Landmarks.—The subcutaneous portion of the *clavicle* corresponds to the whole length of the bone, and is better appreciated, by the examining finger, at the middle of the shaft than at either extremity, since it is encroached upon, at its inner end, by the sterno-mastoid, above, and by the pectoralis major, below, and, at its outer end, by the trapezius, above, and the deltoid, below. On grasping the bone between the finger and thumb, and then moving the hand along the shaft, the two curves are readily identified, while, on passing the finger downwards, immediately below the junction of these curves, a prominence is felt at the distance of about one inch from the clavicle. This prominence is the coracoid process, hidden, to some extent, by the inner margin of the deltoid muscle. This *coracoid process* is, therefore, best felt by pushing the finger backwards and outwards in the groove between the pectoralis major and the deltoid, at a point about one inch below the clavicle. The *acromio-clavicular* articulation is directed downwards and inwards, and lies in the plane of a vertical line passing up the middle of the front of the arm, when the latter hangs by the side. This joint may be identified by passing the finger along the clavicle towards the acromion process, near which is felt the enlarged and slightly knob-like outer end of the bone, and the joint is found lying immediately external to this prominence.

The *sterno-clavicular* articulation is V-shaped, with its apex corresponding to the point where the lower border of the articular surface of the clavicle rests on the cartilage of the first rib, and its sides, to the opposed articular surfaces of the clavicle and sternum. The characteristic shape of the joint is evident when the finger is sunk into the depression between the sternal end of the clavicle and the sternum, the head of the patient being flexed so as to