been greatest pressure. The edges of the cartilages were ragged and split into layers. Microscopically the cartilages showed fibroid degeneration with cell multiplication. The thymus gland, according to Virchow and Legge, often persists until late in life. Other observers have failed in some cases to find anything abnormal other than the joint changes.

Symptoms and Diagnosis.—One well-known author,* in his work on diseases of children, states that hemophilia does not manifest its presence until the patient is about two years of age. While this may be true in some cases, it may be explained by the fact that as the symptoms are of traumatic origin an infant in arms is well protected from traumatism. The disease is present at birth, even during fetal life, and will become apparent if the child be injured or should unfortunately be circumcised. There have been cases reported in which the first hemorrhage has not occurred until as late as the twenty-first or twenty-second year, but these are cases of a mild type, and it would be very difficult to prove that there had never been any earlier manifestations. There is nothing peculiar or characteristic in the appearance of a hemophil, nor in the mental development, as has been stated by some writers.

The diagnosis in cases of bruises, cuts or abrasions of the skin or mucous membranes is simple. If the hemorrhage persists in spite of treatment, the family history should be carefully enquired into. A blow on the fleshy part of the body or limbs will cause a pronounced hematoma. I have seen an arm enormously swollen and greatly discolored from the shoulder to the hand, resulting from an insignificant blow on the region of the biceps. Very often a hematoma simulates an abscess. Instead of there being the characteristic "black and blue" discoloration it is intensely red and painful, the resemblance to an abscess being so great that a very serious, if not fatal, mistake might easily be made. The previous history in such a case is very important. In joint affections the diagnosis is particularly difficult in some cases, and as the knee-joint is most frequently implicated, I will devote my remarks to that particular joint. The synovial membrane of the knee-joint is the largest synovial membrane in the body, and owing to its being highly vascular and intricately distributed about the ligaments, and also there being three ligaments given off from it, viz., the ligamentum mucosum and the alar, it can readily be understood how easily it may be injured.

Hemarthrosis may be divided into three stages:

* Holt—Diseases of Children.