

bandaged and the parts about the scapula cleansed. An incision was made from the acromion process to the superior angle of the scapula and continued down the posterior border to the inferior angle. The skin was now rapidly dissected away, and then the muscles attached to the spine and vertebral border were cut through, viz., the trapezius levator anguli scapulae and the rhomboids. Here the bleeding was free from the muscular branches of the posterior scapular artery. The scapula was now lifted up and the serratus magnus muscle severed and the vessels secured. To complete the excision of the lower end of the scapula, it was necessary to make a second horizontal incision at the base of the vertical one. The muscles attached to the superior border of the bone were now cut through, viz., infra spinatus, omohyoid and deltoid. The tip of the acromion being quite free from disease, was sawn through leaving the deltoid and trapezius muscles attached. The joint was now opened and the muscles of the axillary border (viz., teres major and minor, latissimus dorsi and long head of the triceps) detached, the end of the coracoid process was cut through with forceps, leaving the attachment of the biceps, coracobrachialis and the pectoralis minor. The long head of the biceps was cut through when the joint was opened. The scapula and the tumour was now removed. The patient lost but little blood during the operation, though there was much oozing, for which a rubber drain was introduced at the lower end of the wound. The patient made an uninterrupted recovery, the wound healing by first intention. A week after operation there was some rise of temperature and a fluctuating tumour felt; this was opened and found to be synovial fluid secreted by the joint, which when removed immediately relieved the symptoms.

In two weeks the patient was out driving and left for home well on the 16th of July, but having her left arm in a sling. Dr. Wyatt Johnston who examined the scapula, reported that the tumour was a myeloid sarcoma and confined to the infraspinous fossa.