of a mixed kind, partaking partly of one and partly of another, arising either from their original formation, or from what they were at their first appearance.

For the cure of tumours, we refer the reader to the article strangles, farcy, and ulcer.

ULCER,

Is a solution of continuity in any part of an animal; wounds degenerate into ulcers, when by a defect in the humours there is a loss of substance: a loss of substance in the bones from erosion, is called caries. Though when an abscess is opened for the discharge of its contents, it is usually spoken of as an ulcer. Wounds, bruises, and other accidents, improperly treated or neglected, occasion ulcers; as well as a depravity of the blood and juices, which in the first only produce tumours. The internal ulcers are those of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and other viscera, where they produce wastes and decays.

Ulcers receive different names from their different causes, their figure, the parts they affect, &c. viz. The first is termed a simple ulcer, which is only superficial, and easy to cure. A compound ulcer is, when not only
the flesh is ulcerated, but a caries of the bone, with other symptoms, have taken place.

A cavernous ulcer is that which has a small narrow entrance, with a wide spreading bottom.

Sinuous ulcers are those that runs in different directions between the muscles and their tendons.

Fistulous ulcers are those that are like a cylind, or long and oblong, smooth and callous on the inside.

Putrid ulcers is where there is a great efflux of fætid matter, with swelling, inflammation, and inward sickness.

Cavernous and scrophulous ulcers are usually in the glands, and may be distinguished by their proper diagnostics.

The scrophulous ulcer being more slow in its progress, and less offensive; while the cancerous extends rapidly, making great havoc on the part, and seriously affecting the constitution, as may be witnessed in the ulcers of the nose in a glandered horse.

It is necessary to remark, however, that all these distinctions are scarcely applicable to the ulcerations which occur in the brute species, whose diseases in this, as in other respects, are remarkably simple.

The diagnostics is more or less favourable,
according to their situations. Simple and superficial ulcers on the skin are not in general difficult to cure; but sometimes their edges rise above the surface and grow callous; in which case they require some time before they can be cicatrizd. An ulcer, or caries, in the bone, is necessarily more tedious and difficult to cure than an ulcer in the flesh; and the difficulty is more or less, in proportion to its situation.

Cavernous ulcers often become so, merely by their situation in places where bandages cannot be applied; but are not so troublesome as sinuous ulcers, especially when the sinuosites terminate near the joint, for then they are often attended with great difficulty.

Fistulous ulcers are attended with the same difficulties, or rather greater, being often situated among the joints, and other inconvenient places; a circumstance which, to horses, is of bad consequence.

Putrid ulcers are always dangerous, as proceeding from a bad state of the constitution; and when they discharge very great quantities of fætid matter, they are apt to end in mortification.

Cancerous ulcers are also attended with ill consequence, only that there is more respite given; for horses will live languishing a con-
siderable time with this disorder, as in some kinds of glanders, and sometimes in the farcy, till they are quite extenuated, when the cure in such cases is for the most part impracticable.

Varicous ulcers, among the blood and lymphatic vessels are spongy and bad to manage; discharging, for the most part, a bloody ichor, instead of a proper pus; these kind of ulcers are those we generally observe in farcy.

The cure of a simple ulcer seldom needs any other treatment than to be kept clean with warm water, and then dressed with an ointment, composed of hogs-lard or olive-oil, beeswax, Venice turpentine, and honey, equal quantities of each; the lard, wax, and turpentine, must be melted first, then add the oil and honey. If there be any itching or proud flesh, mix half an ounce of verdigrase to every four ounces of the ointment; or sprinkle the sore with a little blue vitriol, finely powdered.

The cavernous ulcers, which are deep and narrow at entrance, and wide at their bottom, require to be laid open, so that no matter may be concealed, as is too commonly the case with this kind of ulcers; and afterwards, we must proceed as in case of

Sinuous ulcers, which must be laid open without loss of time, by incision; for when
these kinds of ulcers are suffered to continue long, they will run deeper and deeper, and often among the tendons and interstices of the muscles, so as at last to make their way to the bones, which become carious, and extremely difficult to cure.

The fistulous ulcers, the inside of which is generally lined with a callous coat or membrane, so that no re-union can take place, till these communicating passages are laid into one, and their callosites destroyed by incisions; after this, these ulcers are to be dressed with sublimate corrosive, a drachm; spirit of nitre, an ounce; tincture of myrrh and water, four ounces of each; probes and tents should never be used above once or twice; and when they are used, it must be with the greatest dexterity.

Putrid ulcers, as well in horses as in men, whatever may be their origin, always are found in a bad state of the constitution; consequently the cure of them requires constitutional as well as local remedies.

The varicous and cancerous ulcers often exist in the farcy and the glanders, and the treatment of both is fully described under those heads.