

mechanical inefficiency, owing to the fact that the foot is no longer directly under the weight to be supported. There are thus two distinct and well-marked elements which together constitute the disability in such cases.

The mechanical element in the disability may be remedied by operative means or by the employment of braces; the muscle and nerve element, the lack of control and of power, can best be remedied by physiological means. By persistently directing the attention and effort of the individual to the performance of



FIGURE II.

certain desired actions new combinations may be formed, combinations which were not necessary when there was normal control before the intervention of disease.

In illustrating this point allow me to present the case of a young woman (Fig. 2), seventeen years of age, weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds, who, as she lay in bed, was not able to make any movement of either lower extremity because of an attack of infantile spinal paralysis two years previously. Physical training commenced with this patient September 1st