

aneurismal dilatation of sinuses of Valsava. The coronary cusps were fused so as to form a single abnormally long segment, in the centre of which was a perforation 2 mm. in diameter with rounded thickened edges.

Close to this cusp and invading to some extent the valve and adjacent part of aorta was a firm sulphur-yellow mass over half an inch in diameter. Microscopically, this showed coagulation necrosis, with fatty change in central portion; the periphery was free from any appearance of tubercles, but presented a zone of granulation with formation of fibrous tissue. The aorta showed moderate atheroma. There was congestion and slight brown induration of lungs. The liver showed numerous similar firm yellowish nodules, from the size of a pea to that of a cherry, both on its surface and throughout its tissue. There was much fibroid change about these, but not as much puckering and contraction as is usually found in gummata. The liver substance presented a marked nutmeg appearance with distention of capillaries and atrophy of the cells round the centre of the lobule. The microscopic appearances of the gummata were similar to those in the heart. There were no tubercles seen, and no tubercle bacilli found. A single gummatous mass about the size of a cherry was found in the left testicle between the body and epididymus. The kidneys showed the presence of a moderate interstitial nephritis.

Dr. JAMES BELL had a patient under his care whom he believed to be suffering from cardiac syphilis. Three years previously he had come to him with symptoms of syphilis. After treating him for more than two years Dr. Bell had lost sight of him until a month ago, when he returned, stating that he had been rejected for life insurance on account of heart disease. On examination, loud mitral systolic and double aortic murmurs were heard, and as there was no history of heart disease or rheumatism the possibility of syphilis was suggested. He was put upon anti-syphilitic treatment with apparent benefit, although too short a period of time had elapsed to justify any conclusions.

Distoma of the Liver.

Dr. WYATT JOHNSON showed some parasitic distomata found post-mortem in the liver of a Chinaman, who had been 10 years in Canada, and who had died of chronic phthisis. The parasites were from 17 to 22 mm. long and 2.5 to 3.5 mm. wide. Their ova were .028 mm. long and .017 wide. It was evident that this form was closely related to a group of distoma species described as occurring in China and Japan. He had not as yet been able to decide their identity, though from the imperfect descriptions available, the *D. sinense*, described by