

Bow'ell, Sir Mackenzie (1823-1917). Canadian statesman, premier 1894-6. Conservative leader in senate 1896-1906.

Bower bird, of Australia and New Guinea, 536, 445.

Bowery, New York City, 2592.

Bowfin (*bō'fin*), a mudfish of the lakes of N. Amer.

Bowling, in cricket, 1016.

Bowls, Eng. game, 536.

Bowsprit (*bō'sprit*), of ship, 3283.

Box'berry, or wintergreen.

Box calf leather, 2165-6.

Boxer Rebellion, in China (1900), 849; and U.S.A., picture, 3653.

Box Hill, hill in Surrey, Eng.; the neighbouring dist. is noted for its beauty; Meredith's cottage, 3443.

Boxing, 536, pictures, 283, 537.

Box kite, how to make, 2121.

Boxwood, in wood engraving, 1316.

Boy'cott, Charles C. (1832-97), agent for Irish estates, driven out of Ire. (1880) through "boycotting," 538.

Boycott, 538, 2788.

Boyd-Car'penter, William (1841-1918). Eng. divine; a noted preacher, he was bishop of Ripon, 1884-1911, and canon of Westminster, 1912-18; wrote many theological works.

"Boyhood of Raleigh, The," by Millais, picture, 2746.

Boyle, Robert (1627-91), Eng. scientist; 538-9, 2781; discoveries in electricity, 1239.

Boyle's law, in physics, 539.

Boyne (boin) River, in E. of Irish Free State, flowing into Irish Sea, 1981; battle of (1690), 539-40, 1982, 2031, 2034.

Boy Scouts, 3215-8. See also in Index Scouts.

Boz (bōz). Pen name sometimes used by Charles Dickens.

Bo'zen or Bot'zen, tn. in the It. Tyrol, where the rivs. Talfer and Eisach unite; it lies in the midst of a rich fruit dist.; Castle Runkelstein, picture, 301.

Bozzaris (*bōt'sā-rēs* or *bō-zār'is*), Marcos (1788?-1823). The "Leonidas of modern Greece," hero of Gk. war of independence; killed at Missolonghi, as told in Fitz-Greene Halleck's poem "Marco Bozzaris."

"Brabançonne" (*brä-bän-sōn'*), Belg. national air, 2531.

Brabant (*brä'bānt*). Mediæval duchy of Netherlands; now divided into N. Brabant (Netherlands) and Antwerp and S. Brabant (Belg.).

Brachiopod (*brāk'i-ō-pōd*), or lamp-shell, 3269; fossils, 1570.

Brachycephalic (*brāk-i-sēf-āl'ik*), "short-headed," term in anthropology, 3013.

Brack'en, a type of fern, 540, 1375, picture, 1375.

Bract, a modified leaf which protects or supports a bud or flower, pictures, 528-9, 532.

Brad'bury, Sir John Swanwick (b. 1872). Brit. civil servant; his name became familiar to the public by reason of its appearing on the currency notes issued on the outbreak of the Great War; these notes were often referred to as "Bradburys."

Brad'dock, Edward (1695?-1755). Brit. general, defeated and slain during French and Indian War, 1506, 3717.

Brad'don, Mary Elizabeth (1837-1915). Eng. authoress, wrote more than sixty novels of the melodramatic type ("Lady Audley's Secret"; "Aurora Floyd"; "The Infidel"; "Ishmael").

Bradford, Eng. city in Yorkshire, 30 m. N.E. of Manchester; pop. 285,979; 540, 1290, 3829.

Brad'ford, William (1590-1657), Mayflower pilgrim, 2nd gov. of Plymouth Colony; wrote "History of the Plymouth Plantation."

Bradlaugh (*bräd'lōr*), Charles (1833-91). Social reformer, lecturer and politician; on election to Parl. refused to take the oath and did not occupy his seat for 5 years; founded "The National Reformer."

Brad'ley, James (1693-1762). Eng. as-

tronomer; discoverer of the aberration of light; became astronomer-royal, 1742; 540.

Braga (*brä'gā*), Theophilo (1843-1924). Port. reformer, provisional pres. of the republic 1910-11, scholar and author.

Braga, Port. City 33 m. N.E. of Oporto; pop. 22,000; Rom. ruins and mediæval churches.

Braganza or Bragança (*brä-jän'sä*), House of. The reigning family of Port. 1640-1910, and of Brazil 1822-89.

Bragi (*brä'gē*), god of poetry in Norse myth, 3200-1.

Brahe (*brä'hē*), Tycho (1546-1601), early Danish astronomer; 540; and Kepler, 2083.

Brahma (*brä'mā*), Hindu god regarded by the Hindus as the creator of the world, 1845.

Brahma, a breed of fowls; picture, 2969.

Brah'manas, 1932, 1845.

Brah'manism, 1845, 1930.

Brahmans, priestly caste of Hindus, 1845, 1928.

Brahmaputra (*brä-ma-pu'tra*) River, India; rises in Tibet and flows E. 800 m., then bending S. breaks through the Himalayas and flows S.W. to Ganges 1,800 m.; 3538, 1924, map, 1930.

Brahms (*brämz*), Johannes (1833-97), Ger. pianist and composer, called the last of the great classical masters; ranked by many with Bach and Beethoven; chief works, 2515.

Braila (*brä-ē'lā*), also Brailov (*brä-ē'lōf*) and Ibrail (*ē-brä-ē'l'*), Rumania, important Danube port 160 m. N.E. of Bucharest; pop. 66,000; former Turkish fortress; seized by Germans 1916; sulphur springs; 1056, 3146.

Braille (*brä'y*), Louis (1809-52). Fr. educator and organist, inventor of Braille (*brāl*) system of printing for the blind, 473-4, picture, 475.

Brain, 541-3; convolutions, 542; divisions of, 541; of Java "ape-man," 2319; man's compared with ape's, 159; and nerves, 542, 2567-8; in prehistoric animals, 1479; psychology, 2989-90; and senses, 1359-60, 1157, 3493; sizes, 542; sleep and dreams, 3306. See also in Index Psychology.

Braithwaite, John (1797-1870). Eng. engineer; introduced air-pump system of ventilation into House of Lords; also produced the donkey engine and assisted to build the "Novelty," the first locomotive to run a mile in a minute.

Brakes, 542; picture, 77; locomotive, 2222; motor-car, 2493; picture, 2491; tramcar, 3562-3.

Bra'mah lock, 2218.

Bramante (*brä-män'tā*), Donato (1444-1514). It. Renaissance architect, employed by Pope Julius II to reconstruct Vatican and St. Peter's, 3060.

Bramble. See in Index Blackberry.

Brambling (*bräm-blīng*), a type of finch, 1382.

Bram'ley, Frank (1857-1915), Eng. artist, picture, 1310.

Brampton, Baron (1817-1907). Brit. lawyer and judge, best known to public as Sir Henry Hawkins; called to Bar in 1843, promoted to Bench 1876; became famous in the Tichborne case.

Bran, husk of wheat grains, 1437; food value, 1454.

Brand, peasant priest and rebel against the world's conventions; hero of Ibsen's drama of that name; 1908.

Brandenburg (*brän'dēn-burk*), prov. of cent. Prussia; 15,070 sq. m.; pop. 2,445,000; nucleus of modern Prussia, 2988; Thirty Years' War, 3533.

Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, 427.

Brandes (*brän'dēs*), Georg (b. 1842), Danish author and literary critic ("Main Currents of the 19th Century"); 2063; quoted, 465.

Brandon, Canada. Second largest city of Manitoba, on Assiniboine R. 125 m. W. of Winnipeg; pop. 15,500; flour, leather goods, furniture, engines; Brandon College.

Brandy, 91.

Brandywine Creek, U.S.A. tributary of Delaware R. in Pa. and Del.; Howe,

the Eng. commander, defeated Washington at Chadd's Ford, Pa. (Sept. 11, 1777).

Brang'wyn, Frank (b. 1867), Eng. painter and etcher, noted for his broad sweeping effects and vivid colouring; 1317.

Bran'ly, Edouard (b. 1846), Fr. scientist; invented an improved coherer for wireless.

Brant, a goose, 1634.

Brantford, Ontario, city 60 m. S.W. of Toronto on Grand R.; pop. 29,440; machinery, clothing, etc.; named for Joseph Brant; here Alexander Graham Bell perfected telephone; 421.

Branting, Hjalmar (b. 1860). First Socialist prime minister of Sweden 1920, again 1921; Nobel peace prize 1921; leading advocate Wilson peace programme and League of Nations.

Bras d'Or (*brä dōr*) Lakes, 715.

Bras'nose College, Oxford, 2716, picture, 2717.

Brasov (*brōh-shōr*), Rumania. Same as Kronstadt.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, 106, 3835; pins, 2884.

Brasses, monumental, 3835.

Brassey (*bräs'si*), Thomas, 1st Earl (1836-1918). Brit. politician and author, prominent in Gladstone administration; authority on naval matters; edited "Naval Annual" ("British Navy," 5 vols.).

Brassicaceæ (*bräs-i-kā'sē-ē*), cabbage family, including mustard, radishes, and turnips.

Brassie, a wooden golf club with a brass plate on the sole, pictures, 1631.

Brass instruments, 2702-4.

Brasso (*brä-sō*). Same as Kronstadt.

Bratislava (*brä'tē-slā-vā*). Same as Pressburg.

Brazil, United States of, republic of S. Amer.; cap. Rio de Janeiro; 3,275,510 sq. m.; pop. 30,635,000; 544-7, maps, 546, 3336; Amazon region, 122-3, 544-5, 546, 3333; animals, 544, 123; chief cities, 546-7, 3094, 3334; children, picture, 828; climate, 545; coffee industry, 904, 546, 3094, pictures, 903, 904, 937; foreign trade, 546, 547, 3094, 3334; govt., 547; history, 547, 3335, 2941, 2942; jungle, picture, 123; minerals, 545, 1106, 1544, 1547, 1625; population, 544, 546, 2564, 3334; rainfall, 545; Roosevelt's explorations, 122; rubber industry, 3138-40; surface features, 545, 3333; transportation, 545, 546.

Brazilian Highlands, 3333.

Brazil nut, 2656.

Brazilwood, 3333, 1948.

Brazos (*brä'zōs*) River, in E. cent. Texas, U.S.A., flows S.E. 900 m. to Gulf of Mexico; navigable for about 200 m.

Bread and biscuits, 548-51, picture, 548; baking in Sp., picture, 3352; flour, 1437-8; food value, 1454; rye, 3176; unleavened, ceremonial use, 2790; wheat, 3751; yeast, 3828.

Breadfruit, tree of Pacific isls., 552.

Breakfast cereals, 783.

Break rolls, 1438.

Breakspeare, Nicholas. See in Index Adrian IV.

Breakwaters, 552-3, 1773.

Bream, fish, 553, picture, 1413.

Breast stroke, 3455, pictures, 3457.

Breast wheel, 3727.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead," 1760.

Breathing. See in Index Respiration.

Brecknock (*brēk'nōk*), Wales. Co. tn. of Brecknockshire, 35 m. N. of Cardiff; textiles, lime; also called Brecon; pop. 5,649; 553.

Brecknockshire, Wales. Southern co.; a. 733 sq. m.; pop. 61,257; 553.

Brecon (*brēk'ōn*) Beacons, mts., Wales, 553.

Breda (*brä-dā*), Netherlands. Tn. 26 m. S.E. of Rotterdam; pop. 30,000; once important frontier fortress, repeatedly taken by Sp. and Fr.; residence of Charles II during exile.

Breeches, garment, 980.

"Breeches Bible," 434.

Breeches-buoy, sling apparatus used in saving life from wrecks.