

with the treatment of this disability, as that of Adolphe Lorenz, of Vienna. His "bloodless method" has been much heard of and talked about by the laity and by the profession.

Congenital dislocations, except that of the hip, are rare; at that joint, however, the deformity can scarcely be said to be very uncommon. About 83 per cent. of all cases of this disability of the hip joint are found in females. It is more frequently unilateral than bi-lateral.

The etiology is not well known. There is found more or less imperfection of the acetabulum and of the head and neck of the femur. The pathological anatomy varies with the age of the



Figure shows lordosis well; also position of great trochanter is seen in right gluteal region.

child examined. Before the age of weight bearing the head of the femur is likely to be found not far from the acetabulum, which is sometimes nearly normal, but is often shallow and small. The head and neck vary greatly; sometimes the head is nearly sessile upon the shaft of the femur. The length of the neck and prominence of the head doubtless have much to do with successful retention in place after the reduction has been made.

Weight bearing soon causes lengthening of the capsule, and it is often drawn into the shape of an hour-glass, in the upper part of which the head is found, while the anterior wall is stretched across the acetabulum, and the constriction of the capsule between