case the extremities begin gradually to shorten, the patient has long limped upon progression; when he attempts to walk the toes turn outward, but still the sole of the foot comes flat upon the ground; the lumber vertebra acquire considerable mobility, corresponding in some degree with the immobility of the hip-joint; the buttock of the affected side is much less prominent than its fellow, while admeasurement of the limb shows actual shortening. This condition is very liable to be confounded with fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, especially after a patient has met with an accident in this region; doubtless this is the disease which has been truly described as chronic rheumatic arthritis of the hip-joint.

The treatment of chronic inflammation of the ligaments of hip-joint should consist principally in the employment of the counter-irritants applied to the neighbourhood of the part; blisters made perpetual by the use of the savine cerate; stimalating liniments, or the ointment of tartarized antimony, have been used with advantage; the application of warm, stimulating plasters, and splints, so as to retain the part in a state of perpetual rest; cupping, moxas, and the actual cautery, have been recommended to be used in obstinate cases. In many cases of this disease in which the urate of soda has been largely deposited in the structure of the ligaments, the internal use of benzoic acid has been found of great advantage; this medicine acting upon the protinous compounds in the blood, has prevented the formation of uric acid, by converting it into the hippuric acid, this being far more soluble and passing out of the system more readily with the urine, has tended to prevent the formation of this urate of soda and its deposit in the ligaments, and has even been said 10 favour its removal, after it has been largely deposited in the ligaments of the joint.

Inflammation of the Curtilages of the Hip Joint.

The consideration of the true nature of the structure of the articular cartilages will alone explain the phenomena of inflammatory action when it implicates these structures, and it presents us with a very apt illustration that inflammation of every structure in the body is, in its first stages, but a direct lesion of its nutrative functions—that is to say, the embarrassed circulation, the first step in inflammatory process—impedes or otherwise deranges the condition necessary to those changes which alone constitutes a proof of the vitality of the part.

The articular cartilages are formed of a fibrcas structure, largely supplied with cells; these cells are developed in the