WHEN we consider the number of well-disciplined men, who are discharged from the army on account of ulcers on the legs, it must, Mr Home observes, appear to be one of the most important duties of every military surgeon, to pay particular attention to this complaint. In the work now before us, with a view to establish some general principles, which may guide us in the treatment of ulcers on the legs; the intelligent author has endeavoured to arrange them under different heads, to point out the distinguishing characters of each species, and to give an account of the particular effects of those local applications of which he has had experience.
After some general observations on ulcers, Mr. Home proceeds to consider the circumstances in which ulcers differ from each other; these, in his opinion, are, local peculiarities, constitutional peculiarities, peculiar dispositions of the parts or of the constitution, and diseased dispositions of the parts or of the constitution. He has therefore divided them into six different species.

1. Ulcers of those parts whose actions are healthy.

2. Ulcers of those parts whose actions are too violent for their powers to sustain.

3. Ulcers where either the parts or the constitution have an acquired irritability.

4. Ulcers where either the parts or the constitution have an acquired indolence.

5. Ulcers in parts which have acquired some specific action, either from a diseased state of the parts, or of the constitution.

6. Ulcers where the parts are prevented from healing by a varicose state of the superficial veins of the limb.

Of each of these species, he next proceeds to treat separately, stating the medicines suited to each species, particularly as applied
plied under the four different forms, of vapour, of liquid, of ointment, or of powder.

He first treats of ulcers in those parts whose actions are healthy. This ulcer happens when a portion of the skin and muscles is deadened, or even only simply divided, if they be not united by the first intention. In this species of ulcer, the pus is white, thick, readily separates from the ulcer, and, when diluted and examined, is found to consist of small globules, swimming in a transparent fluid. The granulations are small, florid, and pointed at the top. As soon as they have risen to the level of the surrounding skin, those next the old skin become smooth, and are covered with a thin semitransparent film, which afterwards become opaque, and forms cuticle.

According to Mr Home, all that is required in the treatment of such an ulcer, is to keep the parts clean, and to prevent their actions from being interrupted in the course of the cure. This, he tells us, may in general be best done, by applying dry lint to the surface of the ulcer, to absorb the matter, and a pledget of ointment over the
the whole, to prevent the evaporation of the matter, that the dressings may be readily removed at proper intervals. From peculiarities in constitution, however, in some instances, trifling circumstances will produce disagreeable effects. With one, a roller moderately tight will make the ulcer lose its healthy appearance; with another, the application of ointment will disagree with the neighbouring skin, and a third will not heal, unless exposed and allowed to scab.

Inquiry, therefore, into such peculiarities, should always be instituted; particularly, whether upon former occasions oily or watery substances agreed best with the skin, whether exposure to air disposed former ulcers to form scabs, or the reverse; and if scabs were formed, whether the parts underneath skinned over, or not.

Mr Home concludes this subject with some observations on applications considered with reference to this species of ulcer.

1. In the form of vapour, nothing, he tells us, should be applied to this species of ulcer; since the granulations are thereby rendered
dered looser in their texture, and less disposed to form skin.

2. In a liquid form, or moist state. Poultices are no less improper than fomentations; although alcohol is in some instances found to dispose the granulations to form a scab.

3. Applications in the form of ointment, are seldom of any other use here than to prevent evaporation. And for this purpose, the simplest forms are the best, such as that made of equal parts of white wax and olive-oil.

4. In the form of dry powder, any inert substance, duly applied, will soon form a scab on the surface of the ulcer. But as dry lint will answer the same purpose, Mr Home thinks that, for many reasons, it is preferable.

A bandage applied tolerably tightly, where there is no peculiarity in the constitution to forbid its use, gives a firm support to the muscles and skin; and is also a defence to the newly formed parts.

Mr Home next treats of ulcers in those parts, whose actions are too violent for their
powers to sustain. In these ulcers, the granulations are larger in size than in healthy parts; they are rounded on their external surface, less compact in their texture, and semi-transparent. When they arrive at the surface, they do not readily form skin, but frequently continue to rise still higher; and then they entirely lose their disposition to form new skin.

For the cure of this species of ulcer, it is necessary, Mr Home observes, to pay attention to the constitution. Such medicines as strengthen it are to be employed, as bark and steel; and whatever is found to affect the constitution unfavourably is to be avoided. Wine in such cases may be given with advantage; but with the class of working people, porter is, Mr Home thinks, of much more service. It does not heat so much, and they in general like it better.

The first object with respect to the ulcers themselves, is to prevent the granulations from rising higher than the edge of the surrounding skin. For this purpose, according to Mr Home, escharotics are not to be employed, but only strong stimulant applications,
plications, in consequence of the action of which the superficial luxuriant parts, to which they are immediately applied, will be absorbed, and those underneath will be checked in their growth.

It is a great object, Mr Home observes, in the healing of an ulcer, to have the new flesh by which it is to be filled up, as strong in its living powers as possible, that the ulcer may not afterwards break out again. For this purpose, it is necessary to prevent the growth of granulations from being very rapid. And their growth, Mr Home tells us, in an early stage of their formation, ought to be kept back by such resistance as they are just able to overcome. The proper degree of pressure may be given by a piece of thin lead over the dressings, assisted by a tight bandage on the limb, which, by compressing the parts, makes the circulation through the veins less tardy than when they are left to themselves.

In speaking of applications, considered with reference to this species of ulcer, Mr Home observes, 1. That fomentations are improper, since the application of heat in-
creases the actions of parts, gives them a greater tendency to become luxuriant, and renders them still weaker than they were before. 2. That in a watery or moist state, poultices are not adapted to this species of ulcer. The argentum nitratum in weak solution in water, the strength proportioned to the state of the ulcer, is one of the best applications in a watery form. 3. That in the form of powder, though Peruvian bark, and Lapis calaminaris, have been recommended by some; yet Mr Home cannot from his own experience speak in their favour. Powdered carbon, though sometimes useful in these, he has found attended with more evident benefit, in ulcers with irritability, than in those with weakness. Powdered rhubarb he has found particularly applicable to this species of ulcer, having a power over the luxuriant growth of granulations, rendering them small and compact, and disposing them to form skin. 4. That, in the form of ointment, applications appear to disagree more frequently with this kind than with any others. In some cases, however, Mr Home has found them to have ef-
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fect, where a cure was not to be obtained by other applications. The ointment which he has found most applicable to cases of this kind, is the unguentum hydrargyri nitratī, mixed with hogs-lard, in the proportion of one to five. Common cerate, with a small proportion of the hydrargyrum nitratum rubrum, he also recommends as an useful application. Both these preparations give, he thinks, a check to luxuriant granulations, and are best adapted for reducing them, when they have arisen to too great a height.

Of these different medicines, the rhubarb seems to Mr Home to agree with the greatest number of patients, and is therefore the application to which he is disposed to give the first trial. But if, after a trial of three or four days, the ulcer appears to be stationary, he has next recourse to a diluted solution of the argentum nitratum; and if this also does not produce an amendment, he then applies the unguentum hydrargyri nitratī; and, lastly, he has recourse to the ceratum epuloticum, or any other common ointment, with the hydrargyrum nitratum D 3 rubrum,
rubrum, in the proportion of half a dram to an ounce. Whichever of these applications be used, he directs that the ulcer should only be dressed once in twenty-four hours, unless the quantity of discharge should prove so great as to require it to be done more frequently.

Mr Home next treats of the ulcers where either the parts or the constitution have an acquired irritability. In considering ulcers of this kind, Mr Home proposes to treat not only of those which are evidently so in their appearance, but to include all ulcers, whatever their appearance may be, which locally or constitutionally are so irritable, as to require sedative applications for their cure. What he points out as the principal marks of irritability in ulcers are, the margin of the surrounding skin being jagged, and terminating in an edge which is sharp and undermined; the bottom of the ulcer made up of concavities of different sizes; no distinct appearance of granulations, but a whitish spongy substance, covered with a thin ichorous discharge; and, lastly, every thing touching the surface giving
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giving pain, and producing a discharge of blood. But ulcers are often of the irritable kind when these marks are not present; and Mr Home thinks, it is always prudent to take up the treatment under the idea, that the ulcer is irritable.

Medicines in the form of vapour are more immediately applicable to irritable ulcers than to any others. The vapour of common water, Mr Home observes, is very soothing to many ulcers in an irritable state. The vapour of spirits, mixed with that of water, adds to its power of allaying irritation. Opium is used with advantage in different forms, such as the tincture sprinkled on flannels, wrung out of warm water, the extract dissolved in hot water, or the decoction of poppy-heads. Decoctions of camomile flowers, of the tops of wormwood, or of dried leaves of hemlock, are also used as fomentations. Although these can be applied but for a short time, yet their beneficial effects, Mr Home observes, in many instances remain for hours after they have been used. He adds, however, that there are cases of the irritable ulcer, which are rendered more painful by the
the application of any thing warm; and that when this happens, fomentations ought not to be used.

In a moist state, the most simple application is the common poultice, made of bread and water, with a little sweet oil, or of bread and milk. Yet, according to Mr Home, linseed meal has some advantages over bread, as it does not require oil, which sometimes disagrees with an ulcer, and as, from having a greater degree of tenacity, it can be kept more immediately on the part, and can be more readily removed. A solution of the extract of lead, decoctions of poppy-heads, and carrots, have also been with benefit applied under the form of poultice to irritable ulcers.

When poultices agree with an irritable ulcer, the continuance of them will principally depend on the appearance of the granulations. If these be small, and the ulcer be rapidly diminishing, no change, Mr Home thinks, should be made, till the cure be completed. But if the granulations become larger, and looser in their texture, he thinks their use should be left off, even though
though the ulcer be evidently contracting.

In a dry form, few medicines are sufficiently mild to admit of being applied to irritable ulcers. The powder of carbon, however, has lately been highly extolled by some practitioners; and Mr Home has found it an useful medicine, in many cases of irritable ulcers, particularly when mixed with the extract of opium.

Applications in an unctuous form are, in general, not well adapted to irritable ulcers. In some cases, however, cream, where it can be procured, is a very soothing application. As a substitute for cream, an ointment made of hogs-lard, purified by frequently washing it in spring-water, and then made into an ointment, with a small proportion of white-wax and rose-water, is often used with advantage.

In this species of ulcer, no benefit will be derived from compression. The bandages employed should only be sufficiently tight to retain the dressings in their place.

In the fifth chapter, Mr Home treats of ulcers attended with indolence. In these,
the appearance is in some respects the opposite of the irritable. The edges of the surrounding skin are thick, prominent, smooth, and rounded. The granulations are smooth and glossy on the surface. The pus is imperfectly formed; it consists of pus and coagulable lymph mixed. The lymph is with difficulty separated from the surface of the granulations, and thus gives a white appearance to these parts of the ulcer.

But though these be the appearances of truly indolent ulcers, yet in some cases they so much resemble those of the irritable kind, that they are to be distinguished only by the circumstance of mild and soothing applications being of no service, or even aggravating the symptoms.

In indolent ulcers, according to Mr Home, there is a backwardness in forming granulations; and in those that are formed, a want of sufficient strength to bring about a complete cure. Here the great object is to change the disposition of the granulations, and render them strong enough to stand their ground after the ulcer is completely filled up.

In
In enumerating the medicines which he has found best adapted to promote the cure of indolent ulcers, Mr Home observes, that in the form of vapour, medicines have very commonly been employed in cases of indolent ulcers; but he does not think that they can promote the cure with advantage.

In a watery form, or moist state, many different applications also are in use. Poultices Mr Home considers as applicable only when an irritable state accidentally occurs. In such instances, a permanent cure is chiefly to be looked for from the application of proper stimulants. As referable to this head, Mr Home considers the practice which has been proposed by Carminati in Italy, and of late strongly recommended by Dr Harnes, physician to the navy, of using, as an external application, the gastric juice of ruminating animals: It causes, according to Dr Harnes, ulcers in a sphacelated state to throw off the sloughs, and put on a milder appearance; and by a continuance of the same remedy, a cure may be completed. Mr Home found that this liquid gave a good deal of pain on each application,
cation, which lasted for near half an hour. From this pain, he is led to consider it as a stimulating remedy; and he has found, that in some instances the ulcer in a few days put on a better appearance.

In ulcers similar to these, in which the succus gallicus has chiefly been applied, the fresh root of the cassada, grated into a pulp, has been said to be employed in the West Indies with evident advantage. Solutions of vitriol and of allum have also been recommended. But Mr Home cannot speak in favour of these from his own experience.

When an indolent ulcer has no peculiarities, the stimulant applications in a watery form, which Mr Home thinks the best adapted for a cure, are the following.

1. The solution of argentum nitratum is one of the best in common use. It agrees with indolent ulcers in a greater number of cases, than almost any other medicine. It stimulates the granulations, and makes them put on a more healthy appearance; and it has a material advantage, in being capable of having its strength increased to any degree that can be required. It is, however,
however, necessary that the strength of the solution should be gradually increased; for what at first gives considerable pain, will soon cease to have any influence.

2. Tincture of myrrh, either pure or diluted, according to the state of the ulcer, is in many instances a good application; it rouses up the action of the parts, and gives the granulations a better appearance. But when the ulcer is very indolent, it soon loses its effect.

3. Decoction of walnut-tree leaves has been strongly recommended by a surgeon of eminence in Vienna, who states, that its powers, in disposing foul ulcers to heal, are beyond those of many other medicines. This application, Mr Home tells us, he has used in a number of cases of indolent ulcers, and can from experience give evidence in its favour.

4. The diluted vitriolic acid has been employed in particular cases, and recommended as an useful medicine in such ulcers. But it has not, Mr Home observes, been sufficiently successful to bring it into general use.

5. The
5. The expressed juice of the pod of different species of pepper, in a recent state, has been used as an ingredient in the applications to ulcers of an indolent kind, both in the East and West Indies. But of these Mr Home has no experience.

6. The nitrous acid diluted to such a degree as to fit it for an external application, Mr Home has found to be a very useful medicine. No account of the employment of this article in such cases, has, we believe hitherto been laid before the public. The proportion must be varied according to circumstances, but a scruple to eight ounces of water will in most instances be sufficiently strong. Mr Home was first led to the use of this acid, from reflecting, that it enters the composition of the unguentum hydrargyri nitrati, the hydrargyrum nitratum rubrum, and the argentum nitratum, three articles on which his experience led him to place great confidence, and from supposing, that in consequence of a decomposition taking place, the efficient part of the medicine must often be the nitrous acid.

On these grounds, he was led to try the effects
fects of the acid on ulcers of different kinds. With those that were irritable, it evidently disagreed. In those attended with weakness, in some instances, and in a very diluted state, it produced an amendment. In others it retarded their progress. But in many of the indolent ulcers, he found that it promoted, in a very uncommon manner, the progress of the cure. The apparent effect, he observes, of the nitrous acid, as an external application, is different from that of most other medicines of a stimulating nature. It diminishes the quantity of matter, and, instead of giving a healthy florid appearance to the surface of the ulcer, there is a soft ash-coloured coagulated mucus, which partially covers the granulations. On its first application, it gives a good deal of pain, which lasts for about an hour, and then goes off. The pain is in general afterwards less severe. Pus, coagulated by the diluted nitrous acid, forms, according to Mr Home, a better nidus for the granulations than the pus itself. But though the coagulation of pus be its principal visible effect, yet Mr Home is disposed to believe, that it acts upon
upon the granulations as a stimulating medicine; too violent indeed for several species of ulcers, but adapted peculiarly to such as are indolent.

In the form of powder, the only medicine which seems to be adapted to the ulcers attended with indolence is, Mr Home tells us, the hydrargyrum nitratum rubrum, all the others being too mild, or more conveniently used in an unctuous form.

Uncuous applications, according to Mr Home, are better adapted to this species of ulcer than to any other, as they first stimulate sufficiently to produce the necessary action, and afterwards serve as an external covering, by which the pus is confined in immediate contact with the granulations till the next dressing. He considers the unguentum hydrargyri nitratii, mixed with the adeps suilla, in different proportions according to the state of the ulcer, as one of the best applications of this kind.

Mr Home concludes his remarks on ulcers attended with indolence, by some observations on bandages. The great advantages from a steady uniform compression in
in this species of ulcer, is now, he observes, universally acknowledged. What he thinks the most effectual mode of compression is the laced flocking. But a roller of calico or flannel, when neatly applied, answers very well; and he considers either as preferable to linen, which, from the smoothness of its surface, is apt to slip down. Bandages, he tells us, applied partially to the ulcer, do not answer, from the difficulty of retaining them upon the part. But this difficulty, he considers as in a great measure overcome, by the very ingenious and useful practice, introduced by Mr. Baynton, of obtaining compression by means of slips of adhesive plaster.

After ulcers attended with indolence, Mr. Home next treats of those attended with some specific diseased action, whether constitutional or local. He first considers the ulcers which yield to mercury. Many ulcers unconnected with the venereal disease, will heal, under a mercurial course, which had received no benefit from other medicines. These ulcers are in general, in appearance, allied to the indolent kind; but
have some diseased disposition, peculiar to themselves. Ulcers sometimes occur on the instep and foot, with a very thickened edge, and a diseased state of the surrounding skin approaching, in appearance to what is called Elephantiasis. In such cases, fumigation with the hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber, has, Mr Home tells us, healed the ulcer, and removed the swelling of the surrounding parts.

In some cases, mercurial ointment, mixed with camphor, answers better than any other application. The camphor, Mr Home thinks, renders the mercury more active than when employed alone. A dilute solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus corrosivus, with a small proportion of spirits, is a very useful application to many ulcers with a diseased aspect, more particularly those that are superficial, with a thickened edge, and appear to be principally confined to the skin.

Mr Home next speaks of ulcers which yield to different preparations of the conium maculatum. As an external application, he has found the conium maculatum to be
a powerful remedy; and he is convinced, that there are diseased ulcers of the legs, which may be cured more readily by the hemlock, than by any other means. In ulcers, near the ankle-joint, with the joint itself enlarged, the conium takes off the pain, reduces the swelling of the joint, and seems to counteract the diseased disposition, whatever be its nature. It is chiefly employed, either in the way of fomentation, or of poultice, made from a strong decoction, either of the dried herb, or fresh leaves. This decoction is often, also, advantageously applied to ulcers, by means of lint.

In speaking of ulcers which yield to the application of salt water, Mr Home observes, that some of the scrophulous kind are more readily cured by this, than by any other application. He has found, that keeping the part immersed in tepid salt-water, for fifteen minutes, twice a-day, is preferable to any other mode of applying it.

In some superficial ulcers, attended with a thickening of the skin, Mr Home has found the application of tepid salt-water produce a cure. Where there is an unusual coldness
coldness of the limb, without any tendency to mortification, the tepid salt-water, Mr. Home tells us, may be used with great advantage. And where the leg has a tendency to become anaerous, the application of tepid salt-water is sometimes, he observes, found to remove that disposition entirely.

There are three different kinds of ulcers, to which a solution of the argentum nitratum, applied in different proportions, has more effect than any other application. One of these is a leprous eruption, not uncommon among impressed seamen. Another is the consequence of buboes, which, from their long continuance, after the venereal virus has been destroyed, dispose the skin to take on a disease. And the third is that disease of warm climates, commonly called, the Ring-worm. In the East Indies, the application most in use, for this last complaint, is vinegar, saturated with borax. The natives employ the juice of some plants which are of a very acrid nature, giving the patient excruciating pain, but removing the disease in a very short time. The solu-
tion of the argentum nitratum, Mr Home has found to answer in mild cases; and he has little doubt of its being equally successful in those that are most severe.

Mr Home next treats of the ulcers which yield to the use of arsenic. Although this article has been more used by empyrics, than by regular practitioners, yet it may be employed, Mr Home tells us, in many diseased ulcers with great advantage, both externally and internally. Those ulcers in which he has been chiefly led to employ it, are named from the violence of their disposition, Noli me tangere, and are nearly allied to cancer. He here relates different cases, particularly, one of an ulcer on the tongue, and another on the nose, in which it was used internally with great success; and to ulcers of an untoward appearance on the legs, he has used arsenic both internally and externally, with great benefit. The solution of arsenic, which he has always used, is made by boiling white arsenic in water for several hours in a sand heat, and taking this saturated solution for use. When given internally, the dose is from
three drops to ten; when applied externally, a dram of the solution is diluted with two pounds of water, and the mixture is made gradually stronger, till it be of double that strength. This mixture is either applied on lint, or made into a poultice.

The ulcer attended with a varicose state of the veins of the limb, is the subject of the seventh and last chapter of this work. This ulcer in its appearance resembles those of the indolent species; but if the state of the limb be examined, it will be found that the branches of the superficial veins, which form the vena saphena are many of them præternaturally enlarged, and that the vena saphena itself is extremely large; and it is this enlargement of the veins which prevents the ulcer from being healed.

This species of ulcer is very common in the army, especially with tall men. The disease of the veins is, Mr Home believes, frequently brought on by fatigue and change of climate, to which soldiers are subjected, and by which their general health is sometimes greatly impaired.

This is the species of ulcer in which tight bandages on the limb are particularly applicable.
cable. A laced stocking is a most useful application; and if it could be worn without inconvenience, probably no other mode of treatment would be necessary. But as the tight bandage and laced stocking, the only modes of compressing the veins, sanctioned by general practice, cannot in many instances be adopted, and in others are attended with great inconvenience, Mr Home was led to consider in what other way the same effect could be produced. The most ready mode of doing this that suggested itself, was that of making an artificial valve, by passing a ligature round the vena saphena, as it goes over the knee-joint, and obliterating the vein at that part.

This mode of practice Mr Home has now followed for five years, and during that period, he has had opportunities of seeing its effects, in twelve different instances. Eleven of these patients were in St George's Hospital, and several of them submitted to this mode of treatment, from seeing the good effects of it in others. The method of performing the operation is very simple. As the veins are only turgid in an erect posture,
the operation must be performed while the patient is standing; and if he be placed on a table on which there is a chair, the back of the chair will serve him to rest upon, and he will have the knee-joint at a very convenient height for the surgeon: The leg to be operated upon, must stand with the inner ankle facing the light, which will expose very advantageously the enlarged vena saphena, passing over the side of the knee-joint. While the patient is in this posture, if a fold of the skin, which is very loose, be pinched up transversely, and kept in that position by the finger and thumb of the surgeon on the one side, and of an assistant on the other, this fold may be divided by a pointed scalpel pushed through it, with the back of the knife towards the limb, to prevent the vein being wounded, much in the same way that the skin is divided in making an issue.

This division will expose the vein sufficiently, but there is commonly a thin membranous fascia, confining it in its situation; and when that is met with, the vein must be laterally disengaged by the point of the knife,
knife, laying hold of the fascia with a pair of dissecting forceps, and dividing it. After this, a crooked silver needle, with the point rounded off, will readily force its way through the cellular membrane, connected with the vein, without any danger of wounding it, and carry a ligature round it. The patient should now be put to bed, to allow the vein to be in its easiest state, before the ligature be tied, and then a knot is to be made upon the vein. This gives some pain, but it is by no means severe. The edges of the wound in the skin are now to be brought together by sticking plaster, except where the ligatures pass out, and a compress and bandage applied, so as to keep a moderate degree of pressure on the vein, both above and below the part included in the ligature. The ligature comes away about the ninth day, seldom later than the twelfth, after which the parts commonly heal up. To save time, Mr Home has often removed the ligature on the fifth day. The vein lies so superficially, that the knot may readily be brought into view, and the point of a pair of scissors passed through the ring of
of the ligature, now become loose, which may be with ease divided, and the whole of the ligature brought away.

As this operation is new, at least for the purpose of giving ulcers a disposition to heal, Mr Home has judged it proper, to give a plain narrative of the several cases that have come under his care, which may become documents upon this subject to others, as they have been to himself; and he here details nine cases, in which the operation was performed in the manner already described, with a view to the cure of ulcers. In all of them, the ulcers put on a much more healthy appearance, in less than three days after the operation. And from that time, where no circumstances occurred to prevent it, they went on healing like ulcers in healthy persons. The veins of the limb in all of them became evidently smaller next day, in some of these cases in a very remarkable degree; and in the course of a week they were in general very much diminished in size.

Mr Home concludes these observations by relating four cases, of varicose veins unatt-
tended with ulcers, in which the branches became smaller, in consequence of the trunk having been included in a ligature, and rendered impervious at that part. Though these cases be not immediately connected with the treatment of ulcers, yet they furnish important additional facts respecting this operation. They exhibit a comparative view of the consequences of taking up veins, connected with different parts. Those of the testicle appear to be more irritable than those of the leg, both in the immediate symptoms, and the sympathetic affections of the constitution. The symptoms appear evidently to vary in different patients, according to the state of the body at the time; and both in the veins of the testicle, and of the limb, the presence of the ligature seems to aggravate the symptoms very considerably, the parts being much relieved immediately after its removal.

We cannot conclude our analysis of this interesting work, without observing, that the operation which Mr Home has introduced, for the cure of certain ulcers, opens
a very wide field for future inquiry and experiment. It is by no means improbable, that this mode of practice may be extended to many other important purposes in the practice of physic and surgery; and that even temporary compression of veins, may in certain circumstances be followed by beneficial consequences.

As an appendix, Mr Home has added, that part of his prize-dissertation of 1788, which treats of the properties of pus, particularly those which distinguish it from other substances; the cases in which it is formed; the time its formation requires; and the effects it has upon the body; as it contains part of the data, from which many of the observations of the work itself are deduced.