

in the neck are in a state of active pulsation. The conjunctivæ are subicteroid. The abdomen is evidently enlarged and the feet are oedematous. He complains of uneasy sensations and pain in the precordial region, especially over the right hypochondrium. The temperature is normal. The pulse small and weak, but not irregular. Respirations are 28 to the minute. Over the precordial region we notice a general diffuse impulse, but the exact position of the apex cannot be made out. No thrill is perceptible. The area of superficial dulness is increased. It begins at the third costal cartilage above, extends to a point about an inch beyond the nipple and an inch below it, and on the right side it corresponds with a line one inch beyond the right edge of the sternum. The outline is made out with difficulty. The heart is evidently enlarged, and particularly on its right side. The absence of perceptible apex-beat is probably the result of right heart dilatation, which would push the apex away from the chest-wall. The pulsation in the veins of the neck shows there is leakage through the tricuspid orifice. This is a common result of disease beginning in the left side of the heart, not because the tricuspid valves become diseased, for it is rarely that they are ever attacked by endocarditis, but because the walls of the right heart become involved in the general deterioration of the muscular structure of the whole organ. The worst feature in the case is the presence of this tricuspid regurgitation, which shows that the endocarditis has gradually affected the heart structures, travelling backwards in the course of the circulation from the mitral to the tricuspid valve. At the apex-beat the sounds are regular but weak. The first sound over mitral area is replaced by a murmur, which can be heard around the chest as far as the boundary of the axilla, but it is not heard in any other than the mitral area. It is distinct, but not loud.

*State of the lungs.*—In diseases of the heart, the state of the lungs is of more or at least of equal importance to the state of the heart, because valve affections most commonly kill by interference with the lungs. The degree, therefore, to which the lungs are affected measures to a certain extent the dangers of the case. The respirations are quick and shallow. There is slight