

**MILESTONE**, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

**MILFOIL**, *n.* [*L. millefolium*, a thousand leaves.]

A plant of the genus *Achillea*; yarrow.

**MILIARY**, *a.* [*Fr. militaire*, *L. milium*, millet.]

1. Resembling millet seeds; as a *military* eruption; *military* glands. The *military* glands are the sebaceous glands of the skin. *Core.*

2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as a *military* fever.

**MILICE**, for *militia*, is not in use.

**MILIOLITE**, *n.* Fossil remains of the *Miliola*, a genus of univalve shells.

*Ed. Encyc.*

**MILITANCY**, *n.* Warfare. [*Little used.*] *Mountague.*

**MILITANT**, *a.* [*L. militans*, *milito*, to fight.]

1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Spenser.*

2. The church militant, is the christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the church triumphant, or in heaven. *Hooker.*

**MILITARILY**, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

**MILITARY**, *a.* [*Fr. militaire*; *L. militaris*, from *miles*, a soldier; *milito*, to fight; *Gr. αμλλα*, contest.]

1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; as a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline.

2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; as a *military* man.

3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; as *military* virtue; *military* bravery.

4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; as *military* renown.

5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. The conduct of the officer was not *military*.

6. Performed or made by soldiers; as a *military* election. *Bacon.*

*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

**MILITARY**, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army.

*U. States. Mitford.*

**MILITATE**, *v. i.* [*L. milito*.] To *militate* against, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. *Smollet.*

Paley writes, to *militate* with; but in America, *against* is generally used.

**MILITIA**, *n.* [*L.* from *miles*, a soldier; *Ir. mal* or *mil*; *W. milwr*; *Gr. μωλος*, war; *μωλεω*, to fight; *αμλλα*, combat, contention. The primary sense of fighting is to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, *Eng. moil*, *L. molior*, *Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Ar. ܡܝܠܝܐ*, to labor or toil. So *exerceo*, to exert, to strive. Class *MI. No. 15.*]

The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies; as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service. The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other

times left to pursue their usual occupations.

**MILK**, *n.* [*Sax. melce*; *G. milch*; *D. melk*; *Sw. mjölk*; *Dan. malk*; *Russ. mleko* or *moloko*; *Bohemian, mlíko*; *Ir. meig*. See the Verb.]

1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young.

2. The white juice of certain plants.

3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

*Bacon.*

**MILK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. melcan*, *meolcan*; *G. D. melken*; *Sw. mjölka*; *Dan. malker*; *Russ. melzju*; *L. mulgeo*; *Gr. αμεινω*.]

1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand; as, to *milk* a cow.

2. To suck. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

**MILKEN**, *a.* Consisting of milk. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

**MILKER**, *n.* One that milks.

**MILK-FEVER**, *n.* A fever which accompanies the first flowing of milk in females after childbirth.

**MILK-HEDGE**, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

**MILKINESS**, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness. *Dryden.*

**MILK-LIVERED**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. *Shak.*

**MILK/MAID**, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

**MILK/MAN**, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

**MILK/PAIL**, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

**MILK/PAN**, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

**MILK/PORRIDGE**, } *n.* A species of food  
**MILK/POTTAGE**, } composed of milk  
or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour. *Locke.*

**MILK/SCORE**, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked. *Addison.*

**MILK/SOP**, *n.* A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Addison. Prior.*

**MILK-THISTLE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Carduus*.

**MILK/TOOTH**, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years. *Far. Dict.*

**MILK-TRE/FOIL**, *n.* A plant, the *cytissus*. *Johnson.*

**MILK/VETCH**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*.

**MILK/WÖRT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*; spurge.

**MILK-WEED**, *n.* A plant, the *Asclepias Syriaca*.

**MILK/WHITE**, *a.* White as milk. *Dryden.*

**MILK/WÖMAN**, *n.* A woman that sells milk. *Arbuthnot.*

**MILK/Y**, *a.* Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk; as *milky* sap or juice. *Pope.*

3. Yielding milk; as *milky* mothers. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous; as a *milky* heart. *Shak.*

**MILK/Y-WAY**, *n.* The galaxy; a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes. *Harris.*

**MILL**, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

**MILL**, *n.* [*Sax. mīln*; *W. melin*; *Ir. meile* or *meilean*; *Corn. melyn*; *Arm. mell* or *melin*; *Fr. moulin*; *L. mola*; *Gr. μωλος*; *G. mühle*; *D. molen*; *Sw. möl*; *Dan. mølle*; *Sp. molino*; *It. mulino*; *Russ. melnitsa*; *Goth. malan*, to grind, *Ir. meilim*, *Fr. moudre*, for *mouldre*, *W. mahu*, *Arm. mala* or *malein*, *Sp. moler*, *L. molo*, *G. mahlen*, *D. maalen*, *Sw. måla*, *Dan. maler*, *Port. moer*, by contraction, *Russ. melyu*. It is not certain which is the original word, the noun or the verb; or whether both are from a prior radical sense. We observe that the elements of this word coincide with those of *L. mel*, honey, *mollis*, *Eng. mellow*, *mild*, *meal*, *W. mall*, &c. all expressive of softness. Grinding is now breaking by friction or pressure, but not improbably grain was pulverized by breaking before the use of the quern. If so, *mill* may coincide in origin with *mallet*. We observe that this word is in the languages of all the great European families, Celtic, Teutonic and Slavonic.]

1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; as a *grist-mill* for grain; as a *coffee-mill*; as a *cider-mill*; as a *bark-mill*. The original purpose of mills was to comminute grain for food, but the word *mill* is now extended to engines or machines moved by water, wind or steam, for carrying on many other operations. We have *oil-mills*, *saw-mills*, *stitting-mills*, *bark-mills*, *fulling-mills*, &c.

2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

**MILL**, *v. t.* To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.

2. To beat up chocolate. *Johnson.*

3. To stamp coin.

4. To full, as cloth.

**MILL/COG**, *n.* The cog of a mill wheel. *Mortimer.*

**MILL/DAM**, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel. *Mortimer.*

**MILL/HORSE**, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

**MILL/POND**, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill wheel.

**MILL/RACE**, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed. *Franklin.*

**MILL/-SIXPENCE**, *n.* An old English coin first milled in 1561. *Douce.*

**MILL/STONE**, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

**MILL/-TOOTH**, *n. plu. mill-teeth.* A grinder, *dens molaris*. *Arbuthnot.*

**MILLENAIRIAN**, *a.* [*Fr. millenaire*. See *Millenium*.]

Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millenium. *Encyc.*

**MILLENAIRIAN**, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in the millenium, and that Christ