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Original Contributions.

CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP.

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It is safe to say that previous to 1890 there had been but little heard in this country about congenital dislocations even by the medical profession. Within the last decade, however, articles on various aspects of the subject have appeared from time to time in our medical journals. The older medical authors do not seem to have recognized the condition. Hippocrates did not distinguish between traumatic, spontaneous and congenital dislocations; and others, Galen, Avicenna, Pare; cited from Hippocrates. Paletta, early in the last century, recognized the condition and wrote upon its anatomical aspects. In 1826 Dupuytren (*Memoir sur un déplacement originel ou congenital de la tete des femurs, etc.*) says: "It is a species of displacement of the upper extremity of the femur of which I have found no trace in the authors whose researches I have examined." He gave at that time a clinical picture which was correct in all essentials, and was the first to make reference to treatment. He says: "Before making extension, examine carefully to learn what is the kind of dislocation; for if the lameness has continued from birth, your extension will serve no purpose but to reveal your ignorance."

In Germany Volkmann made some reference to the subject, but no practical advance was made there until Albert Hoffe, of Wurtzburg, by his operative work, threw light upon the etiological and anatomical darkness. Consequent upon the work done by Hoffa and a few others a great impetus was given to the careful study of this condition in Germany, France and America. In the later years of the century, no name has been so prominent in connection