

observations of Dupuytren, that we are indebted for what is known of the disease, and the views of that distinguished surgeon were confirmed and enlarged upon by the writings of Cuillard Belloniere, of Paris, and Drs. Hutton and Adams, of Dublin. Dupuytren collected twenty-six cases, of which twenty-two were in females and four in males, and in many the malformation presented itself on both sides; in some it was hereditary, having occurred in members of three succeeding generations. In many of these cases, the persons of the patients bore evidence to the errors of diagnosis, committed by surgeons under whose treatment they had been placed. In one of them as many as twenty-one moxas had been applied, under the impression that it was a case of morbus coxæ. As before mentioned, Dupuytren's paper was followed by Cuillard Belloniere, which was published in 1828; this was followed by the paper of Dr. Hutton, read at a meeting of the "British Association for the advancement of Science," held in Dublin in 1835, an abstract of which was printed in the Dublin Medical Journal, Vol. viii. Under the title of "Abnormal Condition of the Hip Joint" Mr. Adams contributed an able article to "Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," at the commencement of which he treats at great length of this condition of the joint; he analyses Dupuytren's cases, and introduces several others of great interest, which he, Drs. Hutton and Harrison, of Dublin, and Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh, had witnessed. It is to this paper that the profession is indebted for the first published drawings of the deformity and the post mortem appearances, yet Dr. Carnochan not only overlooks this communication, but asserts that no one had inquired into the matter since 1826, the

date of Dupuytren's Memoir. That we may not be charged with mis-stating his views, we will allow him to express them in his own words—"It is somewhat remarkable that those dislocations of the hip joint which have been denominated *original* or *congenital*, and which are of equal importance in a scientific point of view with the traumatic displacements of the head of the femur, should have been so entirely overlooked by the surgical writers of England and of this country. The great authority on the subject of dislocations, Sir Astley Cooper, in his enumeration of the different varieties of articular displacement, has not referred to any other luxations of the head of the femur, than those happening during the different epochs of extra-uterine existence, and resulting from external violence, from relaxation of the ligaments from paralysis of the muscles, from excess of the synovial secretion, or from strumous ulceration of the joint; and even Brodie, whose researches into the pathology of the joints have been so extensive and erudite, has not made a cursory allusion to the remarkable dislocation of the femur of which we are about to treat, and which has frequently been mistaken for other diseases of this part, and especially for *morbus coxarius*. In examining the extensive collections in the museums attached to St. Thomas' and Guy's, and to the other hospitals of London and Great Britain, I was unable to find any specimens illustrative of congenital dislocation of the head of the femur; and I may make the same remark in regard to the pathological collections of this country."—p. 12.

We cannot suppose an honorable surgeon like Dr. Carnochan, capable of so low a quibble, as to use the terms *England* and *Great Britain*, merely to delude his readers—he himself well