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tificial from ole oil, United of colsemble though it has

not the delicate flavor and aroma of the hrass. They are usually made from highest-class hutters. To prevent fraudsheets of metal by punching and stamphighest-class hutters. To prevent fraudule sheets of metal ulent sales Congress has passed a law requiring under penalty that every package tons are gencontaining artificial hutter shall be duly marked, and that retail dealers shall not trousers. A sell except from the original package.

Buttermilk, the milk from which butter has been exubstance now tracted, forming a nutritious and agreeations is vegetable cooling beverage with an addulous able ivory

able cooling beverage with an acldulous able ivory

Butternut, the fruit of Juglans ivor y-n n t nut, an American tree, so called from the may he colored oil it contains. The tree hears a resem- according to blance in its general appearance to the pleasure. Mothblack walnut, but the wood is not so dark cr-of-pearl but-In color. The same name is given to the tons are annut of Caryocar butyraceum and C. nucifother common erum of South America, also known as kind. Of late Suwarrow or Suwarra nut.

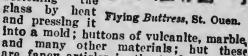
Butter-tree, a name of several trees yielding oily or fatty substances somewhat resembling butter. See Bassia, Shea.

Butterwort, Pinguicula vulgāris, order Lentlhulariaceæ, a plant growing ln bogs or soft grounds ln Europe, Canada, c. The leaves are covered with soft hairs, which secre that catches small sects. The edges of the leaf roll over a the insect and retain it, and the juices of the leaset thus tain it, and the jui s of the Insect thus retained scrve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.

Buttmann (hut'man), PHILIP KARL, born in 1764. He spent most of his life German philologist, at Berlin, where he taught in the Joa-chimsthal University. His hest-known works are his Greek Grammar and Lexilogus for Homer and Hesiod. He died in 1829.

Buttons (but-nns), catches used to fasten together the different parts of dress, are of almost all forms and materials—wood, horn, hone, ivory, steel, copper, silver, brass, ctc.—which are elther left naked or covered with silk or some other material. The material of huttons has varled much with times and fashions. In the last century gilt, hrass, or copper huttons were almost universal. Birmingham, England, was the great seat of manufacture, as it yet is of metailic and other huttons. The introduction of cloth-covered buttons early in the last century made a great revolution in the trade, and led to great varieties in the style of making up. The metal buttons now used are commonly made of brass or a mixture of tin and

seeds of the years the making of porcelain buttons has developed into a remarkable industry. These huttons are both strong and cheap. Besides these kinds there are also glass buttons, made by softening the glass by



and many other materials; hut these are fancy articles in the trade. Buttresses (hut'res-es), in architec-

tur e, especially Gothic, projections on the outside of the walls of an edifice, extending from the bottom to the top, or nearly, and Intended to give additi nal support to the v. lls and prevent them from spreading under the weight of the roof. Flying buttresses, of a somewhat arched form, often spring from the top of the ordinary buttresses, leaning inwards so as to abut against and support a higher portion of the building, such as the wall of a clere-story, thus receiving part of the pressure from the weight of the roof of the central pile.

