

U S A

U S E

U S H

1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.

2. A vessel for containing urine.

3. In *chemistry*, an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions. *Cyc.*

URINARY, *a.* [from *urine*.] Pertaining to urine; as the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi; *urinary* abscesses.

URINARY, *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c. for manure. *Cyc.*

URINATIVE, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URINATOR, *n.* [L. from *urino*, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Ray.*

URINE, *n.* [L. *urina*; Gr. *ουρον*, from *ουρην*; G. *harn*, *harnen*.] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called *stale*.

URINE, *v. i.* [supra.] To discharge urine. *Bacon.*

URINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbutnot.*

URN, *n.* [L. *urna*.] A kind of vase of a roundish form, largest in the middle; used as an ornament. *Cyc.*

2. A vessel for water.

3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.

4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius. *Cyc.*

UROS/COPY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρον* and *σχεπτω*.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

URRY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Morlimer.*

URSA, *n.* [L.] The bear, a constellation, the greater and lesser bear, near the north pole.

URSIFORM, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form*.] In the shape of a bear.

URSINE, *a.* [L. *ursinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

URSULINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutress, St. Ursula. *Cyc.*

URUS, *n.* [L. *urus*.] The wild bull.

URE, *n.* [L. *urus*.] The wild bull.

US, *pron.* objective case of *ice*.

Give us this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

USAGE, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr. from *user*, to use. See *Use*.]

1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person towards another, or which directly affect him; as good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard *usage*. Gentle *usage* will often effect what harsh *usage* will not. The elephant may be governed by mild *usage*.

2. Use, or long continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted *usage* for a long time, or immemorial *usage* constitutes prescription. Custom is a local *usage*; prescription is a personal *usage*. In language, *usage* is the foundation of all rules.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behavior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

USAGER, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [Not in use.] *Daniel.*

USANCE, *n. s* as *z.* [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance. It is thus called because this time is settled by *usage*, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the *usage* for bills drawn from Spain and Portugal, is sixty days. At London, the *usage* for bills drawn from Holland, Germany or France, is one month. The *usage* is very different in different countries and cities. *Cyc.*

USE, *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us*, plu.]

1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as the *use* of a pen in writing; the *use* of books in study; the *use* of a spade in digging. Use is of two kinds; that which employs a thing, without destroying it or its form, as the *use* of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the *use* of bread for provision; the *use* of water for turning a mill.

2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful *use* of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. The value of a thing is to be estimated by its *use*. His friendship has been of *use* to me.

'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further *use* for this book.

5. Power of receiving advantage. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

6. Continued practice or employment.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace, Which time and *use* are wont to teach. *Haller.*

7. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cesar, these things are beyond all *use*. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*

9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. Use imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the *use* of B.

Statute of Uses, in England, the Stat. 27 Henry VIII. Cap. 10. which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.

Cestuy que use, in law, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.

Contingent *use*, in law. A contingent or springing use, is where the use is suspended on a future event.

Resulting *use*, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

Secondary or shifting *use*, is that which though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances. *Blackstone.* In *use*, in employment; as, the book is now in *use*.

2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites and ceremonies, have long been in *use*.

USE, *v. t. s* as *z.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor*, *usus*; Gr. *εθω*.]

1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy or move for some purpose; as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a chair; to *use* a book; to *use* time. Most men *use* the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, *right*.

2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment; as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* beer for drink; to *use* water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.

3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; as men *used* to cold and hunger; soldiers *used* to hardships and danger. *Addison. Swift.*

4. To treat; as, to *use* one well or ill; to *use* people with kindness and civility; to *use* a beast with cruelty.

Cato has *us'd* me ill. *Addison.*

5. To practice customarily.

Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv.

To *use* one's self, to behave. *Obs.* *Shak.*

USE, *v. i. s* as *z.* To be accustomed; to practice customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain on a stone. *Spenser.*

2. To be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit.

Where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

USED, *pp. s* as *z.* Employed; occupied; treated.

USEFUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful towards advancing any purpose; as vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

USEFULLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as instruments or time *usefully* employed.

USEFULNESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as the *usefulness* of canal navigation; the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures.

USELESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as a *useless* garment; *useless* pity. *Gay.*

USELESSLY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as the *uselessness* of pleasure.

USER, *n. s* as *z.* One who uses, treats or occupies.

USHER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from *huis*, It. *uscio*, a door.]

1. Properly, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentle