

or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. A filter may be made in the form of a hollow inverted cone, or by a twist of thread or yarn, being wetted and one end put in the liquor and the other suffered to hang out below the surface of the liquor. Porous stone is often used as a filter.

FILTER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FILTER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTER, *n.* [See *Philter*.]

FILTERED, *pp.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FILTERING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fyth*, from *ful*, foul, foul; *D. vuile*. See *Foul* and *Defile*.]

1. Dirty; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness.

2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

To purify the soul from the dross and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson*.

FILTHILY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, *n.* The state of being filthy.

2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness.

Carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place. 2 Chron. xxix.

3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. 2 Cor. vii.

FILTHY, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty.

2. Polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.

He that is filthy, let him be filthy still. Rev. xxi.

3. Obtained by base and dishonest means; as filthy lucre. Tit. i.

FILTRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar*; It. *filtrare*; Fr. *filtrer*. See *Filter*.]

To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FILTRATION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; defecation by passing liquors through woollen cloth, brown paper, or other porous substance, as certain kinds of stone, which permit the liquor to pass, but retain the foreign matter.

FIMBLE-HEMP, *n.* [*Femiale-hemp*.] Light summer hemp that bears no seed.

Mortimer.

FIMBRIATE, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, a border or fringe.]

In *botany*, fringed; having the edge surrounded by hairs or bristles. *Martyn*.

FIMBRIATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.

Fuller.

FIMBRIATED, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture. *Encyc.*

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn*; D. *vin*; Sw. *fena*; Dan. *finne*; L. *penna* or *penna*. The sense is probably a shoot, or it is from diminishing. See *Fine*. Class Bn.]

The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles. The fins of fish serve to keep their bodies upright, and to prevent wavering or vacillation. The fins, except the caudal, do not assist in progressive

motion; the tail being the instrument of swimming.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FINABLE, *a.* [See *Fine*.] That admits a fine.

2. Subject to a fine or penalty; as a *finable* person or offense.

FINAL, *a.* [Fr. *Sp. final*; L. *finalis*; It. *finale*. See *Fine*.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; as the *final* issue or event of things; *final* hope; *final* salvation.

2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as a *final* judgment. The battle of Waterloo was *final* to the power of Buonaparte; it brought the contest to a *final* issue.

3. Respecting the end or object to be gained; respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view. The efficient cause is that which produces the effect or effect; the *final* cause is that for which any thing is done.

FINALLY, *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. The cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover. The contest was long, but the Romans *finally* conquered.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Davies*.

FINANCE, *n.* *finans*. [Fr. and Norm. *finance*; Arna. *finances*, fine, subsidy. *Fin* is from *fine*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege, a feudal sense. Hence *finance* was originally revenue arising from *fin*s. See *Fine*.]

Revenue; income of a king or state. *Baron*.

The United States, near the close of the revolution, appointed a superintendent of *finance*.

[It is more generally used in the plural.]

FINANCES, *n. pl.* Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. The *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition. The *finances* were exhausted.

2. The income or resources of individuals. [But the word is most properly applicable to public revenue.]

FINANCIAL, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue; as *financial* concerns or operations. *Anderson*.

FINANCIALLY, *adv.* In relation to finances or public revenue; in a manner to produce revenue.

We should be careful not to consider as *financially* effective exports, all the goods and produce which have been sent abroad. *Walsb.*

FINANCIER, *n.* [In France, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.]

1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue; one who understands the mode of raising money by imposts, excise or taxes, and the economical management and application of public money.

3. One who is entrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation.

4. One skilled in banking operations.

FINARY, *n.* [from *fine*, refine.] In iron works, the second forge at the iron-mill. [See *Finery*.] *Diet.*

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *fin*; G. *fink*; D. *vink*; It. *pincione*; W. *pinc*, fine, gay, a *finch*.]

A bird. But *finch* is used chiefly in composition; as *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*. These belong to the genus *Fringilla*.

FIND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. found*. [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden*; D. *vinden*, or *vinnen*; Sw. *finna*; Dan. *finder*. This word coincides in origin with the L. *venio*; but in sense, with *invenio*. The primary sense is to come to, to rush, to fall on, to meet, to set on; and the Sw. *finna* is rendered not only by *invenire*, but by *offendere*. So in *Sp. venir*, to come, and to assault. It is probable therefore that *find* and *find* are

from one root. Ar. فنى to come. Class Bn. No. 21. See also No. 7.]

1. Literally, to come to; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover either by searching for it or by accident.

Doth she not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? and when she hath found it— Luke xv.

2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known.

He saith to him, we have found the Messiah John i.

3. To obtain by seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. Matt. vii.

4. To meet with.

In woods and forests thou art found. *Cowley*

5. To discover or know by experience.

The torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley*

6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. Matt. vii.

7. To discover by study, experiment or trial.

Air and water are found to be compound substances. Alchemists long attempted to find the philosopher's stone, but it is not yet found.

8. To gain; to have; as, to find leisure for a visit.

9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. I found his opinions to accord with my own. Is. lvi.

10. To catch; to detect.

When first found in a lie, talk to him if as a strange monstrous matter. *Locke*.

In this sense *find* is usually followed by out.

11. To meet.

In ill's their business and their glory find. *Cowley*

12. To have; to experience; to enjoy.

Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure. Is. lvi.

13. To select; to choose; to designate.

† have found David my servant. Ps. lxxxix.

14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion and decide between parties, as a jury. The jury find a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant. They find the accused to be guilty.

15. To determine and declare by verdict.

The jury have found a large sum in damages for the plaintiff.