

As, by this time, I had become convinced that an enlargement of the lymphatic glands was of some significance in the differentiation between hip disease and dorso-lumbar Pott's disease, I quote verbatim from the case report:—

“As this, (the enlargement of the lymphatic glands) is not without significance a careful examination for purposes of differential diagnosis will be made. Patient lies with lumbar lordosis. The circumference of the right and left thighs is the same. There is muscular spasm on endeavouring to move either hip, but this spasm is not very great, although it is certainly greater in the right hip than in the left hip. The patient does not complain of pain in either hip. Adduction is slightly freer on the left than on the right side. Patient being placed in the prone position it is noticed that the 12th dorsal spine is more prominent than that of any other vertebra; that the 9th and 11th spines are the next most prominent. There is a slight suggestion of scoliosis, and a definite muscular spasm on the right side. It is impossible to extend the right hip without moving the pelvis, and impossible to demonstrate spasm of the erectores. Child should be given an injection of tuberculin because it might be well to ascertain the position of the tuberculous lesion.”

On April 15, 1910, the note is:—“Child has had $\frac{1}{2}$ mg. tuberculin, with a slight general reaction. Locally the signs have not materially differed with the exception that there is a little greater spasm of the erectores, especially that of the right side.” Three days elapsed from the last note, and on the 18th April another note was taken. This states that three days after the administration of the tuberculin the child's temperature rose to 103° , and an examination was made. The erectores were found to be stiff and boardlike. Psoas contraction was marked on both sides, but especially on the right side. On the following day the temperature having subsided, a careful examination of the local conditions was made with the patient lying in the prone position. A marked prominence of the dorso-lumbar vertebræ is apparent. Both erectores are still in marked spasm and any attempted movement of either extremity throws them into a position of hypertonicity. There is little if any, psoas contraction of the left side. There is more psoas contraction of the right side, it being impossible to hyperextend that hip without moving the pelvis. With the patient lying in the supine position bi-lateral glandular enlargement is apparent; there is spasm of the right adductors, and greater spasm of the left adductors. The diagnosis is dorso-lumbar Pott's disease.

The fifth case whom I present seemed to me one in which the diagnosis