

Buttermilk

not the delicate flavor and aroma of the highest-class butters. To prevent fraudulent sales Congress has passed a law requiring under penalty that every package containing artificial butter shall be duly marked, and that retail dealers shall not sell except from the original package.

Buttermilk, the milk from which butter has been extracted, forming a nutritious and agreeable cooling beverage with an acidulous taste.

Butternut, the fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, or white walnut, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut, but the wood is not so dark in color. The same name is given to the nut of *Caryocar butyraceum* and *C. nuciferum* of South America, also known as *Sucarrow* or *Sucarra nut*.

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

Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, order Lenthulariaceae, a plant growing in bogs or soft grounds in Europe, Canada, &c. The leaves are covered with soft pellucid, glandular hairs, which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over the insect and retain it, and the juices of the insect thus retained serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.

Buttmann (but'mán), PHILIP KARL, a German philologist, born in 1764. He spent most of his life at Berlin, where he taught in the Joachimsthal University. His best-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, bone, ivory, steel, copper, silver, brass, etc.—which are either left naked or covered with silk or some other material. The material of buttons has varied much with times and fashions. In the last century gilt, brass, or copper buttons were almost universal. Birmingham, England, was the great seat of manufacture, as it yet is of metallic and other buttons. 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

brass. They are usually made from sheets of metal by punching and stamp-

ing. Such buttons are generally used for trousers. A substance now very commonly used for buttons is vegetable ivory (seeds of the ivory-nut palm), which may be colored according to pleasure. Mother-of-pearl buttons are another common kind. Of late years the making of porcelain buttons has developed into a remarkable industry. These buttons are both strong and cheap. Besides these kinds there are also glass buttons, made by softening the glass by heat and pressing it into a mold; buttons of vulcanite, marble, and many other materials; but these are fancy articles in the trade.

Buttresses (but'res-es), in architecture,

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 additional support to the walls 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 clerestory, thus receiving part of the pressure from the weight of the roof of the central pile.

Buttresses



Flying Buttress, St. Ouen.



Buttress and Flying Buttress.