

SUCK, v. i. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.

2. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of any animal, is first nourished by sucking.

3. To draw in; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK, n. The act of drawing with the mouth. *Boyle.*

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *Shak.*

SUCK'ED, pp. Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCK'ER, n. He or that which draws with the mouth.

2. The embolus or piston of a pump. *Boyle.*

3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. *Philips.*

4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; so called perhaps from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.

5. A fish, called also remora; also, a name of the Cyclopterus or lump-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

6. The name of a common river fish in New England.

SUCK'ER, v. t. To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to suck maize.

SUCK'ET, n. A sweetmeat for the mouth. *Cleveland.*

SUCK'ING, ppr. Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOTTLE, n. A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap. *Locke.*

SUCK'LE, n. A teat. [*Not in use.*]

SUCK'LE, v. t. To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been suckled by a wolf.

SUCK'LED, pp. Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, ppr. Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, n. A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Ps. viii.*

2. A sort of white clover. *Cyc.*

SUCK'TION, n. [*Fr.*] The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids. *Boyle. Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe or other thing.

SU'DAK, n. A fish, a species of Perca. *Tooke.*

SU'DARY, n. [*L. sudarium, from sudo, to sweat.*]

A napkin or handkerchief. [*Not in use.*]

SUDA'TION, n. [*L. sudatio.*] A sweating. *Wickliffe.*

SU'DATORY, n. [*L. sudatorium, from sudo, to sweat.*]

A hot house; a sweating bath. *Herbert.*

SU'DATORY, a. Sweating.

SUD'DEN, a. [*Sax. soden; Fr. soudain; Norm. soudain; L. subitaneus.*]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

And sudden fear troubleth thee. *Job xxii.*

For when they shall say, peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them. *1 Thess. v.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUD'DEN, n. An unexpected occurrence; surprise. [*Not in use.*]

On a sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.

How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost! *Milton.*

[*Of a sudden, is not usual, and is less elegant.*]

SUD'DENLY, adv. In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come suddenly. *Prov. vi.*

2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DENNESS, n. State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The suddenness of the event precluded preparation.

SUDORIF'IC, a. [*Fr. sudorifique; L. sudor, sweat, and facio, to make.*]

Causing sweat; exciting perspiration; as sudorific herbs. *Bacon.*

SUDORIF'IC, n. A medicine that produces sweat or sensible perspiration. *Core.*

SU'DOROUS, a. [*L. sudor, sweat.*] Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SUDS, n. sing. [*Qu. W. suz, moisture, or its connection with seethe, sodden.*] Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds, to be in turmoil or difficulty; a familiar phrase.

SUE, v. t. su. [*Fr. suivre, to follow, L. sequor.*] See *Seek* and *Essay.*

1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to sue one for debt; to sue one for damages in trespass. *Matt. v.*

2. To gain by legal process.

3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; a term of felony.

To sue out, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to sue out a writ in chancery; to sue out a pardon for a criminal.

SUE, v. i. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to sue for damages.

2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sues to you. *Pope.*

3. To make interest for; to demand.

Cesar came to Rome to sue for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship. *Middleton.*

SUED, pp. Prosecuted; sought in law.

SU'ET, n. [*W. suyr and suyred, a surface, coating, suet, yeast, &c.*]

The fat of an animal, particularly that about the kidneys; lard. *Wiscman.*

SU'ETY, a. Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as a *suet* substance. *Sharp.*

SUFFER, v. t. [*L. suffero; sub, under, and fero, to bear; as we say, to undergo; Fr. souffrir; It. soffrire; Sp. sufrir. See Bear.*]

1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We suffer pain of body; we suffer grief of mind. The criminal suffers punishment; the sinner suffers the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to suffer the wrath of an offended God. We often suffer wrong; we suffer abuse; we suffer in justice.

2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you suffer yourself to be insulted?

I suffer them to enter and possess. *Milton.*
Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not suffer sin upon him. *Lev. xix.*

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances suffer an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.

5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to suffer loss or damage.

SUFF'ER, v. i. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. We suffer with pain, sickness or sorrow. We suffer with anxiety. We suffer by evils past and by anticipating others to come. We suffer from fear and from disappointed hopes.

2. To undergo, as punishment.

The father was first condemned to suffer on a day appointed, and the son afterwards, the day following. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building suffers for want of seasonable repairs. It is just that we should suffer for neglect of duty.

Public business suffers by private infirmities. *Temple.*

SUFF'ERABLE, a. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.

2. That may be endured or borne. *Wotton.*

SUFF'ERABLY, adv. Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*

SUFF'ERANCE, n. The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*

2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.

But hasty heat tempt'ing with sufferance wise. *Spenser.*

3. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

In process of time, sometimes by sufferance, sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

In their beginning, they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

An estate at sufferance, in law, is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. *Blackstone.*

SUFF'ERED, pp. Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUFFERER, n. One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as sufferers by poverty or sickness. Men are sufferers by fire or losses at sea; they are sufferers by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they sufferers by their own vices and follies.

2. One that permits or allows.

SUFFERING, ppr. Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUFFERING, n. The bearing of pain, inconvenience or loss; pain endured; distress, loss or injury incurred; as suffer-