

tributes one case, and they give brief notes of four others, which are all that they have been able to find recorded in the literature of the subject. In both the cases now published for the first time the course of the malady was very brief; in neither case did the symptoms endure more than about one month. Dr. D'Espine's patient was aged 2 years, Dr. Picot's 13; both were healthy children, in whom marked anæmia rapidly developed without any discoverable cause; the possibility of the presence of *bothriocephalus latus* was not overlooked, but the exhibition of male fern was not followed by the expulsion of a worm. In the younger child there was at an early stage some gastric disturbance, and the administration of castor oil led to vomiting, but no diarrhoea; in the elder child, on the other hand, there were at an early stage attacks of colic and diarrhoea, and or two attacks of vomiting. Both suffered from loss of appetite and continual thirst; both presented purpuric patches, the younger petechiæ also; the gums in both were healthy; epistaxis occurred in both, but was severe only in the elder and towards termination of his illness; the blood in both was pale and did not coagulate properly. In both there was firm oedema of the lower extremities, and in the younger an anæmic cardiac murmur, and towards the end a *bruit de galop*. Dyspnoea was present in both, and in the elder child was very severe—in fact, the most prominent symptom. In the younger child there were two slight accesses of fever ten days and a week before death, and for the last four days moderate remittent fever; in the elder there was no fever. A necropsy was obtained in Dr. Picot's case. The abnormalities noticed were: liver large, firm, pale yellow, and of fatty appearance, gall-bladder empty; spleen nearly twice the normal size, soft, and congested; the stomach was healthy, with the exception of two or three vascular points; the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum were healthy to within four or five inches of the ileo-cæcal valve; below that point the intestine was thickened, as were also the cæcum and appendix vermiformis; there was no ulceration, and no swelling of Peyer's patches; on section the intestine had a greyish lardaceous aspect; the corresponding mesenteric glands were enlarged; the rest of