

**DRIFTED**, *pp.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

**DRIFTING**, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps.

**DRIFT-SAIL**, *n.* In navigation, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.

**DRIFT-WAY**, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.

**DRIFT-WIND**, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

**DRILL**, *v. t.* [Sax. *thrilan*; G. and D. *drillen*; Dan. *driller*; Sw. *drilla*; to turn, wind or twist; W. *rhill*, a row or drill; *rhilliane*, to drill, to trench; *trillian*, to drill; as a hole; *troel*, a whirl; *troelli*, to turn or whirl. The latter is evidently connected with *roll*. Class Rl. No. 4.]

1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. We say, to drill a hole through a piece of metal, or to drill a cannon.

2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off.

She drilled him on to five and fifty. [Not elegant.]

3. To draw on from step to step. [Not elegant.]

4. To draw through; to drain; as, waters drilled through a sandy stratum.

5. In a military sense, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty, by frequent exercise; a common and appropriate use of the word.

6. In husbandry, to sow grain in rows, drills or channels.

**DRILL**, *v. t.* To sow in drills.

2. To flow gently.

3. To muster, for exercise.

**DRILL**, *n.* A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances.

2. An ape or baboon.

3. The act of training soldiers to their duty.

4. A small stream; now called a *rill*.

[Drill is formed on the root of *rill*, G. *rhille*, a channel.]

5. In husbandry, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-pow.

**DRILLED**, *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

**DRILLING**, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.

**DRILL-PLOW**, *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

**DRINK**, *v. i.* pret. and *pp.* drank. Old pret. and *pp.* drank; *pp.* drunken. [Sax. *drincan*, *drincan*; Goth. *dragan*, to give drink; D. *drinken*; G. *trinken*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drickke*, to drink; Sp. *tragar*, Port. *id.*, to swallow; *trago*, a draught. The latter, and probably *drink*, is from *drueing*, or the latter may be more nearly allied to W. *trochi*, or *troci*, to plunge, bathe, immerse. *Drink* and *drench* are radically the same word, and probably *drown*. We observe that *n* is not radical.]

1. To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; as, to drink of the brook.

Ye shall indeed drink of my cup. Matt. xx.

2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard.

3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; as, I drink to your grace.

2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

**DRINK**, *v. t.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach; as, to drink water or wine.

2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe.

And let the purple violets drink the stream.

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; as, to drink words or the voice.

I drink delicious poison from thy eye.

4. To take in air; to inhale.

To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue; as, to drink down unkindness.

To drink up, to drink the whole at a draught; as, to drink off a cup of cordial.

To drink in, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.

To drink up, to drink the whole.

To drink health, or to the health, a customary civility in which a person at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

**DRINK**, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes; as water, wine, beer, cider, decoctions, &c.

**DRINK-ABLE**, *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

**DRINK-ABLE**, *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

**DRINK-ER**, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

**DRINKING**, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.

**DRINKING**, *n.* The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing.

2. The practice of drinking to excess. We say, a man is given to drinking.

**DRINKING-HORN**, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.

**DRINKING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an alehouse.

**DRINK-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of drink.

**DRINK-MONEY**, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.

**DRIP**, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan*, *drypan*, *dropian*, to drip, to drop; D. *druijen*; G. *triefen*; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *drupper*. This seems to be of the same family as *drop*. Hence *dribble*, *drippe*, *drield*. The Ar. has the precise word ذَرَفَ *tharafa*, to drop or distil. Qu. *دَرَف* Heb. and Ar. to drop.

The Persic has تَرَابِیدَن *tirabidan*, to exude. See Class Rb. No. 11. 35.]

1. To fall in drops; as, water drips from caves.

2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops; as, a wet garment drips.

**DRIP**, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

The thatch drips fast a shower of rain.

So we say, roasting flesh drips fat.

**DRIP**, *n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops.

In building, avoid the drip of your neighbor's house.

2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice.

**DRIP-PING**, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

**DRIP-PING-PAN**, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

**DRIP-PLE**, *a.* Weak or rare. [Not in use.]

**DRIVE**, *v. t.* pret. *drove*, [formerly *draue*]; *pp.* *driven*. [Sax. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*; B. *drygen*; G. *treiben*; Sw. *drifva*; Dan. *drive*; also Sax. *dryfan*, to vex; *adri-fan*, to drive. From the German we have

*thrive*. See Ar. طَرَقَ *tarafa*, to drive,

Class Rb. No. 29. and Heb. Syr. Ar. *dr* *id.* No. 4.]

1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. We drive a nail into wood with a hammer; the wind or a current drives a ship on the ocean.

2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to drive cattle to market. A smoke drives company from the room. A man may be driven by the necessities of the times, to abandon his country.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.

3. To chase; to hunt.

To drive the deer with hound and horn.

4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. We say, to drive a team, or to drive a carriage drawn by a team.

5. To impel to greater speed.

6. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

To drive the country, force the swains away.

7. To force; to compel; in a general sense.

8. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on*. In this sense it is more generally intransitive.

9. To distress; to straighten; as desperate men *drive* down.

10. To impel by the influence of passion. Anger and lust often drive men into gross crimes.

11. To urge; to press; as, to drive an argument.

12. To impel by moral influence; to compel; as, the reasoning of his opponent drove him to acknowledge his error.

13. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion; as, to drive a trade; to drive business.

14. To make light by motion or agitation; as, to drive feathers.

His throne driven bed of down.

Shak