

In the tenth case hemorrhages began from the mouth and intestines on the first day; general jaundice was also observed. In the eleventh case vomiting of blood was noted; temperature 101.4-5° F. In the twelfth case there were extravasations in the suprarenal capsules, hematoma of the liver and a subdural hemorrhage. In the thirteenth case vomiting of blood was noted. In the fourteenth case there was melæna. The mortality was 64.71 per cent.

Dr. Machell discards syphilis and hemophilia as etiological factors in his cases. Several of them appear to belong to the category described as *Morbus Maculosus Neonatorum*, in which hemorrhages from different parts of the body beginning during the first week of life, an elevated temperature, and the occasional association of hematogenous jaundice are the chief symptoms observed. The therapy employed, viz., gelatine internally and externally as a hemostatic; ergot, chloride of calcium and adrenalin, for a similar reason, and the saline solution per rectum, do not seem to have been responsible for such curative results as were obtained.

In the *New York Medical Journal*, April 23, 1910, an editorial notice appears of a new treatment for what is entitled "*Hemophilia Neonatorum*," by Dr. John E. Welch, pathologist of the New York Lying-in Hospital. Twelve cases were treated and all but one of them recovered. The treatment used by Dr. Welch was the subcutaneous injection of normal human serum. As evidence of the fact that the disease he treated is not a hemophilia, Dr. Welch points