

taking very short steps and progressing with difficulty. About the same time he first succeeded in moving the arms. After the accident there appeared to be some swelling of the neck, and any attempt to move the neck caused pain. The organic reflexes were not affected, the bladder and rectum being under full voluntary control.

Six days after the accident he was brought home to Toronto from the country where the accident happened. He was kept in bed for two weeks. It was considered that he had a dislocation of the right shoulder, and his arm was kept in a sling. It appeared subsequently, however, that no actual dislocation existed. Five weeks after the accident it was noted that he could walk, though with difficulty; he was able to make his way slowly along the street for 200 yards or more, whilst doing so he always supported his chin on his clenched fist so as to take the weight off his neck. He was able to use the left arm well and the right arm fairly well; thus he could write with the right hand. Shortly after this he began to grow gradually worse, and he slowly lost power of both arms and legs. Operation was advised by his medical attendant. Eight weeks after the accident he was admitted to the hospital, where he remained four weeks, and during that time he got gradually worse until he was not able to stand at all, and his arms became completely paralyzed. Sensation was, however, not affected. After he left the hospital operation was again urged, on the supposition that there was a dislocation in the cervical spine, with pressure on the spinal cord. The operation was carried out on the 16th October, 1902, at the boy's house. Immediately before the operation he was able to get about a little, but he was not able to stand upright. He would slide downstairs and could crawl up again, helping himself mainly, in pulling himself up or down, by using the left arm in which he still retained a good deal of power. The mother stated that the operation was performed to remove a piece of bone in order that the neck should be straightened. It was not stated whether this piece of bone pressed upon the spinal cord or not. The neck was put in plaster of paris to keep it rigid. Immediately after the operation he was unable to move either arms or legs, nor had he any sensation. There was complete motor and sensory paralysis. Sensation returned in twenty-four hours, and after two weeks, when the plaster was removed, a certain amount of motor power returned also. The power of movement, however, gradually disappeared again until, two months after the operation, he was quite unable to move either arms or legs, with the exception of a slight amount of movement of the left arm. The reflex mechanism governing the bladder and rectum was never affected, moreover he was able to empty the bladder and rectum voluntarily, in a