We claim:

1. A method for verifying the inner diameter of tubulars forming a tubular string, comprising the steps of:

a. lowering one or more joints of tubulars forming a tubular string, into a wellbore containing a fluid, said fluid entering a bore of said tubular string;

b. placing a floating drift apparatus having a desired outer diameter into said bore, said floating drift apparatus having sufficient buoyancy to float in said fluid; and

c. continuing to connect additional joints of tubulars to said tubular string and to lower said tubular string into said wellbore, said floating drift apparatus moving relatively upwardly through said bore of said tubular string as said tubular string is lowered.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:

d. visually detecting a location of said floating drift apparatus as said tubular string is lowered into said wellbore.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein in the event that said step of visually detecting determines that said floating drift apparatus is lodged within said bore of said tubular string, said method further comprises the steps of:

e. raising said tubular string from said wellbore a sufficient distance to determine where said floating drift apparatus is lodged; and

f. removing any tubulars having undersize inner diameters from the tubular string.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of:

g. after said tubulars having undersize inner diameters are removed from said tubular string, replacing said floating drift apparatus in said tubular string bore and re-commencing connecting joints of tubular into said tubular string and lowering said tubular string into said wellbore.

5. A floating drift apparatus, comprising:

a body having a sufficient buoyancy force to cause said floating drift apparatus to float in a wellbore fluid, said body comprising a desired outer diameter, said drift apparatus further comprising:

one or more fluid flow passages whereby fluid can flow by said drift apparatus when said drift apparatus is positioned within the bore of a tubular; and

wherein said desired outer diameter of said body is sized to permit passage of said floating drift apparatus through said bore of said tubular as said tubular is lowered into a wellbore and said floating drift apparatus floats in said wellbore fluid, when said bore of said tubular has a sufficiently large diameter; and said outer diameter of said body is sized to stop passage of said floating drift apparatus through said bore of said tubular when said bore of said tubular has a diameter below a selected dimension.

6. The floating drift apparatus of claim 5, wherein said body is elongated, and wherein said flow passages comprise one or more bores through a length of said body.

7. The floating drift apparatus of claim 5, wherein said body is elongated, and wherein said flow passages comprise one or more elongated grooves along a length of said body.

8. The floating drift apparatus of claim 5, further comprising a means for visually detecting a position of said floating drift apparatus within a bore of a tubular string.

9. The floating drift apparatus of claim 8, wherein said means for visually detecting comprises an uphole-directed extension of sufficient length to be seen when said floating drift apparatus is in a tubular string bore, and said tubular string is being lowered into a wellbore.

10. The floating drift apparatus of claim 8, wherein said means for visually detecting comprises a light source.

11. An apparatus for verifying the inner diameter of a tubular, comprising:

a float section, said float section sufficiently buoyant to float said apparatus in a fluid within a bore of said tubular; and

a drift section attached to said float section, said drift section comprising a drift element having a desired diameter;

and wherein said outer diameter of drift element is sized to permit passage of said apparatus through said bore of said tubular as said tubular is lowered into a wellbore and said apparatus floats in said wellbore fluid, when said bore of said tubular has a sufficiently large diameter; and said outer diameter of said drift element is sized to stop passage of said apparatus through said tubular when said bore of said tubular has a diameter below a selected dimension.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said float section comprises an elongated tubular member having a length sufficient to extend out of the uppermost tubular in a tubular string being run into a wellbore, when said apparatus is positioned within said bore of said tubular string, said bore of said tubular string containing fluid therein and said apparatus floating in said fluid.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising a light source attached to said apparatus.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein said drift element is detachably connected to said drift section, whereby a drift element having a diameter suitable for a particular tubular may be connected.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said apparatus further comprises a junk basket connected thereto.

16. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said desired diameter of said drift element ring is substantially equal to a drift diameter of said tubular.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising a light attached proximal an upper end of said float section.

18. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said float section comprises an elongated tubular member having a length sufficient to be detected from the open end of the uppermost tubular in a tubular string being run into a wellbore, when said apparatus is positioned within a bore of said tubular string, said bore of said tubular string containing fluid therein and said apparatus floating in said fluid.

19. An apparatus adapted to verify the drift diameter of tubulars comprising a tubular string, while said tubular string is being run into a wellbore containing a fluid, comprising:

an elongated buoyant float section having an upper end and a lower end, said float section having sufficient buoyant force to float said apparatus in said fluid; and

a drift section attached to said lower end of said float section, said drift section comprising a drift element having a desired diameter relative to said drift diameter;

and wherein said desired diameter of drift element is sized to permit passage of said apparatus through a bore of said tubular as said tubular is lowered into a wellbore and said apparatus floats in said wellbore fluid, when said bore of said tubular has a sufficiently large diameter; and said desired diameter of said drift element is sized to stop passage of said apparatus through said tubular when said bore of said tubular has a diameter below a selected dimension.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein said float section is sufficiently long to extend out of the uppermost tubular in said tubular string, while said apparatus is positioned in a bore of said tubular string and said tubular string is being lowered into a wellbore.

21. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a battery powered light proximal said upper end of said float section.

22. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising one or more rupture disks disposed on said float section.

23. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a battery powered light proximal said upper end of said float section.

24. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a junk basket.

25. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising an electronic device for determining the location of said apparatus.

26. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein said electronic device comprises Wifi or RFID transmitter.

27. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a fishing neck at an uppermost end of said apparatus.

28. The apparatus of claim 27, further comprising a centralizer.

29. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising a scraper/scratcher element.

30. A method of verifying that the internal diameter of tubulars in a tubular string satisfies dimensional requirements, while said string of tubulars is being run into a wellbore containing a fluid, comprising the steps of:

a) providing an apparatus comprising:

an elongated buoyant float section having an upper end and a lower end, said float section having sufficient buoyant force to float said apparatus in said fluid; and

a drift section attached to said lower end of said float section, said drift section comprising a drift element having a desired diameter relative to said internal diameter of said tubulars;

b) with one or more of said tubulars run into said wellbore, placing said apparatus into a bore of said one or more tubulars, whereby said apparatus floats in fluid contained within said bore of said tubular;

c) connecting another joint of tubular to said one or more tubulars, forming a tubular string, and lowering said tubular string farther into said wellbore; and

d) verifying that said apparatus has moved through said tubular string and the connections joining said tubulars, as said tubular string moves downwardly into said wellbore.

31. The method of claim 30, whereby a length of said buoyant section is sufficient to extend out of the uppermost end of said tubular string, a sufficient distance for said apparatus to be grasped and removed.

32. The method of claim 30, wherein said apparatus further comprises a light proximal said upper end, and wherein the step of verifying that said apparatus has moved through said tubular string and the connections joining said tubulars is carried out by visual detection of said light.

33. The method of claim 30, wherein said apparatus further comprises an electronic means for verifying that said apparatus has moved through said tubular string.