

ference with the functions of the thoracic organs, but when the change of the form of the chest becomes strongly marked, the movements of the lungs and heart are interfered with and very considerable alteration in the relations of the organs takes place. Dyspnœa and occasionally "fainting spells" result.

Treatment by developmental means divides itself naturally into (1) treatment by forcible means, (2) treatment by educational means. The accompanying illustration will show so plainly what is aimed at in the employment of force that not much will be needed in the way of verbal explanation.



Fig. 4. Showing the horizontal position with pelvis and upper part of the thorax fixed, and a heavy weight acting upon the curvature.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FORCE.

The simplest means to employ is that of extension, supporting the entire body weight by a strap passing under the chin and occiput. Not only is the body weight thus suspended, but the patient is made to swing back and forth for several minutes, the rope of suspension being attached to a hook placed a few feet above the head. Thus arranged the patient may swing through an arc of twenty feet. At first the pressure of the strap passing under the maxilla may cause some discomfort and at this stage the hands may be employed by seizing the cross-bar which passes above the head to help in sustaining the body weight, but soon increased