

disease, absent in malignant disease ; (2) local disability ; and (3) local pain, both absent in Potts', and present in malignant disease.

Dr. Willard had seen two cases in which his diagnosis was confirmed post-mortem.

Dr. Gibney reported a case in a man of 40 years, in which he and others had been baffled in diagnosis. There was sarcoma of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ.

Mr. Marsh related the case of a child which was extremely difficult to diagnosticate, and which proved to be malignant in character.

SYPHILITIC POTTS' DISEASE.

Dr. Ridlon said that in this form the onset is more rapid, the pain and disability greater, the kyphosis sharper in outline, and abscesses often appear before deformity. If recognized lesions of hereditary or tertiary taint are present, treatment should be by large doses of mercury and iodide of potassium.

Dr. B. Lee of Philadelphia referred to cases of this origin which had come under his observation.

POTTS' DISEASE IN THE OLD.

Mr. Marsh had observed instances of suppurative tuberculosis in the metacarpus, tarsus, testis, cervical glands, knee and hip in eight patients between 63 and seventy-three years. But senile tuberculosis of the spine is most rare. He had seen two cases. The patients were 64 and 65 years respectively. The College of Surgeons of London possessed an osseous specimen of the action of senile tuberculosis of the upper cervical vertebræ. In his "Studies of Old Case-Books," Sir James Paget had recorded a case of Potts' disease in a gentleman of 55, attended with angular curvature.

Dr. Sayre recalled the case of a patient, aged 55, who recovered from Potts' disease with paraplegia and abscesses.

POTTS' DISEASE WITH PREGNANCY.

Dr. T. H. Myers of New York had collected twenty-five cases of labour in fifteen patients recovered from Potts' disease. In no instance did series recur. But of seven cases in which the disease developed during pregnancy, three died and three were left paraplegic. Normal parturition often follows in cases of deformed pelvis whose measurement would indicate that it was impossible. These patients should be examined by the obstetrician early in gestation.

Dr. Taylor knew of many cured patients whose marriage had been followed by the birth of healthy children.