

tion of her medical attendants to be directed to the spine: they found acute pain and tenderness manifested on pressure at the lower part of the cervical, and about the middle of the dorsal vertebræ. Issues were employed and kept open; iron and other tonics were administered, and attention given to the regulation of the bowels. Under this treatment she seemed to improve considerably; the functions of the bladder were in a great measure restored, and she acquired more power over the movement of her limbs. But after this amendment had reached a certain point, it remained stationary, and there was no farther symptom of improvement. During all this period the catamenia was perfectly regular.

She remains weak and feeble in the movement of her limbs, being scarcely able to walk across the room without assistance; has much stiffness and difficulty in stooping or turning on her side. There is slight curvature of the spine, and every symptom of ankylosis in the dorsal vertebræ that were affected.

Case 12.—Miss E. W., aged twenty-four years. About four years ago, her health became impaired. She grew weak, and more easily fatigued than usual. Complained of headache and giddiness, want of appetite, and palpitation of the heart on exertion. One day she was seized with an acute pain along the left side of the face and neck, extending to the spine, and shortly after this attack she felt pain in the sides of the chest, and particularly at the lower part of the sternum. The right side of the chest became more affected than the left, and there was a severe pain confined to the margin of the ribs, which frequently prevented her from taking a full inspiration. Pressure on the heart increased the pain, and the integuments appeared swollen, and so tender that she could scarcely bear the weight of her dress on them. She suffered much from irritability of stomach, acidity and flatulence. Pains frequently stretched across the abdomen, and she had considerable difficulty in micturition. Some time after the commencement of these complaints she began to complain of pain and weakness of the spine, which was increased by pressure, walking, and every kind of exercise; and at the lower portion of the dorsal vertebræ, touching the part with the point of the finger, caused her almost to faint. Her limbs gradually grew weaker, she lost the power of walking, and was constantly confined to the horizontal posture. She had difficulty in drawing up her limbs; and to use her own expression, they felt as if they were corded, and were cold and benumbed. Sensation was also considerably impaired in them; the pain increased in the cervical region, with impaired power over the movement of her arms. She lay in this state for several months; was leeches and repeatedly blistered along the spine, but the disease did not yield to the treatment employed. One of the dorsal vertebræ began to project at the part of the spine where the pain