

than the first; Koerner mentions 8 cases of death from second attacks.

(4). Family predisposition must not be overlooked.—(*Jahrbuch. f. Kinderheilkunde*, Bd. x, Band 4 Hf. 1. Nov. 1876.

Erythema Exudativum.—By Professor LEWIN, (Berlin Klin. Wochenschr. xiii. 23, 1876.)—Prof. Lewin from observations in 39 cases, comes to the following conclusions:—

(1.) Erythema Exudativum is a vaso-motor neurosis.

(2.) It runs through several changes of development. The first stage may come on with or without fever. Prodromal stage is symmetrical, and various forms of subcutaneous infiltration occur (as eryth., tubercul., nodos., papulat., &c.) on both sides of the body as well as red spots on the skin, exhibiting many forms (as erythema marginat., annulare, iris.) In a number of cases, after a longer or shorter time another phase of the disease sets in with fever rising as high as 41.0°C . ($105^{\circ}4.5\text{ F}$.) and the following symptoms come on.

(a.) Rheumatic pains are felt and a pustular efflorescence of the erythematous skin appears which may be mistaken for small-pox.

(b.) An inflammatory affection, partly serous and partly pustular, shows itself in the different joints, so that the affection often presents the appearance of acute rheumatism, and ankylosis of the affected joints sometimes takes place.

(c.) Valvular endocarditis occurs, and may cause valvular insufficiency. In this way many cases of heart disease, whose origin is obscure, may be accounted for. Prof. Lewin has observed that the greater number of women suffering from erythema have some affection of the genital organs, as ulceration of the urethra due to the mechanical and chemical irritation of the passage from the rectum of the erythematous exudation.

(3). Finally the disease may sometimes be epidemic.—(Quoted in Schmidt's *Jahrbücher*, Bd. 172, No. 12. 1876.)