

chronic valvular disease, the presence of hypertrophy and dilatation of the different chambers of the heart, and lastly the existence of associated anomalies in the heart, vessels, or elsewhere.

The Third Division notes points of clinical interest, such as the presence of conditions having an etiological bearing on the family history, and in the personal history the incidence of rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, or congenital syphilis, and the proportion of cases recovering from the acute infectious fevers (which cyanotic patients are said to pass through well). Under special symptoms are columns for cyanosis in its different degrees, clubbing of the fingers, dyspnea, dyspneic attacks and delayed development. Physical signs may be vascular or cardiac, and among the latter the occurrence of visible pulsation, precordial bulging, thrill, increased dullness, accentuation of the heart sounds, and the existence of murmurs, presystolic, systolic, diastolic, continuous, double (*i.e.*, systolic and diastolic in rhythm), or indefinitely stated, are noted. Finally, under causes of death we find the defect itself proving fatal suddenly or by failing compensation, or a termination by broncho-pneumonia, cerebral complications or the acute infectious fevers.

The Fourth Division of the chart, that of Relative Frequency, is of the greatest importance. Cardiac anomalies are so often complicated that the number of times a given defect occurs alone or as the primary condition by no means represents its total incidence in the four hundred cases. In this division there are, therefore, three columns. In the first of these stands "the number of cases classified as the primary lesion," the figures of which are identical with those at the beginning of the chart showing "the number of cases analyzed" in each group. The sum of the figures in this column is the four hundred cases analyzed. In the next column stands the number of cases in each group in which the defect occurs complicating other conditions, and this with the number of cases classified as the primary lesion