

treatment was suited more especially to chronic cases. It had been further stated that this treatment had been in use for fifty years by the leading French neurologists. It was a matter of surprise that the English authorities had not referred to it before. He would be dubious about its use in acute cases; and where there were fever, emaciation, and concurrent inflammatory disturbance it would not be wise to use it. His plan of treatment has been rest and seclusion. This was better than arsenic, or any other form of medication.

Dr. H. Walker thought the principle of treating chorea by training a good one. In acute cases it was necessary to be cautious with the exercises. The majority of the cases he saw were chronic. He had always isolated them, using massage and passive movements from the beginning. In about ten days the resistive exercises were commenced.

Dr. Oakley thought, owing to the alliance of chorea to insanity, these exercises might be used in the latter condition. He thought treatment by isolation a bad one. He had always allowed his patients (and he had had a good many) to take as much nourishment as possible. He had administered arsenic.

Dr. McKenzie said this treatment had been used in the treatment of the insane and of criminals with much success. The virtue of the method, according to Professor Blache, was that passive movements had a remarkable effect. At first the patient's will came into play, either assisting in the movement or the contrary. Little by little the muscles became habituated to associated action, directed by the effort of the operator. The will, which had exercised but a feeble control over the muscular system, gradually seemed to resume its function, and it was then seen that incoherent movements, little by little, diminished in frequency and intensity.

Dr. W. J. Wilson, read a paper on

DEPRESSION OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE.

Marion Sims had first called attention to a fatal form, trismus nascentium, some fifty years ago, but Lockjaw of infants had been described from earliest times. In the south, among the negro children, in some localities, two-thirds of the deaths were due to this cause. Among the causes spoken of were: bad ventilation, suppuration of the stump of the cord, heredity, etc. But Sims had observed that the occipital bone and occasionally the parietal were displaced, and if the condition was corrected early the cases might be cured.

The essayist reported a case from his practice. The third day after an easy labor the child was noticed to have lost the power to