

thigh are larger than the left. There is a distinct fulness in both inguinal regions. An examination of these fulnesses shows that they are due to an *enlargement of the inguinal glands*, especially those of the right side. An examination of both hips shows that there is equal muscular spasm on both sides. With the child lying in the prone position, the right gluteus seems a little fuller than the left, and the first lumbar vertebra seems a little more prominent than any other.

The argument written on that day, six months after treatment was begun, states that it seems certain that symptoms have been seen in both hips, and it seems certain, also, that there is no acute disease in either hip, consequently our attention is drawn particularly to the lower dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. Examination shows little, if any, spasm in either psoas muscle, although hyperextension of the left hip is to some extent restricted. The erectores show equal tone on each side. The administration of a dose of tuberculin to accentuate the symptoms was suggested. This patient, according to instructions, was given  $\frac{1}{2}$  mg. of tuberculin, following which there was a general reaction.

Examination: Patient lying on her face shows a definite prominence of the first lumbar vertebrae. The 12th, 11th, 10th and 9th dorsal are apparent. The 2nd, 3rd, and possibly the 4th lumbar are also apparent, their prominence being according to the order given. Hyperextension is more resisted on the right side than on the left. Muscular tone is greater in the right gluteus than in the left. There is definite spasm of the erectores, although, perhaps, there is more spasm in the right than in the left. Hyperextension of the spine is to some extent limited, proven by placing her alongside a normal child of about the same height. In the normal child a more acute curvature of the spine is apparent on hyperextension than in the patient under consideration. In the normal child a distinct furrow was shown in the region of the dorso-lumbar spine, while in the patient under consideration no such furrow is seen. The patient, lying in the supine position, a slight tilting of the pelvis is noticed in this, as in a previous case.

*Case IV.*—D. C. This little child has a history of trouble in the right hip for just about one year. On October 26th, 1909, she was brought to hospital because of this, and has been treated for tuberculosis of the right hip ever since. On January 20th, 1910, she was admitted for treatment in a Thomas abduction splint.

On April 12, 1910, the following note was made:—"One of the first things noticed in the examination of this patient is that the *lymphatic glands in the right groin are greatly enlarged*. Those in the left groin are enlarged also."