

and Mercurials all have their advocates. Tinct. Opii and Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis, drachm each to a pint of water is the strength usually employed. It may be applied cold or hot. In the former flannels are wrung out of the cold solution and laid over the affected part. It may also be applied warm and covered with rubber or oiled silk. It may be combined with pressure as directed above.

IODINE:—Tinct. of iodine diluted with equal parts of alcohol is the strength preferred. It is best painted over the affected part with a camel's hair brush or with a feather. One or more coats may be applied but if used too frequently is apt to vesicate. For children it should be diluted 1 in 4. Should it cause too much pain, relief may be given by applying cloths soaked in cold water or cold milk.

ICHTHYOL:—The ointment of ichthyol, 50 per cent. for adults 25 per cent. for children, may be rubbed on the joint two or three times a day. It has the disadvantage of possessing a highly disagreeable odor.

MERCURY:—Blue ointment spread on lint and thus applied is also efficacious. It also is apt to vesicate a tender skin.

Scott's dressing, emp. ammon. hydrag. combines medication with pressure and is extensively used in hospital practice with satisfactory results.

Massage has many advocates. The general belief among members of the profession is that it is too much neglected. Possibly the skill and labor required in carrying it out taxes the ordinary physician's time too much. It is especially good in the chronic stage, when the pain and tenderness have subsided somewhat, but the joint is still weak and the fluid unabsorbed. One eminent physician reports the cure of six chronic cases which were massaged for 15 to 25 minutes daily.

Blisters, in the later stages, have also proved of value. They have the disadvantage of leaving an abraded surface which has afterwards to be healed. Applied for short intervals every day or two to different aspects of the joint, and supplemented by pressure, they sometimes do well. Cleanse the part thoroughly before applying them. Should they vesicate, drain off the fluid and assist healing by zinc ointment.

The actual cautery has been used with good results: the ordinary hot iron or the Paquelin cautery may be used. Heat the instrument to a dull red and draw it quickly in parallel lines about one inch apart, avoiding all bony prominences. These lines may be supplemented by others at right angles. Apply compresses wet with sterile cold water, or some other mild aseptic lotion.

In spite of such heroic measures, some cases still resist treatment in