

1. Myeloid tumors appear to occur with about equal frequency in both sexes; thus, of the 38 cases, 15 were males, 18 females, and in five the sex is not stated.

2. An apparent exciting cause is mentioned in 10 instances; it is not alluded to in 15, and is said to be absent in 13. In the 10, an injury of the part is the cause assigned, which is about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole number, a larger proportion than is assigned to injuries ( $\frac{1}{4}$ th) by Mr. Paget in the causation of cancer. The nature of the injury was in 7, either a blow or fall, or succession of blows, and in the other 3, respectively, a sprain, a strain, and a slight injury while swinging.

3. The frequency of myeloid disease at various epochs of life was as follows:

YEARS.	
From 12 to 20—	9 cases.
20 to 30—	14 “
30 to 40—	4 “
40 to 50—	2 “
50 to 60—	0 “
60 to 70—	0 “
70 to 74—	1 “
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30	

4. It is an interesting feature in the history of myeloid tumors of bone as compared with cancerous, that the former occur chiefly before 40, while the latter are almost as frequent after 40; thus, of the 30 cases of myeloid tumor in which the ages are shewn, 27, *i. e.* 90 per cent were under 40; 3, *i. e.* 10 per cent were over 40. Of 54 cases of cancer of bone (\*) 33, *i. e.* 61 per cent were under 40; 21, *i. e.* 40 per cent were over 40. On the other hand, it is not a little singular that cancer is of equal frequency with myeloid in early youth, say under 20: thus, of 54 cases of cancer, 21, *i. e.* 39 per cent were under 20; of 30 cases of myeloid, 9 *i. e.* 30 per cent were under 20. If the comparison be extended to the decade between 20 and 30, it will be found that myeloid disease of bone becomes much more frequent at that period of life than cancerous. Thus, of 30 cases of myeloid, 14, *i. e.* 47 per cent occurred between 20 and 30 while of 54 cases of cancer, only 11, *i. e.* 20 per cent occurred between, 20 and 30. Hence, if such limited numbers may be relied on, it follows, that if the patient be over 40, the chances that a tumor of a bone is cancer rather than myeloid are as 40 to 10; if between 20 and 30, the chances are in favor of myeloid, as 47 to 20; but if under 20, they are about equal.

5. The proclivity of the bones, especially of the long bones, and of these, their articular extremities, to myeloid tumors is shown by the table; thus, in 34 of the 38 cases, the bones were the parts affected; of these, 25 were long bones, or 73 per cent; and of the whole 25 the disease occupied the articular ends.

Even in the 4 cases in which osseous tissue was not involved, the growth was attached to the periosteum 3 times, and the dura-mater (analogous to periosteum) once.

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(\*). Paget's Surg. Pathology, p. 55.