

MEND'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.
MENDA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *mendar.*] Lying; false. [*Little used.*]
MENDAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *mendar*, false, lying. See Class Mn. No. 4.] Falsehood.

Brown.

[The proper signification of this word would be a disposition to lie, or habitual lying.]

MEND'ED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MEND'ICANCY, *a.* [L. *mendicans.*] Beggary; a state of begging.

MEND'ICANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans*, from *mendo*, to beg, Fr. *mendier*; allied to L. *mando*, to command, demand.]

1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as reduced to a mendicant state.

2. Practicing beggary; as a mendicant friar.

MEND'ICANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Romish church.

MEND'ICATE, *v. t.* To beg, or practice begging. [*Not used.*]

MENDIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MENDMENT, for amendment. [*Not in use.*]

MENDS, for amends, not used. Shak.

MENIA'DEN, *n.* A species of fish.

MEN'IAL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal*, *meynal*, from *meignee* or *meiny*, a family. The Norm. has also *mesnie* and *mesnee*, a family, household or company, and *meinez*, many. Qu. the root of *maison*, *messuage*, or of many.]

1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices. Swift.

[Johnson observes on this passage, that Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. But this is the only sense in which it is now used.]

2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants. Johnson.

Two menial dogs before their master pressed. Dryden.

[If this definition of Johnson is correct, it indicates that *menial* is from *meinez*, many, rather than from *mesnie*, family. But the sense may be *house-dogs*.]

MEN'IAL, *n.* A domestic servant.

MEN'ILITE, *n.* A mineral substance found at Menil Montant near Paris, of the nature of silex, of a brown liver color on the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in the shape of the kidneys, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. Diet. Nat. Hist.

MENIS'CUS, *n.* plu. *meniscuses*. [Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a little moon.]

A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other. Encyc.

MENISPERM'ATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MENISPERM'IC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the menispermum cocculeus. Ure.

MEN'IVER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur which is very fine. Chaucer.

Chaucer.

MENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *μην*, *μηνος*, month, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. A register of months. Stillingfleet.

2. In the Greek church, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints, for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written. Lunier.

MEN'OW, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small. Qu.] A small fresh water fish, the minnow. Bailey.

MEN'PLEASER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to his commands.

MEN'SAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, from *mensa*, a table.]

Belonging to the table; transacted at table. Clarissa.

MEN'STRUAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *menstrualis*, from *mensis*, month.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; as the menstrual flux.

2. Lasting a month; as the menstrual orbit of the moon. Bentley.

3. Pertaining to a menstruum. Bacon.

MEN'STRUANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings. Brown.

MEN'STRUOUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus*, from *mensis*, a month.]

1. Having the monthly flow or discharge; as a female. Sandys.

2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. Brown.

MEN'STRUUM, *n.* plu. *menstruums*. [from L. *mensis*, month. The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. Johnson.]

A solvent or solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. Quincy.

Inquire what is the proper menstruum to dissolve a metal. Bacon.

MENSURABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *mensurable*.] Capacity of being measured.

MEN'SURABLE, *a.* [L. *mensura*, measure. The *n* is probably casual, and the word is the same as *measurable*.]

Measurable; capable of being measured. Holder.

MEN'SURAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

MEN'SURATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura*, measure.] To measure. [*Little used.*]

MENSURA'TION, *n.* The act, process or art of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing.

2. Measure; the result of measuring. Arbuthnot.

MENTAL, *a.* [It. *mentale*; Fr. *mental*; from L. *mens*, mind.]

Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as mental faculties; mental operations; mental sight; mental taste. Milton. Addison.

MEN'TALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. Bentley.

MENTION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mentio*, from Gr. *μναι*, from *μναιω*, to put in mind; It. *menzione*; Sp. *menzion*; Port. *mencão*; allied probably to L. *monere* and *mind*. Mention is a throwing out.]

A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after *make*.

Make no mention of other gods. Josh. xxiii. I will *make mention* of thy righteousness. Ps. lxxi.

Without ceasing I *make mention* of you always in my prayers. Rom. i.

MEN'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner*; It. *menzionare*.]

To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate*, *recite*, and *narrate*. I *mentioned* to him a fact that fell under my own observation. In the course of conversation, that circumstance was *mentioned*.

I will *mention* the loving-kindness of the Lord. Is. lxiii.

MENTIONED, *pp.* Named; stated.

MENTIONING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.

MENTO'RIAL, *a.* [from *Mentor*, the friend and adviser of Ulysses.]

Containing advice or admonition.

MEPHIT'IC, *a.* [L. *mephitis*, an ill smell.]

Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. *Mephitic acid* is carbonic acid.

MEPH'ITIS, } Foul, offensive or noxious exhalations from

MEPH'ITISM, } dissolving substances, filth or other source; also, carbonic acid gas. Med. Repos.

MERCANTAN'TE, *n.* [It. *mercantante*.] A foreign trader. [*Not in use.*] Shak.

MER'CANTILE, *a.* [It. and Fr. from L. *mercans*, *mercator*, to buy; Port. Sp. *mercantil*.]

1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce; as mercantile nations; the mercantile class of men.

2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; as mercantile business.

MER'CAT, *n.* [L. *mercatus*.] Market; trade. [*Not in use.*] Sprat.

MER'CENARILY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner. Spectator.

MER'CENARINESS, *n.* [from *mercenary*.] Venality; regard to hire or reward. Boyle.

MER'CENARY, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages; *mercator*, to buy.]

1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; as a mercenary prince or judge.

2. Hired; purchased by money; as mercenary services; mercenary soldiers.

3. Sold for money; as mercenary blood. Shak.

4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish; as a mercenary disposition.

5. Contracted from motives of gain; as a mercenary marriage.

MER'CENARY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MER'CE, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*; It. *merciaio*; from L. *merx*, wares, commodities.]

One who deals in silks. Howel.

MER'CESHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MER'CERY, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*; It. *merceria*.]