of cartilage. The dental tissue is frequently developed in encysted tumors—as in the ovary; and the structure is quite like that, physiological or normal.

12.[1] Calcification.—No tissue of the body, except the hair, nails, and epidermis, is free from liability to calcification. It occurs in the non-vascular as well as in the vascular tissues. Thus are calcified the non-vascular inter-articular cartilages, the crystalline, the lens, epithelial cells of the mouth (tarter), cells of glandular ducts, fibrous and serous tissues, and even the muscular fibres and nerve tissues, though rarely, and much more rarely the grandular tissues. More frequent is calcification in pathological structures, as pseudo-membrane and tubercles, but very rarely in the cells of cancerous tumors. Calcification is effected chiefly by carbonate and phospate of lime.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. XXXVII.—*The Hip-joint—Considerations on its injuries and diseases, deduced from the Anatomy, by* S. J. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S., Eng., Toronto, *continued from the last Journal.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIGAMENTS OF THE HIP-JOINT.

(*Continued.*)

In the last *Journal* we pointed out many of the symptoms of ligamentous inflammation; we especially indicated the character of nutrition in the structure, and pointed out the fact that the development of pus was impossible from the nature of the part; that softening and distention of the tissue was the most frequent consequence of inflammatory action.

In inflammation of the ligamentous structure of the hip-joint, inflammatory fever often runs very high, the tongue is thickly furred, the pulse full and bounding, while a profuse morbid perspiration often breaks out that greatly exhausts the patient's strength, without alleviating his suffering or mitigating his pain. His thirst is great, and his urine often deposits a copious sediment of lithic acid, showing that in many cases of this disease of the hip-joint the irritation of the fibrous texture is mainly dependent upon the accumulation of this material, or the protinous compounds from which it is formed, in the blood.

It has lately become evident, from the great improvements in animal chemistry and the use of the microscope, that from the peculiar condition of the blood is derived the great variety of diathisis which the human constitution presents in an abnormal condition. That several of these morbid states appear to specially influence certain characters of tissues, and that the fibrous tissue is the

[1] The description of inorganic deposits—concrements, belong to the manuals of a pathological chemistry and anatomy, and therefore, I shall in this place mention but one form.