

discharged, bladder trouble had gone, but other symptoms were just as before.

3. Man, aged 40; illness of some years' standing; suspended 23 times. When discharged he was suffering less pain, but walked quite as badly as at first.

4. Man, aged 69; duration of illness not stated; suspended 5 times. Could walk no better, but general health improved.

5. Man, aged 43; duration of illness eight years; suspended 10 times in all, but bore treatment badly. Could walk better, but pain still severe. Some time after discharge the patient stated that he was engaged to ride in some bicycle contests, so that he had probably improved.

6. Man, aged 34, duration of illness about one year; suspended 10 times; refused to continue treatment as he thought it brought on the pains. Discharged in *statu quo*.

Dr. Saundby sums up the results as follows: "It cannot be definitely stated that any one of these cases derived benefit from the suspension. E.G. (case 1) certainly improved under treatment and was able to walk better when he left the hospital, but the influence of the suspension on the result was doubtful." In case 5 the improvement seems to have been *in spite of* the suspension.

Five cases in which the plan was tried have also been reported by Mr. J. R. Lunn, Medical Superintendent of St. Marylebone Infirmary. The following is a summary of them:—

1. Man, aged 58; duration of illness between six and seven years; suspended 28 times for periods ranging from 40 seconds to 4 minutes, at intervals of a few days. "He improved remarkably, and on leaving could walk over half a mile without a stick; no change in ataxic character of gait, or in the sensation of the feet and legs."

2. Man, aged 57; duration of illness between thirteen and fourteen years; suspended 15 times. No improvement.

3. Woman, aged 45; illness of from four to five years' standing; suspended 15 times; declined further treatment. No improvement.

4. Man, aged 73; duration of illness between ten and eleven years; suspended 3 times; refused to submit to more. No improvement.

5. Man, aged 52; duration of illness between

five and six years; suspended 9 times. No improvement.

In only one, therefore, of the five cases were favorable results obtained. In all of them the suspension caused either pain or giddiness.

Dr. Churton, of Leeds, has also expressed an unfavorable opinion of suspension, but apparently more on the "high *à priori*" ground than on adequate experience. He appears so far to have actually tried it in only one case, that of a man, aged 39, who had had ataxic symptoms for about a year and a half. This patient was suspended daily for five minutes from May 22 to June 3, "when it was noted that there was not the smallest improvement in any way; indeed, he was worse." It will be noted, however, that Dr. Churton did not apply the treatment in quite the orthodox manner. He began with what may be called a very "stiff dose," and continued it all through at rather high pressure.

On the other hand Dr. Julius Althaus professes to have had a satisfactory result in a very unpromising case. The patient was a gentleman aged 56, who had been under observation since November, 1885, and was in an advanced stage of the disease. Suspension was begun in March of the present year; the first time for half a minute, the second time for one minute, and the third for a minute and a half. "After the third suspension improvement set in, more especially in walking; and from that time the patient made rapid strides towards recovery." He was suspended altogether 33 times, and then felt so well that he could discontinue his visits. Dr. Althaus adds, "The knee-jerk, which had been absent certainly since November, 1885, and possibly longer, reappeared in June last, this being, as far as I am aware, the first and as yet the only case in which such a result has occurred after suspension." On Sept. 26 the patient was again seen by Dr. Althaus, who found him "in good working condition, the only symptom which remained being some degree of anasarca." During the five years that this patient had been under observation before suspension was commenced, every therapeutic measure that could be thought of was tried without the least result.

Dr. Ladame, of Geneva, has also obtained good results from suspension. He has practised