

straighten the body up to an erect position, but it seemed quite impossible for him to do so, though aided by such manual assistance as we could give him. The day after entering the hospital we gave him chloroform, and while lying supine on the operating table the deformity became partly corrected; turning him into a prone position so that the thorax and hips were still supported, the body was forced into a hyper-extended position. In doing this a very moderate degree of force only was necessary, and no noises were heard or sensations realized which would intimate the giving way of adhesions. While in this hyper-extended position a very strong plaster-of-Paris jacket was applied, extending from the trochanters to the chin and occiput. Before coming out of anesthesia he was placed in bed upon his back and left in this position for several days. There was but little reaction and very little complaint of pain. About the third day he was allowed to get up, and was able to walk about pretty well. It was noticed also that he used his arm freely, although he held it stiffly before he was placed on the operating table. It was the intention to move this joint (the scapulo-humeral) freely while under the anesthesia, but it was forgotten, and unless accidentally while turning him over into the prone position, no force was exerted on the arm. Our attention was directed solely to rectifying the bent condition of the spine. The plaster jacket remained on this man for about four weeks, during which time he was encouraged to walk about and use his arms quite freely. When the jacket was removed he kept himself in an erect position and seemed to have completely recovered the normal function of all parts. For a few weeks he remained in the city and gradually became more active and was sent home leaving with us the impression that his recovery had been most complete. A couple of months afterward we saw him and found that very largely his former condition had returned.

It may be said regarding this patient that he had been a recipient of public charity for a considerable portion of the time which had elapsed since his accident and injury, and that his family is regarded with some disfavor in the town because it is believed that they are more willing to live on the gifts of others than to earn their own livelihood. My opinion regarding this case is that it is one of mental obliquity, and some degree of malingering rather than a case where there is any organic lesion. I suppose that it could be classed among the traumatic neuroses.

CASE 6.—P. McK., 46 years of age, a strong powerfully built man, a moulder. He stated that on July 27, 1899, while at work in such a position that he was resting upon his hands and knees, an iron weight of about twenty-five pounds fell about five feet, striking his back so that the impact came a little to the right of the spine, and at the level of about the eighth dorsal vertebra. His body was