

give the volumes almost with as great regularity as they have appeared in the original. In this volume, the sixth of the series, the first article is from the pen of Professor Rosenstein of Leyden. The author begins his article by an introductory chapter on general anatomy of the heart, the changes in form and position and the origin of heart sounds. He then touches upon the method of examination, the physical signs or symptoms of heart disease. In treating of the pulse he illustrates the subject by several sphygmographic tracings showing alterations in the pulse wave in a variety of conditions. The author then passes on to the consideration of diseases of the endocardium, giving at the outset a short historical sketch of the subject. He shows that inflammations of the endocardium terminate either in ulceration, thickening of the membrane or villous formations, which, in course of time undergo further change, and he discusses the subject under three heads:

“ 1. Acute, ulcerative or diphtheritic endocarditis.

“ 2. Acute and subacute verrucose endocarditis.

“ 3. Chronic sclerotic endocarditis.”

The author then passes on to the consideration of diseases of the valves of the heart as resulting from these conditions. The next paper is from the pen of Schroetter, on the changes in the position of the heart, and also diseases of the heart substance. In respect to change of position, the author mentions some very unusual cases, which have been reported, and he remarks that “in spite of opposing statements it is now settled beyond all doubt, that in changes of position of the body the heart follows the laws of gravitation.” We were not aware that this ever was questioned, as it is customary in making an examination of the heart to lean the patient forward so as to bring the organ as near to the chest wall as possible, but besides these cases of changes of position of the heart we have others of greater moment to the patient, such as changes which are caused by pressure, as in pleuritic effusions of any kind, or again changes in position of the heart in spinal curvature, or in thoracic or abdominal tumours, due to contraction, or diminution of the size of the lung, resulting from previous existing disease. In such cases, according