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ART. LVII. *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 No.* 10.

FRACTURE OF THE NECK OF THE THIGH-BONE.

Continued.

In our last communication we endeavored to show that the direction of the force which operated upon the neck of the thigh-bone was extremely various, and that the effects produced upon the injured part were in exact correspondence with its nature and character: consequently, we plainly shewed, that indirect force operating upon the extended limb as by a powerful lever, having the bones of the pelvis for a fulcrum, would remove the head of the thigh-bone from the cotyloid cavity into a position agreeable to the direction of that force, rather than cause fracture of the part. So again, in the consideration of the operation of direct force, we maintained that the direction of that force might be infinitely varied—be applied in the radius of a circle—but that a plain distinction might be drawn of the nature of the injury from the mode of its application. Thus, when direct force was applied from without inwards, it would generally fracture the neck of the thigh-bone without the capsular ligament; and that a similar force propagated from above downwards, would be far more apt to fracture the neck of the thigh-bone within the capsular ligament. That, as in dislocation, a clear apprehension of these several points vastly assisted in the diagnosis of the nature of the lesion, which had happened to the part; so in fracture, we might gain a similar assistance, that would also direct the prognosis, which we might be permitted to advance upon this subject: hence the importance of the