger; a forerunner. *Yon gray lines,*
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shak.*

3. (*Naut.*) A hawser wound round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together, and used for heaving in the cable. *Dana. Brande.*

4. (*Law.*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency. *Bouvier. Tomlins.*

Syn. — Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; forerunner; precursor; herald.

Mēs'set, n. A dog; a cur. [*Obs.* or *Prov. Eng.*] *Hallwell.* "Dame Julia's *messet*." *Hall.*

Mēs'si'ad, n. A German epic poem by Klopstock, the subject of which is the sufferings and triumph of the Messiah. *Brande.*

Mēs'si'ah, n. [Heb. *māshiah*, anointed, from *māshah*, to anoint.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior of the world.

At thy nativity a glorious choir
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born. *Milton.*

Mēs'si'ah-ship, n. The character, state, or office of the Savior. "Josephus, . . . whose prejudices were against the *Messiahship* and religion of Jesus." *Buckminster.*

Mēs'si'ān'ic, a. Relating to the Messiah; as, the *Messianic* office or character.

Mēs'si'as, n. The Messiah.

I know that *Messias* cometh, which is called Christ. *John iv. 25.*

Mēs'si'dōr, n. [Fr., from Lat. *messis*, harvest, and Gr. *δέσμη*, gift.] The tenth month of the French republican calendar, dating from September 22, 1792. It commenced June 19, and ended July 18. See VENDEMIARE.

Mēs'si'eurs (mēsh'yurz) (*Synop.*, § 130), *n. pl.* [Fr. *pl. of monsieur*, *q. v.*] Sirs; gentlemen, — abbreviated to *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.*

Mēs'si-nēg'e' (91), n., sing. & pl. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Messina; in the plural, the people of Messina.

Mēs'si-nēg'e', a. (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Messina, or its inhabitants.

Mēs'smāte, n. An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

Mēs'suāge (mēs'swēj), n. [O. Fr. *mesuage*, *masnage*, *maissaige*, L. Lat. *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, from Lat. *mansio*, *mansionis*, a staying, remaining, dwelling, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, remain.] (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and curtilage, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. *Cowell. Bouvier.*

They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds,
To lands in Kent, and *messuages* in York. *Tennyson.*

Mēs'tee', n. The offspring of a white person and a

quadroon; — so called in the West Indies. [Written also *messtee*.]

Mēs'ti'no (mes-tē'no), n. [Sp. *mestizo*, Pr. & O. *Mes-ti'zo* (mes-tē'zo), } Fr. *mestis*, N. Fr. *mētis*, from Lat. *mictus*, mixed, *p. p.* of *miscere*, to mix; The child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian; — so called in Spanish America.

Mēs-sym'ni-cūm, n. [Gr. *μέσος*, middle, and *ἕνος*, a festive song. See HYMN.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A repetition at the end of a stanza.

Mēs't, imp. & p. p. of *meet*; also, obsolete *imp.* of *mete*, to measure.

Then Hector, Priam's martial son, stepped forth and *met* the ground. *Chapman.*

Mēs'tā. [Gr. μετά.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *behind*, *with*, *between*, *reversely*.

Mēs'tū'b'a-sis, n. [Gr. *μετάβασις*, from *μεταβαίνειν*, to pass over, from *μετά*, beyond, over, and *βαίνειν*, to pass, go; Fr. *métabase*. See *supra*.]

1. (*Rhet.*) A passing from one thing to another; transition.

2. (*Med.*) The same as METABOLA.

Mēs'tū'b'ō-lā, n. [Gr. *μεταβολή*, from *μεταβάλλειν*, to throw round, to turn about, change, from *μετά*, beyond, and *βάλλειν*, to throw; Fr. *métabole*. See META.] (*Med.*) A change of remedy, air, time, or disease. [*Obs.*]

Mēs't'a-bō'li-an, n. [Gr. *μεταβολή*, change. See *supra*.] (*Entom.*) An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.

Mēs't'a-bō'lic, a. Pertaining to metamorphosis; pertaining to, or involving, change.

Mēs't'a-cār'pal, a. Belonging to the metacarpus.

Mēs't'a-cār'pus, n. [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, from *μετά*, beyond, between, and *καρπός*, the wrist; Fr. *métacarpus*.] (*Anat.*) The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

Mēs't'a-cēn'ter, n. [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, and *κέντρον*, center.] (*Hydrostatics.*) The point of intersection of the vertical line passing through the center of gravity of a floating body when in its position of equilibrium, and a vertical line through the center of gravity of the fluid displaced, when the body is turned through a small angle from that position.

☞ When the *metacenter* is above the center of gravity, the position of the body is stable; when below it, unstable.

Mēs'tāc'e-tōne, n. [Gr. *μετά*, with, and Eng. *acetone*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid of an agreeable odor, obtained, mixed with *acetic*, when a mixture of one part of sugar and eight parts of finely-powdered quicklime is distilled. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Mēs'tāch'ro-nism, n. [Fr. *métachronisme*, from Gr. *μετάχρονος*, *μεταχρονίος*, after the time, happening afterward, from *μετά*, beyond, after, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Mēs't'a-cism, n. [Fr. *metacisme*, Lat. *metacismus*, Gr. *μετακισμός*.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*, or a too frequent use or repetition of it.

Mēs't'a-gāl'ite, n. (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of metallic gall with a base.

Mēs't'a-gāl'ic, a. [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, over, and Eng. *gallic*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, gallic acid, as, *metagallic* acid.

Mēs't'age, n. [From *mete*.] 1. Measurement of coal.

2. Charge for, or price of, measuring.

Mēs't'a-gēn'e-sis, n. [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, and *γένεσις*, production.] (*Physiol.*) The production of sexual individuals by non-sexual means, either directly or through intervening sexless generations; alternation of generation; polymorphism.

☞ During the non-sexual stages of production, large numbers of the succeeding forms are usually given off, as in the strobile. Thus, by a sort of budding, a series of individuals may be produced that are entirely without sexual distinction. Each of these may, in its turn, by subdivision or some other form of budding, give rise to a brood of sexless beings, which in turn produce individuals sexually marked, and from the eggs of these may appear the form with which the cycle of a sexual multiplication began. *Metagenesis* may be only a periodic form of reproduction in the animal, and has yet been observed only among invertebrates. *Dana.*

Mēs't'a-gē-mē'tic, a. Pertaining to metagenesis.

Mēs't'a-gē-sis, a. [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, and *γένεσις*, production.] Pertaining to metagenesis, or the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state. *R. Owen.*

Mēs't'a-grām'ma-tism, n. [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, and *γραμμα*, letter, that which is written, from *γράφειν*, to write.] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Mēs't'al (mēt'al, or mēt'l) (*Synop.*, § 130), *n.* [Fr. *métal*, Pr. *metal*, *metalh*, Sp. & Pg. *metal*, It. *metallo*, Lat. *metallum*, Gr. *μέταλλον*, Ger. & Sw. *metall*, Dan. *metal*, D. *metaal*, Ir. *miotal*, Gael. *meitéal*, W. *mettel*.]

1. A substance having a peculiar luster, called the *metallic*, whether in the mass or in powder, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. The metals are found either native, or in combination with oxygen, sulphur, and some other elements