isfaction, a making good, amends; Goth. botuan, to profit or help; Sw. bôt, a fine; BOOT'LESS, a. [from boot.] Unavailing D. boete, fine, penalty, repentance; boeten, to amend, or repair; G. busse, boot, fine, penance; bussen, to amend; Dan. bodder, BOOT LESSLY, adv. Without use or profit. to repair, or requite; boder, to expiate, or BOOT'-TOPPING, n. [boot and top.] The make atonement; W. buz, profit; buziaw, to profit. We observe this word is from the root of better, denoting more, or advance : Eng. but. The primary sense of the root is to advance, or carry forward.]

To profit: to advantage. It shall not boot them. Hooker But more generally followed by it, what boots it? Indeed it is seldom used, except in the latter phrase.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

Shak I will boot thee. Obs. BOOT, n. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal, or to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.

2. To boot, in addition to; over and above: besides; a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, I will give my house for yours, with one hundred dollars to boot. [Sax. to bote. The BOPEE P. n. [bo, an exclamation, and peep.]

phrase is pure Saxon.]

Spoil; plunder. [See Booty.] Shak BOOT, n. [Fr. botte, a boot, a hunch; Ir. butais; W. botasen, botas; Sp. bota, a boot, a butt, or cask, a leather bag to carry liquors; Port. bota; It. botte, boots, a cask.

1. A covering for the leg, made of leather and united with a slice. This garment was originally intended for horsemen, but is now generally worn by gentlemen on foot. The different sorts are fishing-bools. worn in water; hunting-bools, a thinner Boracic acid, a compound of a peculiar base kind for sportsmen; jack-boots, a strong kind for horsemen; and half-boots. 2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used

to torture criminals. This was made of boards bound fast to the legs by cords; or BO RACITE, n. Borate of magnesia; mag a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by the fire, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.

3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leath ern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. This latter application is local and improper. BOOT, v. t. To put on boots.

BOOT CATCHER, n. [boot and catch.] The person at an inn whose business is to pull BO'RATE, n. A sait formed by a combinaoff boots. Obs. Swift.

BOOT ED, pp. Having boots on. Druden. BOOTEE', n. A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BOO'TES, n. A northern constellation. consisting, according to Flamstead's cata-

bude : Russ, budka : Ch. na, bith, a house. and to lodge for a night; also in the Ar. Sam. Syr. Eth. and Heb. beth, a house or booth, a nest for birds. Probably the sense is, a dwelling, from lodging, abiding.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of

trees, or other slight materials, for a temporary residence. Bible. Camden.

BOOT'-HOSE, n. [boot and hose.] Stockinghose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots. Shak.

BOOT, v. t. [Sax. bot, bole, reparation, sat-BOOT/LEG, n. [boot and leg.] Leather cut] out for the leg of a boot.

> unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.

operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, by scraping off the grass, slime, shells, &c., and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulphur Mar. Dict and rosin.

BOOT'-TREE, or BOOT'-LAST, n. An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot, consisting of two pieces, shaped like a leg, between which, when put into the boot, a wedge is driven. Eneue

BOOT Y, n. [Sw. byte; Dan. bytte; D buit; G. beute; It. bottino; Sp. botin Fr. butin : D. buiten, to rove, See But. 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.

2. That which is seized by violence and rob-

To play booty is to play dishonestly with an intent to lose.

something and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each Shak. Dryden. BO'RABLE, a. [See Bore.] That may be

bored, [Little used.] BORACHTO, n. [Sp. borracho, drunk.] A Congreve. drinkard.

A bottle or cask. [Not used.] Dryden. BORAC'IC, a. [See Borax.] Pertaining to or produced from borax.

boron, with oxygen. It is generally obtained from borax, by adding sulphuric 2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; acid. It it also found native, in certain mineral springs in Italy. nesian earth combined with boracic acid.

It is generally of a cubic form, and remarkable for its electrical properties when heat-Cleaveland. BO'RACITED, a. Combined with boracic

BO'RACOUS ACID, the base of boracic acid, partially saturated with oxygen.

BORAGE, n. bur'rage. A plant of the genus Borago.

tion of boracic acid with any base satura-

BO'RAX, n. [Pers. 4, e.c. ; Ar. jecs. In old law, the demain land which a lord borakon, from برق baraka, to shine ;

combination of boracic acid with the marine alkali or soda. It is brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found at the bottom or on the margin of certain lakes, particularly in Thibet. It is said to be artificially prepared in Persia, like niter. It comes in three states. I. Crude borax. provisions. Encyc. tinkal, or chrysocolla, from Persia, in BORD-RAGING, n. An incursion upon

irregularly crystalized, and of a dirty white. 3. Dutch or purified borax, in portions of transparent crystals, which is the kind generally used. It is an excellent flux in docimastic operations, a styptic in medicine, and useful in sodering metals. Encyc. Cleaveland, Hooper.

BORDAGE, n. [See Bordlands.] BORDELL, { [Fr. borded, a brothel; D. bordello; Sp. burdel; Arm. bordell; from bord, a house. This is the Eng. brothel.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution. B. Jonson BORD ELLER, n. The keeper of a brothel.

Gower. BORD'ER, n. [Fr. bord ; Arm. id; Sp. bordo ; Port. borda ; It. bordo. See Foard.] The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or

exterior limit of a country, or of any region or tract of land : the exterior part or edge of a garment, or of the corol of plants ; the rim or brim of a vessel, but not often applied to vessels; the exterior part of a garden, and hence a bank raised at the side of a garden, for the cultivation of flowers, and a row of plants; in short, the outer part or edge of things too numerous to be specified.
BORD ER, v. i. To confine; to touch at the

edge, side or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with on or upon; as, Connecticut on the north borders on or upon Massachu-

2. To approach near to.

Wit, which borders upon profaneness, deserves to be branded as folly. Tillotson. BORD'ER, v. t. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments : as, to border a garment or a garden.

to confine upon : to be contiguous to. Sheba and Raamah border the Persian gulf.

 To confine within bounds; to limit. [Not BORD ERED, pp. Adorned or furnished

with a border. BORD ERER, n. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place. Bacon. BORD ERING, ppr. Lying adjacent to;

forming a border BÖRD-HALFPENNY, n. Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market.

Foureroy. BORD-LAND, n. [bord and land.

kept in his hands for the maintenance of his bord, board, or table. Spelman. logue, of fifty-four stars.

BOOTH, n. (W. buth; Ir. botth or both; G. Sulb-horate of soda; a salt formed by the BOARD-LOAD, \(\) n. \(\begin{array}{c} \) both service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house; also, the quantity of provision paid by a bord-man for bord-land.

Bailen BORD-MAN, n. [bord and man.] A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with

greenish masses of a greasy feel, or in the horders of a country. Obs. Spenser. opuke crystals. 2. Borax of China, some-BORD'-SERVICE, n. [board and service.] what purer, in small plates or masses, The tenure by which bord-land was held,