

with a faint pink tinge at the margin of the mass; later it was a mixture of black and red blood. Within 12 hours vomiting of fairly bright red blood began. By that time baby was unable to nurse. Vomiting occurred whether baby nursed or not. More blood was lost by the bowel than by the stomach. On the fourth and fifth days the baby looked positively bloodless and seemed on several occasions *in extremis*. Lost weight very noticeably. In three days after the first appearance of blood it ceased somewhat suddenly. The baby began to improve very slowly. It was fed mother's milk by a dropper, and in a few days by a spoon. In a week after the cessation of bleeding she began to nurse again. Temperature at no time over 101 F. Slight jaundice after a week. The cord dropped on the seventh day. No bleeding from the stump occurred.

Treatment.—Ergot internally and rectal injections of normal salt solution.

No hemorrhage in father's or mother's family.

CASE V.—Baby C., born 9th December, 1903, full term, first baby, male; weight, 10 lbs.; chloroform and forceps. Father and mother well and healthy. Baby well and strong and nursed within a few hours. Early in the second day hemorrhage was noticed coming from the margin of the cord, where it was beginning to separate from the abdominal wall. At first it was only a slight ooze. Within six hours it was oozing freely, in spite of compresses of tannic acid and, later, styptic cotton, changed frequently. Within twelve hours blood was seen in the stools and petechial spots on the legs. Temperature never less than 103 F. from the time bleeding was first noticed.

Treatment.—Calcium chloride, given internally, and rectal injections of normal salt solution.

Death in twenty-four hours from the beginning of the hemorrhage. Most of the hemorrhage seemed to come from the umbilicus. All told, there did not appear to be sufficient to cause the baby's death.

The short illness, the persistently high temperature and the comparatively small amount of blood lost are suggestive of an infection.

No hemorrhage on either side of the family.

CASE VI.—Baby M., born 19th March, 1906, full term, chloroform and forceps, male, first child; weight, 6 3-4 lbs. Father and mother of highly neurotic temperament. Baby nursed within six hours and seemed strong and healthy. A small abrasion was made by the blade of the forceps over right frontal bone, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch long. Only the outer cuticle was cut through. Little or no bleeding occurred from it. Both eyelids seemed swollen and everted, as if from intrapelvic pressure. Baby cried