

of the eyes and ocular muscles in determining the nature of intracranial disease.

HÆMORRHAGE OF THE BOWELS IN A VERY YOUNG TYPHOID PATIENT.

Dr. D. F. GURD read the following case report : Typhoid fever is seen in persons of all ages, but is much less frequent at the extremes of life. Authentic cases have been reported at the ages of 70, 80 and even 90, and Dr. Murchison exhibited the specific lesion in the intestines of an infant of six months. Previous to 1840 it was thought that young children were exempt from this disease, but Ribbot and Tampin demonstrated conclusively that they were not, and that most of the cases previously known as infantile remittent were typhoid fever.

Hæmorrhage of the bowels is a rare complaint in young children. This fact is my apology for calling your attention to a case which occurred in my practice.

On Nov. 8, 1895, I was called to see Lizzie H., aged 27 months, who was suffering with fever and slight tickling cough. From the history of the case, as obtained from her mother, an intelligent lady, I judged she was then in her sixth day of fever. The case ran a mild course till the evening of the twelfth day, when she had a bloody stool; this made me anxious, and I got a trained nurse in attendance. At 8 a.m. the next day she had another, which the nurse said contained about 2 oz. of blood. At 2.30 the following morning, *i.e.*, the 14th day of fever, she had a small stool, having about an ounce of blood in it. From this time on the temperature rapidly declined, so that it reached normal on the 21st day, and never again went above it. The blood in the stools was bright.

A CASE OF CEPHALHÆMATOMA CAUSING BONY DEFORMITY; GRADUAL ABSORPTION.

On Sept. 16, 1895, G. H. was born with the aid of forceps after a fairly tedious labor. No excessive force was needed. The child had what looked like an ordinary caput succedaneum, the size of a large orange.

Next day the nurse called my attention to baby's head, which I examined, and found over the left parieto-occipital region the commonest form of hæmatoma, that is, a blood tumor between the periosteum and the bone. I assured the anxious mother that it might take some weeks, but that it would entirely disappear.

After about three weeks, flakes or plates of bone could be felt over the tumor, and those slowly grew larger. When pressure was made over them they would bend inwards, giving a peculiar crackling sound and feel. These plates, perhaps four or five in number, gradually united, and finally completely covered the tumor, which by this time had lessened by absorption to about three-quarters of its original size. The child's head at three months was very unsightly, having this large, firm, bony prominence. I saw the child this week, and found the deformity much lessened, owing to the greatly increased size of the head during the past ten months, and this, with a fair growth of hair, has masked almost all appearance of anything wrong in the shape of the little fellow's