the tail ſometimes wholly black ; ſometimes ſpotted near the base ; length, from noſe to tail, about two feet three inches; the tail 14 inches ; the body pretty thick. It inha­bits India, the Philippine Isles, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Madagaſcar. The famous drug muſk, or civet, which is pro­duced from an aperture between the privities and the anus, in both ſexes, is ſecreted from certain glands. The persons who keep them procure the muſk by ſcraping the inside of this bag twice a-week with an iron ſpatula, and get about a dram each time : but it is ſeldom sold pure, being gene­rally mixed with ſuet or oil, to make it more weighty. The males yield the moſt, eſpecially when they are previouſly irritated. They are fed, when young, with pap made of millet, with a little fleſh or fiſh ; when old, with raw fleſh. In a wild ſtate, they prey on fowl. Theſe animals ſeem not to be known to the ancients : it is probable the drug was brought without their knowing its origin ; for it is certain the fine gentlemen in Rome uſed perfumes.

VIVES, in farriery. See there, xiv.

VIVIPAROUS, in natural hiſtory, an epithet applied to ſuch animals as bring forth their young alive and per­fect; in contradiſtinction to thoſe that lay eggs, which are called *oviparous* animals.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Ruſſia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a *frontier.* By a treaty between Ruſſia and Poland in 1693, the latter remained in posseſſion of all that part of the Ukraine lying on the west side of the river Dnieper, which is but indifferently cultiva­ted ; while the country on the eaſt side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition, The Russian part is compriſed in the government of Kiof; and the empreſs of Ruſſia having obtained the Poliſh palatinate of Kiof, by the treaty of partition in 1793, the whole of the Ukraine, on both ſides of the Dnieper, belongs now to that ambitious and formidable power. The principal town is Kiof.

ULCER, in ſurgery. See Chap. IV. Sect. 1.

Ulcer, in farriery. See Farriery, Sect. 28.

ULEX, in botany : A genus of plants of the claſs oſ *dindelphia,* and order of *decandria* : and in the natural syſtem arranged under the 32d order, *Papilionaceae.* The calyx conſiſts of two leaves quinquedentate : pod almoſt covered by the calyx. There are two ſpecies ; one of which, the *Europaeus,* the furze, gorſe, or whin, is a native of Britain; it is too well known to need deſcription. Its uſes, however, are many ; as a fuel where wood and coals are ſcarce ; and as hedge-wood upon light barren land : its uſe as horſe provender too ſeems to be fully proved though not yet eſtabliſhed See Agriculture, n⁰ 47. and Fence.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſlands. This island is about 21 leagues in circuit. Its productions are plantains, cocoa nuts, yams, hogs, and fowl ; the two latter of which are ſcarce. The ſoil on the top of one of the hills as found to be a kind of ſtone marle ; on the ſides were and ſome ſcattered flints, and a few ſmall pieces of a cavernous or ſpongy ſtone lava, of a whitiſh colour, which ſeemed to contain ſome remains of iron, ſo that it may possibly be here lodged in the mountains in a great quantity. Nothing was ſeen on this iſland to diſtinguiſh either its inhabitants, or their manners, from the other neighbouring iſlands. The firſt Europeans who landed on this ſhore were Mr (now Sir Joſeph) Banks and Dr Solander; they were received by the natives in the moſt courteous manner, reports concerning them having been their harbingers from Otaheite. Every body ſeemed to fear and reſpect them, placing in them at the same time the utmoſt confidence : behaving, as if conſcious that their viſitors poſſessed the power of doing them miſchief without a diſpoſition to make uſe of it.

ULIGINOUS, in agriculture, an appellation given to a moiſt, mooriſh, and fenny ſoil.

ULLAGE, in gauging, is ſo much of a caſk or other veffel as it wants oſ being full.

ULM, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the river Iller. It is a pretty large place, defended by fortifications ; and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. Here the archives of the circle are depoſited, and it carries on a very great trade. The elector of Bava­ria became maſter of it, in 1702, by a stratagem ; but, in 1704, the French being vanquiſhed at the battle of Hoch­ſtet, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. The Roman Catholics have but two churches, all the rest be­longing to the Proteſtants. E. Long. to. 12. N. Lat. 48. 25.

ULMUS, in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *pentandria*, and order of *digynia* ; and in the na­tural syſtem arranged under the 53d order, *Seabridae.* The calyx is quinquefid ; there is no corolla. The fruit is a dry, compreſſed, membranaceous berry. There are three ſpecies, one of which is a native of Britain. The *campestris,* common elm. The leaves are rough, oval, pointed; doubly ſerrated, unequal at the baſe. Bark of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. Fruit membranous. The *montana,* or wych elm, is generally reckoned a variety of this ſpe­cies.

All the sorts of elm may be either propagated by layers or ſuckers taken from the roots of the old trees, the latter of which is generally practiſed by the nurſery-gardeners: but as theſe are often cut up with indifferent roots, they often miscarry, and render the ſucceſs doubtful ; whereas thoſe which are propagated by layers are in no hazard, and always make better roots, and come on faſter than the other, and do not send out ſuckers from their roots in ſuch plen­ty, for which reaſon this method ſhould be more universally practiſed.

The elm delights in a ſtiff ſtrong ſoil. It is obſervable, however, that here it grows comparatively slow. In light land, eſpecially if it be rich, its growth is very rapid ; but its wood is light, porous, and of little value, compared with that which grows upon ſtrong land; which is of a cloſer ſtronger texture, and, at the heart, will have the colour, and almoſt the heavineſs and the hardneſs, of iron : On ſuch soils the elm becomes profitable, and is one of the trees which ought in preference to all others to engage the planter’s atten­tion.

ULSTER, the moſt northerly province of Ireland. In Latin it is called *Ultonia,* in Iriſh *Cui Guilly* ; and gives the title of *earl* to the dukes of York of the royal family. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, St George’s Channel and the Iriſh Sea on the eaſt, the Deucaledonian Ocean on the north, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt the provinces of Leinſter and Connaught. Its greateſt length is near 120 miles, its breadth about 100 ; and its circum­ference, including the windings and turnings, 460 ; containing 9 counties, 58 market-towns and boroughs, 1 arch-biſhopric, 6 biſhoprics, and 214 pariſhes. Ulſter abounds in lakes and rivers, which ſupply it with variety of fine fish, eſpecially Salmon, beſides what it has from the ſea, with which a great part of it is bounded. The ſouthern parts of it are rich, fertile, well cultivated; and incloſed ; but the greater part of the northern is open and mountainous. — The towns of this province are in general the neateſt and beſt built of any in Ireland, as well as the farm houſes; which in moſt parts of the kingdom, are conſtructed of no better materials than clay and ſtraw. The inhabitants of Ulſter are also more like the Engliſh in their manners and dialect than thoſe of the other three provinces : for as it