BRO'KING, ppr. Transacting business as all broker; practiced by brokers. Shak.

BROME, n. [Gr. βρωμος, fætor.] guid of a deep red-brown color, very volatile, and having an ill smell, obtained from the mother-water of salt-works, and from the lixivia of the ashes of sea plants, by treating these solutions with chlorine. It has three times the density of water.

Journ. of Science.

BROME-GRASS, n. A plant, the Bromus. Muhlenherer

BRONCHIAL, a. [Gr. Booygos, the windpipe. Belonging to the bronchia, or rami-2. A jewel. fications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.

The bronchial arteries are branches of the superior descending aorta accompanying the bronchia, or branches of the trachea. Bronchial glands, glands at the division of

Quincy. BRONCH'IC, a. The same as bronchial. BRONCH'OCELE, n. [Gr. Booyxos, the wind-pipe, and xyxy, a tumor.]

the bronchia.

An enlarged thyroid gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called goiler; the Derbyshire neck. Quincy. Coxe.

BRONCHOT OMY, n. [Gr. Booyxos, the] wind-pipe, and roun, a cutting. An incision into the wind pipe or larvnx, be-

tween the rings; called also truckcotomy. Quincy, Core.

BROND, n. A sword. [See Brand.] BRONTOL OGY, n. [Gr. βροντη, thunder, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or dissertation upon thunder, containing an explanation of its causes and phenomena.

BRONZ, BRONZE, It. bronzo; Sp. bronce. In Ital. bronzino is sun burnt. It may take its name from its color, from burn, brown.]

1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zink. It is brittle, hard. and sonorous, and used for statues, bells and cannon, the proportions of the respective ingredients being varied to suit the particular purposes. Nicholson. Encyc

A color prepared for the purpose of imi tating bronze, of two kinds, the yellow and the red. The yellow is made of fine copper-dust; the red, of copper-dust with a little pulverized red ocher.

Among antiquaries, any figure of menbeasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture. which the ancients made of bronze

4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze, whether original or a copy of an antique.

5. Among medalists, any copper medal.

BRONZE, v. t. To imitate bronze, by means BROOK, n. [Sax. broc, or brook. As the of copper-dust or leaf fastened on the outside, as gold-leaf is in gilding. Encyc 2. To harden, or make like brass. Young.

BRONZ'ING, ppr. Imitating bronze.
BRONZ'ING, pr. The act or art of imitating bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf. Encyc.

BRONZ/ITE, n. [from bronze.] A mineral, called by Hany diallage metalloide, nearly allied to Labrador hornblend, or hyper stene. It has a yellowish brown color

and semi-metallic luster, approaching to BROOK, v. t. [Sax. brucan, to use, employ that of bronze. Diet A li- Bronzite is regarded by Cleaveland as a

subspecies of diallage. BROOCH, n. broche. [Slav. obrutsh, or ob- Literally, to chew or digest, as the Fr. dige-

ruch, a ring, a circle, a bracelet.]

vest, or the bosoni of a shirt, as formerly used in America. It is usually made of It formerly was used in England, as it was in America, and is still in the highlands of Scotland.

With painters, a painting all of one color.

BROOCH, v. t. To adorn or furnish with Shak. brooches or jewels.

BROOD, v. i. [Sax. brod, a brood; and bradan, bredan, to dilate or extend to warm, to divulge, to spread; D. broeden, to brood; Ger. brüten, to brood; brut, brood; W. brwd, warm; brydiaw, to warm. The sense is, to warm, or to cover, to spread over. To sit on and cover, as a fowlon her eggs

for the purpose of warming them and hatching chickens, or as a hen over her Spanish Broom is a species of Spartium, and chickens, to warm and protect them.

2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings: as, to sit brooding over the vast abyss

3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to have the mind uninterruptedly dwell a long time on a subject; as, the miser broods over his gold. Druden

4. To mature any thing with care. Bacon. BROOD, v.t. To sit over, cover and cherish; as, a hen broods her chickens.

2. To cherish.

You'll brood your sorrows on a throne.

BROOD, n. [Sax. brod.] Offspring; progeny; formerly used of human beings in el-BROOMING a ship. [See Bream. egant works, and we have brother, from this word; but it is now more generally

That which is bred; species generated: that which is produced.

Addison. The act of covering the eggs, or of brood-[Unusual.] BROOD ED, pp. Covered with the wings;

BROOD ING, ppr. Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety BROOD'Y, a. In a state of sitting on eggs

sense is a stream or flowing, it may be the D. brock, G. bruch, a marsh, and allied BROTHEL, n. [A dialectical orthography to Gr. βρεχω, or βρεω, to rain, to pour, to

of ancient Troy is a stream called Thymbrec, Thymbrius.] A small natural stream of water, or a cur-BROTH/ELER, n. One that frequents rent flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river. In some parts of America. BROTHEL-HOUSE, n. A brothel. applied to larger streams than brook.

or perform, to eat or chew; bracan, brecan, to break; Gr. βρυχω, to eat, to grind the teeth.]

rir. Hence,

An ornamental utensil for fastening the To bear; to endure; to support; as, young Hooker.

Dryden. silver, often round, with a tongue crossing BROOK-LIME, n. [brook and lime.] A plant, a species of Veronica, called becabunga, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes.

Encyc. BROOK'-MINT. n. The water mint. BROOK-WEED, n. A plant, water pim-pernel, the Samolus. Muhlenberg. Diet. BROOK Y, a. Abounding with brooks.

> BROOM, n. [Sax. brum; D. brem, braam; Ir. brum. This is the simple root of bramble.

1. A plant of several species, called dyer's weed, being used by dvers to give a vellow color, dyer's broom, green wood, or wood waxen, dwarf broom, all belonging to the genus Genista. Broom rape is Orobanche, and with large purple flowers, Fam. of Plants.

Butcher's broom is the Ruscus.

A besom, or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. In America, brooms are made of the tons of broom-corn, or of some species of wood splintered, chiefly ash. The latter spesplintered, chiefly ash. cies of broom is furnished by the natives of the country. The original broom, made of shrubs or twigs, is still used in stables.

BROOM. [See Bream.] BROOM CORN, n. [broom and corn.]

species of Holcus or Guinea-corn, with m jointed stem, like a reed, or the stem of maize, rising to the highth of eight or ten feet, bearing a head of which brooms are

BROOM LAND, n. [broom and land.] Land Mortimer. producing broom.

ns store; the contempt count has been a greater producting producting store; and in contempt.

2. A hatch; the contempt count high statebod at RROOM-STAFF, conce; as a brood of chickens or of ducks, BROOM-STAFF, in The staff or handle

of a broom. Shak. Swift. BROOM Y, a. Full of broom; containing Mortimer. Swift BROTH, n. brauth. [Sax. broth : It. brodo ;

Ir. broth : Sp. brodio : Ir. bruithim, to boil Qu. D. braaden, to roast; W. broth, a stirring or tumult. 1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and ma-

cerated, usually with rice and herbs, or some ingredient to give it a better relishfor hatching; inclined to sit. [Unusual.] 2. In America, the word is often applied to

foaming water, and especially to a mixture of snow and water in the highways which is called snow-broth.

of bordel, which see.]

flow, Eolic Boras, a brook. Near the site A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy house a stew.

run is used in a like sense; but run is also BROTHELRY, n. Lowdness; obscenity. Hall. Jonson.