

a jacket with. Secure freedom for the arms and do not limit the thigh motion. Then you will have a jacket that fits and is comfortable. It is not necessary or advisable to use dry plaster in addition, or polish a jacket. It interferes with ventilation. A jacket of ordinary bandages, that is bandages holding a fair amount of plaster wet to a creamy consistency and well rubbed together, makes a lighter, stiffer and more porous affair than one upon which dry plaster is applied. The long shirt can be brought up over the jacket and stitched above to keep it clean. If a corset is desired this jacket can be split down the front with a knife, removed carefully, bandaged, dried and leather with lacing hooks attached. The solid jackets are better in dispensary work than corsets as they cannot be removed by curious parents and friends, and the support desired be interfered with by faulty reapplication. For young children the hammock method is necessary for application of a jacket. There are several devices but that which I use is simply taking a strip of cotton, one-half the body in width, swing between two chairs, made tense and torn down to accomodate arms and head, the persons seated upon the chairs making gentle extension by head and heels of the patient, lying prone in the swing. The bandages are run on over everything.

Jackets are also made of paper like that which is used in the manufacture of paper racing skulls, and pulp compressed, the same as is used for printers' matrices, such is that devised by Dr. Weigel, Rochester. Paper in strips laid on regularly, pine shavings and glue, a Russian method, the wood corset of Dr. Waltuck, Odessa; leather, rawhide, felt, brass, aluminium jackets are also used, the last, the suggestion of Dr. Phelps of New York. All these require to be made upon a cast of the body, which must be taken or made by the application of a plaster form or mould first, and then made from this by filling it with soft plaster of Paris. Much material may be economized by putting a block of wood in the middle of your cast.

Jackets certainly are the best means of treatment where lateral deviation is present. If this is not marked however, it disappears sometimes with the antero-posterior brace of Taylor. Where great deformity obtains the jacket is demanded. Howard Marsh and other English surgeons are very doubtful of the utility of the plaster jackets, and favour recumbency for long periods, eighteen months or longer, but advise the use of Cocking's propoelastic jacket as a good addition. They charge many disadvantages to the plaster jacket; the parts being beyond observation, the inability to watch accurately the course of treatment, the retention of perspiration, vermin breeding, retarding of growth and interference with respiration—the tendency