

*Displacement simulating dextrocardia.*—In the autumn of 1897 a negro masqueraded among the physicians of this section, bearing in his hand from a physician of a neighboring province a diagnosis of dextrocardia. He talked glibly of stethoscopes, auscultation, etc., and incidentally mentioned that a small fee of half a dollar usually accompanied the privilege of examination. It was a rare chance and few physicians refused to contribute to his depleted treasury the amount named. The fluoroscope showed only a slightly enlarged heart, drawn somewhat to the right side, probably as a result of pleuritic adhesions.

*Chronic Endocarditis.*—A. B., aged 57, laborer, rheumatism at 19. Physical examination of the chest May 4th, 1897, revealed the presence of a mitral systolic murmur with increased area of cardiac dulness. Examination of the heart, with the ray, showed a transverse diameter of 13.8 centimetres. (About 11.5 is the normal for an adult male). On July 16th, after two days of rather laborious work, the lower portions of both lungs showed considerable cloudiness. Rest in bed, no drugs other than a purgative. On the evening of the 19th the lungs were clear and he resumed work the following morning. On August 14th the lungs were again examined with the ray and fully half the lung on either side showed cloudiness. As the patient was not complaining of shortness of breath, etc., nothing was said to him, and he continued his work. At this time dulness could not be elicited on percussion. On the evening of Labor day, after considerable walking, the ankles were swollen and the shadows on the screen of the oedematous portions of the lungs were much denser. The condition gradually grew worse until on October 7th the limbs were swollen to the knees and the lungs, with the exception of their apices, were scarcely permeable to the rays. The movements of the diaphragm could not be made out. Rest in bed, purgatives, digitalis and an occasional hypodermic of morphia restored the balance.

Frequent examinations of this patient, extending over a period of two years, showed, first, that the volume of the