

that took place in a small village (Bekerbach) of 460 inhabitants, of whom 20 persons (4 per cent.) contracted this disease, and of whom 9 died. In none of the villages around were there any cases of pneumonia. He mentions, amongst others, the case of the son of a miller who contracted the disease away from his father's house, and was brought home to the mill, in which, subsequently, the father, mother, and a grandchild contracted fibrinous pneumonia. Scheef,\* an assistant of Jürgensen's, mentions an epidemic of pneumonia that occurred in the village of Lustnau (1,633 inhabitants). For the nine years previous to the occurrence of the epidemic there were 29 cases in all; from January to May of 1881, there were 44 cases; from the latter date up to the following November, there was not a single case. In quite a number of houses in which pneumonia occurred in this epidemic, there had been, within the last four or five years previously, occasional cases of the same kind. In this epidemic the mortality was very high (33 per cent.) At the autopsies, the inflammation was found not limited to one lobe, nor even to the lungs. In many of the cases, parenchymatous inflammation of other organs was present, pointing, as the writer believed, to a powerful infecting cause.

Penkert† describes an epidemic of pneumonia occurring in a small village of 700 inhabitants (Rieth-Nordhausen). The source of the disease was considered to be the miasma from a well into which water flowed from a church-yard. In all, 42 individuals were affected within the space of two months.

Köhnhorn reports‡ 321 cases as having occurred in Wesel garrison during the space of eight years. The result of his experience is a complete denial of cold as being a cause of croupous pneumonia. He regards it as an infectious disease. So, also, does Dr. Bary, physician to one of the largest hospitals in St. Petersburg. During the last 30 years he has attended personally over 700 cases of pneumonia. From his study of these

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\* Jürgensen, Croupose Pneumonie. Beobachtungen aus der Tübinger Poliklinik. Tübingen, 1883.

† Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift, 1881, No. 40.

‡ Vierteljahrsschrift f. gericht. Medicin., 1881, s. 81.