

copy of his address at one of his clinical demonstrations in that city in December, 1902.

At one of his clinics in New York City, Dr. Lorenz was asked specifically regarding the results claimed by him. In effect, he replied, that he expected twenty-five per cent. of cures in bilateral dislocation, and fifty per cent. in unilateral cases. By "cure" was meant practically perfect anatomical and physiological restoration of the joint. Of those that could not be "cured" in that sense, he claimed that the vast majority were greatly improved, the location of the head of the femur being so changed by the manipulations used in the operation that the functions of the joint were much more perfectly discharged. Using this statement of Dr. Lorenz as a starting point it remains to be seen how far the experience of other operators will justify the claims made.



FIG. 3.

Recently Ridlon, of Chicago, in a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine, presented an extended review of this subject based upon an exhaustive study of results in ninety-four cases operated upon; these cases included a number of those operated on by Lorenz during his stay in Chicago. His conclusion is that of the cases operated upon by this method there will be about ten per cent. of perfectly stable and anatomically perfect replacements; about fifty to sixty per cent. of "good results," and twenty to thirty per cent. of failures. Under "good results" are grouped the cases in which an anatomical replacement has not been secured, but the location of the head of the femur has been so changed that improvement in function has resulted, the shortening being diminished, the limp lessened, and the characteristic deformity largely obliterated. This changed location of the