

MECONIUM, *n.* [Gr. *μηκωνιον*, from *μηκων*, poppy.]

1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium. *Core. Encyc.*

2. The first feces of infants. *Core.*

MEDAL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla*; Arm. *metallinn*; from L.

metallum, metal. Qu. Ar. *ἄλμα* matala, to beat or extend by beating. Class Md. No. 45.]

An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event.

MEDALLIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals. *Addison.*

MEDALLION, *n.* [Fr.; from *medal*.] A large antique stamp or medal.

2. The representation of a medallion.

MEDALLIST, *n.* A person that is skilled or curious in medals. *Johnson.*

MEDDLE, *v. i.* [D. *middelen*, to mediate; G. *mittler*, middle, and mediator; Sw. *medlare*; Dan. *midler*, a mediator. Qu. Sw. *meddela*, Dan. *meddeler*, to communicate or participate; *med*, with, and *dela*, dealer, to deal. *Meddle* seems to be connected with *medley*, a mixture. Chancer and Spenser use *meddle*, to mix, and the G. *mittler* is evidently from *mitte*, *mittel*, middle, which seems to be connected with *mit*, with. In W. *mid* signifies an inclosure. Perhaps all these words may belong to one family.]

1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary; often with the sense of intrusion or officiousness.

I have thus far been an upright judge, not meddling with the design nor disposition.

What hast thou to do to meddle with the affairs of my family? *Arbutnot.*

Why should'st thou meddle to thy hurt? 2 Kings xiv.

2. To have to do; to touch; to handle. *Meddle* not with edge-tools, is an admonition to children. When the object is specified, *meddle* is properly followed by *with* or *in*; usually by the former.

The civil lawyers—have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

MEDDLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

He meddled his talk with many a tear. *Obs.*

MEDDLER, *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busy body. *Bacon.*

MEDDLESOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MEDDLESOMENESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. *Barrow.*

MEDDLING, *ppr.* Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns.

2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs; as a meddling neighbor.

MEDIAL, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Mean; noting a mean or average.

Medial allegation, is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting

of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values. In this case, the quantity and value of each ingredient are given.

MEDIANT, *n.* In music, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Rousseau. Busby.

MEDIATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat*; It. *mediato*; from L. *medius*, middle.] Middle; being between the two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a mediate state. *Prior.*

2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects.

Soon the mediate clouds shall be dispelled.

Prior.

3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. Thus we speak of *mediate* and *immediate* causes. The wind that propels a ship is the *immediate* cause of its motion; the oar with which a man rows a boat is the *immediate* cause of its motion; but the rower is the *mediate* cause, acting by means of the oar.

MEDIATE, *v. i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that *mediates* between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.

2. To be between two. [Little used.] *Digby.*

MEDIATE, *v. t.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to mediate a peace.

Clarendon.

2. To limit by something in the middle. [Not used.] *Holder.*

MEDIATELY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately*, by secondary means. *Raleigh.*

The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B. In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone.*

MEDIATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *medius*, middle.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. The contentions of individuals and families are often terminated by the *mediation* of friends. The controversies of nations are sometimes adjusted by *mediation*. The reconciliation of sinners to God by the *mediation* of Christ, is a glorious display of divine benevolence.

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power. The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of the passions. *South.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur*.] One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.

2. By way of eminence, Christ is the **MEDIATOR**, the divine intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to an offended God. Tim. 2.

Christ is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

MEDIATORIAL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator; as *mediatorial* office or character. [*Mediatory* is not used.]

MEDIATORSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MEDIA/TRESS, } *n.* A female mediator.

MEDIA/TRIX, } *n.* *Ainsworth.*

MED/IC, *n.* A plant of the genus *Medicago*. The *sea-medic* is of the same genus; the *medic vetch* is of the genus *Hedysarum*.

Fam. of Plants.

MED/ICABLE, *a.* [See *Medical*.] That may be cured or healed.

MED/ICAL, *a.* [L. *medicus*, from *medeor*, to heal; Gr. *μηδικος*, *μηδομαι*; *μηδος*, cure.]

1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; as the *medical* profession; *medical* services.

2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure; as the *medical* properties of a plant.

MED/ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as a simple or mineral *medically* used or applied.

2. In relation to the healing art; as a plant *medically* considered.

MED/ICAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *medicamentum*.]

Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application. *Core.*

MED/ICAMENT/AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of *medicaments*.

MED/ICAMENT/ALLY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MED/ICASTER, *n.* A quack. *Whitlock.*

MED/ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *medico*.] To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal.

Arbutnot.

MED/ICATED, *pp.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.

MED/ICATING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medicinal substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.

MEDICA/TION, *n.* The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. *Bacon.*

2. The use of medicine. *Brown.*

MEDIC/INABLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [*The latter is the word now used.*] *Bacon. Wotton.*

MEDIC/INAL, *a.* [L. *medicinalis*.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as *medicinal* plants; *medicinal* virtues of minerals; *medicinal* springs. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are remarkably *medicinal*.

2. Pertaining to medicine; as *medicinal* days or hours. *Quincy.*

MEDIC/INALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities.

2. With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral *medicinally*.

MED/ICINE, *n.* [L. *medicina*, from *medeor*, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'sn*.]

1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. Simple, plants and minerals furnish most of our *medicines*. Even poisons used with judgment and in moderation, are safe and efficacious *medicines*. *Medicines* are *internal* or *external*, *simple* or *compound*.