

covered with soft felt is passed under the axilla of the affected side, and the ends brought up over the shoulder, one end being passed through the loop of the towel. The two ends are clamped tightly enough together to obstruct the venous return. A cotton or flannel bandage is then fastened in front to the lower part of the tubing, passed across the chest under the other armpit and carried round across the back to be fastened to the tubing behind. This holds the tubing firmly in position, draws it toward the spine and sternum and relieves the joint from pressure. The duration of treatment should not in any case be more than twelve hours daily, and should be broken by frequent pauses to prevent abrasions and pressure necrosis, as it is impossible to vary much from day to day the position of the bandage.

To produce obstructive hyperemia of the head a piece of garter elastic of ordinary width is used. In length it should be almost the circumference of the neck. At one end a hook is sewn, at the other, a row of eyes, so that the degree of compression may be varied. The band is fastened behind, and a small pad may be placed over the spine to relieve the pressure at that point. If it is correctly applied, the countenance shows a slight blueness of color and slight edema, and the band may be left in position from twenty to twenty-two hours. Bier has used this method of treatment a great deal in acute inflammations of the scalp and face, but with persons suffering from arterio-sclerosis, it is to be used cautiously.

To produce obstructive hyperemia for treatment of diseased testicle and scrotum, these parts are drawn upwards and a piece of rubber tubing of small calibre, wrapped around with flannel to prevent an abrasion of the skin, is clamped or tied around the base of the scrotum. The sound testicle also may be included without injury.

The dangers and faults ascribed by adverse critics to the practice of obstructive hyperemia, such as increased pain, decubitus, pressure atrophy and varicose veins are, as a rule, directly attributable to faulty technique, and not to the method itself.

Hyperemia has long been produced by means of suction-glasses. Bier, after brief trial, discarded them, until Klapp improved them and brought them to their present state of perfection. The glasses are made in many different forms, dependent upon the part to which they are to be applied. They correspond in principle to the old-fashioned cupping-glass, but the vacuum is created by means of a rubber bulb or suction pump. To make them perfectly air-tight, and