

The special sites of the tumors were as follows :—

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| Condyles of femur..... | in 12 |
| Head of tibia..... | in 7 |
| Upper extremity of fibula..... | in 2 |
| Lower extremity of fibula..... | in 1 |
| Head of humerus..... | in 2 |
| Lower end of radius..... | in 1 |
| Superior maxilla..... | in 4 |
| Inferior maxilla..... | in 2 |
| Scapula..... | in 1 |
| Patella..... | in 1 |
| Vault skull..... | in 1 |
| Dura Mater..... | in 1 |
| About great toe..... | in 1 |
| Outside radius at wrist..... | in 1 |
| Periosteum of tibia near ankle..... | in 1 |

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In one instance, (c 28) the growth had extended from the femur into the articulation and involved the patella and tibia; and in another, (c 38), the synovial cavity and space between the articular surfaces of the femur and tibia was occupied by the growth, and yet the cartilage covering those surfaces was intact. Myeloid disease, like carcinomatous, is extremely little prone to implicate cartilage.

6. The irritation excited by the growth in the head of the bone may, and frequently does excite inflammation in the contiguous articulation, but this is of an adhesive, rather than of a suppurative and destructive character. In the specimen now on the table, the cavity of the joint was obliterated by tolerably firm adhesions. In one of Sir. B. Brodie's cases, (c 7), old adhesions were found between the articular surfaces. The circumstance that the inflammation of the joint which supervenes upon myeloid disease of the articular extremity of a bone, is adhesive rather than suppurative, is not peculiar to that growth, for it has been observed to obtain in cancer invading the same locality, and is no doubt also the rule in cartilaginous tumors.

7. The cases collected furnish no positive information as to the duration of life when myeloid disease is permitted to pursue its course without surgical interference. Case 34, in which the growth engaged the dura-mater, terminated fatally two months after the first manifestation of the head symptoms; case 24, in which the cranial vault was the site of the growth, closed with head symptoms three years after the first indications of the disease; how long these patients might have lived, had not the growths interfered with the functions of an organ essential to life, it is impossible to say; case 39, besides being of a doubtful nature, had its natural course modified, probably much accelerated by 35 tapplings, 6 injections with iodine, and 2 setons.

8. An examination of these cases however, proves that the average duration of life after removal of myeloid tumors far exceeds its average duration after removal of cancer. Mr. Paget assigns as the average duration of life under these circumstances, 28 months for medullary and 49 months for scirrhous cancer. But of 24 persons who survived the removal of myeloid tumors, and the duration of whose disease is