

years after), of tuberculosis of the kidney. Hæmorrhage began about 36 hours after birth, and came from the bowels and bladder in small amounts and continued for two days. Temperature not noted. Child never seemed very ill, failed little in weight or plumpness, but became anæmic. The only treatment for the hæmorrhage was rectal injections of salt solution. Did well for six months, when she was found smothered in a hammock. No history of hæmorrhages on either side.

Case III. Baby G., born 10th May, 1900, full term, male; weight, 10 lbs. Father well, but mother somewhat nervous, but never had any serious illness. One sister alive and healthy. Baby nursed and seemed well until hæmorrhage began at the end of the second day. It came from the bowel and 12 hours later from the stomach. Nose-bleed and purpuric spots on arms and legs occurred before the end of the third day. Temperature, 100 to 101. No jaundice. Seen by Dr. Starr on the fourth day.

Treatment. Normal salt solution injected into the bowel and tannic acid solution into the nostrils.

Died on the fifth day.

No hæmorrhage on father's or mother's side.

Uneventful recovery from the confinement. Confined 30th December, 1903, of a healthy child.

Case IV. Baby H., born 25th February, 1901, full term. Chloroform given by Dr. F. N. G. Starr, and forceps applied; female, weight, 8½ lbs. Nursed within a few hours. Father and mother healthy. One brother alive and well. Hæmorrhage first noticed on third day, from the bowel. At first it was blackish, with 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 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 hæmorrhage 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