

AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK

AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK: UNDERSTANDING THE URGENCY OF WATER SCARCITY

AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK—THESE WORDS EVOKE A STARK AND UNSETTLING IMAGE OF THIRST, DESPERATION, AND SURVIVAL. IT'S A PHRASE THAT CAPTURES THE ESSENCE OF ONE OF HUMANITY'S MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES: THE SCARCITY OF CLEAN, ACCESSIBLE WATER. AROUND THE GLOBE, MILLIONS FACE DAILY THE HARSH REALITY OF HAVING NO RELIABLE SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER. THIS ARTICLE DELVES INTO THE COMPLEX ISSUE OF WATER SCARCITY, EXPLORING ITS CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE IS LEFT WITHOUT A DROP TO DRINK.

WHAT DOES “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” REALLY MEAN?

THE PHRASE “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” IS OFTEN USED METAPHORICALLY TO DESCRIBE SITUATIONS OF EXTREME DEHYDRATION OR DROUGHT. BUT BEYOND ITS POETIC RESONANCE, IT HIGHLIGHTS A GRIM FACT: CLEAN DRINKING WATER IS NOT A GIVEN FOR EVERYONE. WHILE MANY TAKE FOR GRANTED THE ABILITY TO TURN ON A TAP AND QUENCH THEIR THIRST, OTHERS LIVE IN HARSH CONDITIONS WHERE WATER IS SCARCE, CONTAMINATED, OR SIMPLY UNAVAILABLE.

THE GLOBAL STATE OF WATER SCARCITY

WATER SCARCITY AFFECTS MORE THAN 2 BILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE, ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS SCARCITY CAN BE PHYSICAL—MEANING THERE ISN'T ENOUGH WATER IN NATURE TO MEET DEMAND—OR ECONOMIC, WHERE INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES TO ACCESS WATER ARE LACKING. REGIONS IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND PARTS OF ASIA ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE, BUT EVEN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FACE CHALLENGES RELATED TO POLLUTION, OVERUSE, AND CLIMATE CHANGE.

CAUSES OF WATER SCARCITY: WHY IS THERE NOT A DROP TO DRINK?

UNDERSTANDING WHY SOME COMMUNITIES HAVE NO ACCESS TO DRINKABLE WATER REQUIRES LOOKING AT MULTIPLE INTERLINKED FACTORS.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DROUGHT

CHANGING WEATHER PATTERNS HAVE LED TO PROLONGED DROUGHTS IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. REDUCED RAINFALL AND HIGHER TEMPERATURES DRY OUT RIVERS, LAKES, AND UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS THAT COMMUNITIES DEPEND ON. PROLONGED DROUGHTS NOT ONLY REDUCE WATER AVAILABILITY BUT ALSO AFFECT AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS.

POPULATION GROWTH AND URBANIZATION

AS POPULATIONS INCREASE, THE DEMAND FOR WATER GROWS EXPONENTIALLY. CITIES EXPAND, INDUSTRIES DEVELOP, AND AGRICULTURE INTENSIFIES, PUTTING IMMENSE PRESSURE ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCES. IN MANY URBAN CENTERS, INFRASTRUCTURE FAILS TO KEEP PACE WITH GROWTH, LEADING TO SHORTAGES AND CONTAMINATION.

POLLUTION AND CONTAMINATION

EVEN WHEN WATER IS PHYSICALLY PRESENT, IT MAY NOT BE SAFE TO DRINK. INDUSTRIAL WASTE, AGRICULTURAL RUNOFF, AND

INADEQUATE SANITATION CONTAMINATE FRESHWATER SOURCES WITH HARMFUL CHEMICALS AND PATHOGENS. THIS POLLUTION RENDERS WATER UNUSABLE, EFFECTIVELY LEAVING COMMUNITIES “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK.”

POOR WATER MANAGEMENT

IN SOME CASES, WATER SCARCITY RESULTS FROM INEFFICIENT OR INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION. MISMANAGEMENT, CORRUPTION, AND LACK OF INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE MEAN THAT AVAILABLE WATER DOESN'T REACH THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF HAVING NO WATER TO DRINK

THE IMPACT OF WATER SCARCITY EXTENDS FAR BEYOND MERE INCONVENIENCE.

HEALTH RISKS

WITHOUT ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER, PEOPLE RESORT TO UNSAFE SOURCES, LEADING TO WATERBORNE ILLNESSES SUCH AS CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND TYPHOID. CHILDREN ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE, WITH DEHYDRATION AND DISEASE CAUSING HIGH MORTALITY RATES IN AFFECTED REGIONS.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

WATER SCARCITY HAMPERS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. AGRICULTURE SUFFERS, FOOD PRICES RISE, AND INDUSTRIES DEPENDENT ON WATER FACE DISRUPTIONS. SOCIAL TENSIONS CAN ESCALATE INTO CONFLICTS OVER RESOURCES, EXACERBATING INSTABILITY.

GENDER INEQUALITY

IN MANY CULTURES, WOMEN AND GIRLS BEAR THE BURDEN OF FETCHING WATER, OFTEN TRAVELING LONG DISTANCES. THIS RESPONSIBILITY LIMITS EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, PERPETUATING CYCLES OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY.

ADDRESSING THE CRISIS: SOLUTIONS TO ENSURE NOT A SINGLE PERSON IS LEFT WITHOUT WATER

WHILE THE CHALLENGES ARE ENORMOUS, THERE ARE PRACTICAL AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS BEING IMPLEMENTED WORLDWIDE.

IMPROVING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

INVESTING IN PIPELINES, WELLS, PURIFICATION SYSTEMS, AND IRRIGATION CAN DRAMATICALLY INCREASE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER. TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS RAINWATER HARVESTING AND DESALINATION PLANTS ALSO PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE SOURCES.

PROMOTING WATER CONSERVATION

EFFICIENT WATER USE IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND HOUSEHOLDS REDUCES DEMAND. SIMPLE PRACTICES LIKE FIXING LEAKS,

USING DRIP IRRIGATION, AND RECYCLING WASTEWATER CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO SAVING WATER.

PROTECTING WATER SOURCES

PREVENTING POLLUTION THROUGH BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES SAFEGUARDS FRESHWATER SUPPLIES. COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS PLAY CRUCIAL ROLES.

HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

SMART WATER METERS, REMOTE SENSING, AND DATA ANALYTICS HELP MONITOR USAGE AND DETECT LEAKS. MOBILE APPS CAN INFORM COMMUNITIES ABOUT WATER QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY IN REAL-TIME.

POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

WATER SCARCITY IS A TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUE REQUIRING COORDINATED EFFORTS. AGREEMENTS ON SHARED WATER BODIES AND FUNDING FOR WATER PROJECTS PROMOTE EQUITABLE ACCESS AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT.

LIVING IN A WORLD WHERE “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” IS AVOIDED

IMAGINING A FUTURE WHERE EVERY PERSON HAS RELIABLE ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER IS NOT JUST HOPEFUL; IT'S ESSENTIAL. BY UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF WATER SCARCITY, WE CAN APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTIVE ACTION. FROM GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES TO GLOBAL POLICY CHANGES, EVERY EFFORT COUNTS TOWARD ENSURING THAT THE HAUNTING PHRASE “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” BECOMES A RELIC OF THE PAST RATHER THAN A PRESENT REALITY.

ULTIMATELY, WATER IS LIFE. PROTECTING IT, MANAGING IT WISELY, AND SHARING IT FAIRLY IS A RESPONSIBILITY THAT TRANSCENDS BORDERS AND GENERATIONS.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE MAIN THEME OF 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK'?

THE MAIN THEME OF 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK' IS SURVIVAL IN A DYSTOPIAN FUTURE WHERE WATER IS SCARCE AND SOCIETY HAS COLLAPSED.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK'?

THE AUTHOR OF 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK' IS MINDY MCGINNIS.

WHAT IS THE SETTING OF 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK'?

THE STORY IS SET IN A POST-APOCALYPTIC WORLD WHERE CLEAN WATER IS EXTREMELY LIMITED AND PEOPLE STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE.

WHAT CHALLENGES DOES THE PROTAGONIST FACE IN 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK'?

THE PROTAGONIST, LYNN, FACES CHALLENGES SUCH AS PROTECTING HER WATER SUPPLY, DEALING WITH HOSTILE NEIGHBORS,

AND SURVIVING IN A HARSH, RESOURCE-SCARCE ENVIRONMENT.

IS 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK' PART OF A SERIES?

YES, 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK' IS THE FIRST BOOK IN A DUOLOGY, FOLLOWED BY 'IN A HANDFUL OF DUST.'

WHAT GENRE DOES 'AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK' BELONG TO?

THE BOOK BELONGS TO THE YOUNG ADULT DYSTOPIAN AND POST-APOCALYPTIC FICTION GENRES.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK: A DEEP DIVE INTO WATER SCARCITY AND ITS GLOBAL IMPACTS

AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK—THIS PHRASE ENCAPSULATES A STARK REALITY FACED BY MILLIONS WORLDWIDE. WATER SCARCITY HAS EVOLVED FROM A LOCALIZED ISSUE INTO A PRESSING GLOBAL CRISIS, AFFECTING HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIES, AND GEOPOLITICAL STABILITY. AS FRESHWATER RESOURCES DWINDLE AND DEMAND SURGES, UNDERSTANDING THE NUANCES BEHIND THIS PHRASE BECOMES CRITICAL FOR POLICYMAKERS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS, AND COMMUNITIES ALIKE.

THE SCOPE OF GLOBAL WATER SCARCITY

WATER SCARCITY REFERS TO THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES TO MEET THE DEMANDS WITHIN A REGION. ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS, OVER 2 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING HIGH WATER STRESS, AND THIS NUMBER IS PROJECTED TO RISE WITH POPULATION GROWTH, URBANIZATION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE. THE PHRASE "AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK" POIGNANTLY CAPTURES THE URGENCY OF THIS CHALLENGE, HIGHLIGHTING AREAS WHERE POTABLE WATER IS EITHER INACCESSIBLE OR CONTAMINATED.

FRESHWATER ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY ABOUT 2.5% OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL WATER, AND MUCH OF IT IS LOCKED IN GLACIERS OR UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO ACCESS. WITH RISING GLOBAL TEMPERATURES LEADING TO INCREASED EVAPORATION AND ALTERED PRECIPITATION PATTERNS, MANY REGIONS FACE DWINDLING WATER SUPPLIES. THE MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA, PARTS OF SOUTH ASIA, AND CERTAIN AREAS OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ARE AMONG THE MOST AFFECTED.

CAUSES OF WATER SCARCITY

THE DRIVERS BEHIND WATER SCARCITY ARE MULTIFACETED. NATURAL FACTORS SUCH AS DROUGHT, DESERTIFICATION, AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE. HOWEVER, HUMAN ACTIVITIES EXACERBATE THE SITUATION:

- **POPULATION GROWTH:** INCREASING POPULATIONS AMPLIFY WATER DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC USE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.
- **POLLUTION:** CONTAMINATION OF WATER BODIES REDUCES THE AVAILABILITY OF CLEAN DRINKING WATER, FORCING RELIANCE ON UNSAFE SOURCES.
- **OVER-EXTRACTION:** EXCESSIVE WITHDRAWAL FROM RIVERS AND AQUIFERS CAN LEAD TO DEPLETION AND ECOLOGICAL DAMAGE.
- **INFRASTRUCTURE DEFICIENCIES:** LACK OF ADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITS WATER STORAGE, TREATMENT, AND DISTRIBUTION.

THESE FACTORS CONVERGE TO CREATE SCENARIOS WHERE COMMUNITIES ARE LEFT “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK,” EMPHASIZING THE DIRE CONSEQUENCES OF MISMANAGING WATER RESOURCES.

IMPACTS OF WATER SCARCITY ON SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

WATER SCARCITY DOESN'T MERELY MEAN A LACK OF DRINKING WATER; ITS RIPPLE EFFECTS PERMEATE VARIOUS SECTORS.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

LIMITED ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER LEADS TO INCREASED INCIDENCE OF WATERBORNE DISEASES SUCH AS CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND TYPHOID. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ESTIMATES THAT CONTAMINATED WATER CAUSES APPROXIMATELY 485,000 DIARRHEAL DEATHS ANNUALLY. IN REGIONS FACING “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK,” SANITATION FACILITIES OFTEN SUFFER, EXACERBATING PUBLIC HEALTH CRISES.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FOOD SECURITY

AGRICULTURE CONSUMES ABOUT 70% OF GLOBAL FRESHWATER WITHDRAWALS. WATER SCARCITY DIRECTLY THREATENS CROP YIELDS AND LIVESTOCK HEALTH, LEADING TO FOOD SHORTAGES AND PRICE VOLATILITY. FOR SUBSISTENCE FARMERS IN VULNERABLE REGIONS, A LACK OF WATER MEANS LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS AND INCREASED POVERTY.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY

WATER INSECURITY CAN HINDER INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS, REDUCING ECONOMIC GROWTH. MOREOVER, COMPETITION OVER SCARCE WATER RESOURCES HAS LED TO SOCIAL UNREST AND CONFLICTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. THE PHRASE “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” SYMBOLIZES NOT ONLY PHYSICAL SCARCITY BUT ALSO THE POTENTIAL FOR DISPUTES OVER THIS VITAL RESOURCE.

TECHNOLOGICAL AND POLICY RESPONSES TO WATER SCARCITY

ADDRESSING WATER SCARCITY REQUIRES INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS AND ROBUST GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS.

WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY

IMPROVING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURE THROUGH DRIP IRRIGATION, DROUGHT-RESISTANT CROPS, AND PRECISION FARMING HELPS REDUCE WASTAGE. URBAN WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS, SUCH AS FIXING LEAKS AND PROMOTING WATER-
SAVING APPLIANCES, CONTRIBUTE AS WELL.

WATER RECYCLING AND DESALINATION

ADVANCED TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES ENABLE WASTEWATER RECYCLING FOR NON-POTABLE AND EVEN POTABLE USES, HELPING TO SUPPLEMENT LIMITED SUPPLIES. DESALINATION PLANTS, PARTICULARLY IN ARID COASTAL REGIONS, CONVERT SEAWATER INTO DRINKING WATER. WHILE ENERGY-INTENSIVE AND COSTLY, DESALINATION IS A GROWING COMPONENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY MIX.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM)

IWRM PROMOTES COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER, LAND, AND RELATED RESOURCES TO MAXIMIZE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE WITHOUT COMPROMISING ECOSYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY. POLICIES ENCOURAGING STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION, DATA-DRIVEN DECISION-MAKING, AND EQUITABLE WATER ALLOCATION ARE CRITICAL.

CASE STUDIES: REGIONS EXPERIENCING “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK”

CAPE TOWN’S WATER CRISIS

IN 2018, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, NEARLY REACHED “DAY ZERO” — THE POINT AT WHICH MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES WOULD BE SHUT OFF DUE TO SEVERE DROUGHT. THE CRISIS HIGHLIGHTED THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMAND MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE. THROUGH AGGRESSIVE CONSERVATION MEASURES, THE CITY MANAGED TO AVERT A COMPLETE SHUTDOWN, BUT CHALLENGES REMAIN.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA)

MENA IS THE MOST WATER-SCARCE REGION GLOBALLY, WITH RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCES PER CAPITA OFTEN BELOW 500 CUBIC METERS ANNUALLY, FAR LESS THAN THE 1,700 CUBIC METERS CONSIDERED ADEQUATE. POLITICAL INSTABILITY FURTHER COMPLICATES WATER MANAGEMENT, WITH TRANSBOUNDARY WATER BODIES LIKE THE TIGRIS-EUPHRATES FACING COMPETING DEMANDS.

CALIFORNIA DROUGHTS

RECURRING DROUGHTS IN CALIFORNIA HAVE STRESSED URBAN AND AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLIES. INVESTMENTS IN GROUNDWATER RECHARGE, WATER MARKETS, AND CONSERVATION HAVE MITIGATED IMPACTS, BUT CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS TO INCREASE FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY.

FUTURE OUTLOOK: NAVIGATING WATER SCARCITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

AS THE WORLD CONFRONTS CLIMATE CHANGE AND POPULATION PRESSURES, THE REALITY OF BEING “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK” COULD BECOME COMMONPLACE IN MANY AREAS WITHOUT PROACTIVE MEASURES. SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WILL BE PIVOTAL IN ENSURING WATER SECURITY.

EMERGING TRENDS SUCH AS SMART WATER GRIDS, REAL-TIME MONITORING, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-DRIVEN WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OFFER PROMISE. FURTHERMORE, RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT WATER’S INTRINSIC VALUE AND FOSTERING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES ARE EQUALLY ESSENTIAL IN PRESERVING THIS PRECIOUS RESOURCE.

ULTIMATELY, THE CHALLENGE LIES IN BALANCING HUMAN NEEDS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION TO AVOID SCENARIOS WHERE ENTIRE COMMUNITIES FACE THE GRIM REALITY OF “AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK.” THIS PHRASE SERVES AS A COMPELLING REMINDER OF THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF WATER AND THE URGENT NEED TO SAFEGUARD IT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

And Not A Drop To Drink

Find other PDF articles:

<https://lxc.avoicemen.com/archive-th-5k-017/pdf?docid=KWh41-6910&title=la-historia-me-absolv-era.pdf>

and not a drop to drink: *Not a Drop to Drink* Ken Midkiff, 2010-10-04 Water. We can't live without it. Not a Drop to Drink sounds the alarm, detailing the current state of emergency facing the U.S. water supply. From the parched High Plains to corporate boardrooms, Ken Midkiff explores water wars, privatization, American agriculture, and global warming. And what we can do to get a glass of water.

and not a drop to drink: Not a Drop to Drink . . . Norman Keifetz, 2019-03-19 The trouble started when the water in the little college town of Wickstead, Pennsylvania, was found to be tainted. This aroused the citizens, led by a college professor and a decorated war veteran, Nick Adamson. He decides to go to war against the water companies. Nick is an eccentric character. He is under constant surveillance not only the local sheriff but also by the state police, who suspect him of being the illusive sniper who had earlier shot and wounded state officials after they had signed off on the senseless slaughter of dozens of blackbirds. The story hangs on whether or not they will finally arrest him.

and not a drop to drink: Lost in the Pacific, 1942: Not a Drop to Drink (Lost #1) Tod Olson, 2016-10-25 LOST IN THE PACIFIC is the first book in a new narrative nonfiction series that tells the true story of a band of World War II soldiers who became stranded at sea and had to fight for survival. World War II, October 21, 1942. A B-17 bomber drones high over the Pacific Ocean, sending a desperate SOS into the air. The crew is carrying America's greatest living war hero on a secret mission deep into the battle zone. But the plane is lost, burning through its final gallons of fuel. At 1:30 p.m., there is only one choice left: an emergency landing at sea. If the crew survives the impact, they will be left stranded without food or water hundreds of miles from civilization. Eight men. Three inflatable rafts. Sixty-eight million square miles of ocean. What will it take to make it back alive?

and not a drop to drink: *A Drop to Drink* Jack Tait, 1973

and not a drop to drink: A drop to drink United States. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Public Affairs, 1976

and not a drop to drink: Readings in English Language Teaching in India Shirin Kudchedkar, 2002-08 The book is a contributory volume of essays on the teaching of English in Indian classrooms: the sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic aspects, the theories and practice, syllabus design, classroom methodologies and classroom management, materials development and evaluation strategies. It offers exhaustive, concrete and supportive theoretical systems to analyse the situation of teaching English as a second language in India.

and not a drop to drink: LACUS Forum Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States, 2005

and not a drop to drink: Outing and the Wheelman , 1897

and not a drop to drink: *The Last Cruise of the Spitfire* Edward Stratemeyer, 1894

and not a drop to drink: How We Made Rhodesia Arthur Glyn Leonard, 1896

and not a drop to drink: *The Complete Concordance to Shakespere: Being a Verbal Index to All the Passages in the Dramatic Works of the Poet* Hary-Cowden Clarke, 1845

and not a drop to drink: The Illustrated American , 1890

and not a drop to drink: Our Paper , 1899

and not a drop to drink: *Pleasantries* Ye Brothers Blue, 1891

