

prominent symptom of *fracture of the coracoid* is downward displacement when the process is broken off in front of the coraco-clavicular ligament. This displacement would be the result of the action of the pectoralis minor, assisted to a slight extent by the short head of the biceps and by the coraco-brachialis, but, when the fracture is situated behind the coraco-clavicular ligament, then the depression of the coracoid process would be inappreciable, since it would still be held up by the ligament.

When *fracture of the acromion* occurs in front of the acromio-clavicular joint, *i.e.*, when the tip of the acromion is broken off, there is no displacement of the arm, but if the acromion be fractured behind this joint, then the support, afforded by the clavicle, being partly removed, the scapula and arm fall, slightly, downwards, inwards and forwards. The deformity in this case would not be nearly so pronounced as in a fractured clavicle, although resembling it, since the coraco-clavicular ligament would still support the scapula.

Epiphyseal Separation.—It must not be forgotten that the scapula is developed from seven centres, two of which are for the coracoid and two for the acromion process; that the coracoid epiphysis joins the scapula about the age of fifteen, and that the acromial process joins after the age of twenty-two, hence in injuries under these ages, it is advisable to bear in mind that a separation or non-union of the particular epiphysis may be present, rather than a fracture, and one means of distinguishing a fracture of the scapula from epiphyseal separation, the result of arrested development, is that, in the latter case, each scapula would, in all likelihood, present a similar condition; whereas, in fracture, it would be the injured side, only, that would be affected.