

One of the speakers referred to the moral aspect of the question, and doubted if many of the members would allow their wives or daughters to be hypnotized.

We have no doubt that hypnotism, when effective, is likely to injure the subject mentally, morally, or physically, or in all ways combined. It frequently changes him into the condition of a peculiar cataleptic, who has given himself, body and soul, for the time being, into the hands of the hypnotizer. Its influence for good is so limited, and its powers for evil are so great, that we think it should not be countenanced in any shape or form.

We are pleased to know that the Birmingham discussion has fully awakened the British medical profession to the grave dangers associated with hypnotism; and one of the results likely to follow will be the introduction of a bill at the next session of the British Parliament, which will prevent, or at least restrict, the public exhibitions of hypnotic powers which have lately become so common.

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## Hospital Reports.

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### INJURY TO THE RIGHT SHOULDER RESULTING IN A STIFF JOINT— TREATMENT BY MANIPU- LATION—RECOVERY.

UNDER THE CARE OF A. PRIMROSE, M.B., C.M.,  
EDIN., M.R.C.S. ENG., IN THE TORONTO  
GENERAL HOSPITAL.

M.H., *et.* 51, laborer, admitted into the Toronto General Hospital on June 23rd, with the following history. Nine months ago, while engaged driving a team of horses he was thrown violently upon his shoulder. He suffered a good deal of pain at the time, and this persisted for a considerable time; he was, however, able to use the arm in a limited way for two or three days, although this caused him pain, and the amount of movement at the joint was somewhat restricted. One month after injury he consulted a doctor; liniments were used with temporary relief of the pain. For some months he continued the use of various liniments, and steamed the joint without acquiring any benefit. Six months after the injury he consulted another doctor, who told him the bone was diseased,

and blistered the part freely. A third doctor was called in a short time afterwards, who stated that there had been a dislocation at the shoulder joint at the time of the injury; he treated the patient for six weeks but did him no good. He then came to the hospital. On admission, the shoulder presented a perfectly normal appearance; there was no swelling nor redness about the joint; there was no muscular wasting, and the bony prominences were in their normal relation to one another. The patient complained of no pain when at rest, but there was considerable pain on movement; he refers the pain more particularly to the region of the acromio-clavicular articulation. He states that occasionally he suffers from a dull aching pain over the biceps muscle, and shooting pains through the shoulder. Movement at the joint is very considerably restricted; there is little or no rotatory movement possible, the arm can be abducted from the side but chiefly by rotation of the scapula; the arm cannot be carried above the head; forward and backward movements are very limited. It is possible to place the finger tips of the disabled limb on the opposite shoulder, and, at the same time, to bring the arm down to the chest wall. There was no dislocation.

The patient's general health was good; there was no history of tubercular disease in the family, and the man has always been strong. The case was diagnosed as one in which stiffness of the joint had followed traumatism in consequence of the formation of adhesions. In all probability there had been some laceration of the soft parts at the time of the injury, the subsequent pain caused the patient to keep the joint at rest, and in consequence, during the reparative processes, adhesion formed within the joint.

*Treatment:* On July 4th chloroform was administered, the shoulder girdle was firmly held by an assistant to prevent rotation or other movements of the scapula. Movements were then conducted at the shoulder joint. On flexing at the elbow, and, using the forearm as a lever, rotating the arm outwards, a number of adhesions gave way with an audible tear; this was accomplished without undue force. The various movements of abduction, etc., were then systematically carried out, and the result was