

Townsend, Boston, who has written more largely of and reported more cases of it than any living man, thinks it is of infectious origin: on account of its general nature, self-limited character, the presence of fever, and its greater prevalence in hospitals. The bleeding may be associated with hematogenous jaundice. His mortality is 79 per cent.

Dr. Machell, Toronto, reported fourteen cases of "Acute or Spontaneous Hemorrhages in the Newly-born" in a paper published in *THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY*, April, 1907. In the first and second cases the temperature is not recorded. In the third case there was an elevation of temperature, 100-101° F., with nose-bleed and purpura on the arms and legs; general jaundice. In the fourth case there was hemorrhage from the bowel, with vomiting of bright blood, slight jaundice, temperature not over 101° F. In the fifth case, hemorrhage from the navel, melæna and petechiæ were noted—temperature never less than 103° F. In the sixth case, petechiæ on arms, hands, roof of mouth and a large cephalhematoma were observed; bleeding from one nostril, from the stomach, from around the cord and into the cellular tissue about the left orbit also occurred; temperature 101-102° F. In the seventh case hemorrhage began when the infant was one day old. Purpura melæna, vomiting of blood, were observed; temperature not given. In the eighth case, melæna, vomiting of blood, and ecchymosis were noted; temperature normal, respirations 24. In the ninth case vomiting of blood and melæna were noted