

III. Bourrus mentions a case where an infant, eight days old, died from hæmorrhage from the intestine, but this was shown to result from an ulcer.

IV. Hodge relates a case in which hæmatemesis occurred in a child six hours old. Hazeline, in ten minim doses, stopped it and the child lived. He attributes the hæmorrhage to a fracture of the base of the skull, but, if that was the case, hazeline could scarcely stop it.

In three of the above four cases, the hæmorrhage took place from the alimentary tract, two recovered and two died. Once it was due to an intestinal ulcer, once the cause was unascertained, and once it was due in some way to stenosis of the duodenum. I am inclined to link the case which I have to day reported to this latter, as they possess several features in common. Emerson says that dark, tarry, grumous material was voided from the rectum before the blood appeared at the mouth as in my own case, and in both it was voided from both mouth and anus at intervals. Although the child was apparently well developed and healthy, I am inclined to think that there was some mal-development of some one or other of the internal organs, and that it was not a case of true hæmophilia. As to whether or not the calcareous material in the placenta interfered with the proper interchange of substances between the foetal and maternal blood, and so produced a condition of the blood which was unfavourable to its clotting, I would not care to express an opinion, but would like to hear what some of the gentlemen present think upon the subject.