

had scarlatina two months before, complete separation was not enforced, but he was merely restricted to the other end of the house. Twelve days after he became ill; fever, vomiting, difficulty of swallowing, and a diffuse redness of the fauces were the first symptoms. The following morning a scarlatinal eruption of a much more severe form than the first time, appeared. The course of the disease was favourable, and there was no throat or kidney complication, in 14 days desquamation set in. This child had in the short space of two months, two veritable attacks of scarlatina, with all the important symptoms pertaining thereto. In this case the cause of the second attack must have been due to family predisposition, as the mother during the first illness of the younger boy had a severe angina with some diphtheritic membrane, high fever, blood and albumen in the urine, symptoms which soon disappeared. No eruption could be made out, still, in the 3rd week there was a desquamation of small scales on the body and slightly on the extremities. If this was not scarlatina it was certainly a kindred disease. When the younger boy again had scarlatina the mother again took ill in precisely the same way as before, viz: throat affection with diphtheritic membrane, blood and albumen in the urine; in addition to the above symptoms she had acute joint affections. * * *

From this short sketch it follows:

(1.) That scarlatina, as is already known, may occur in one and the same individual twice, and within the short space of two months.

(2.) For the diagnosis of a second attack, one should not rely on a single prominent symptom, as the rash, but all the symptoms must exist, and the characteristic desquamation should not be wanting.

(3.) The idea that because a person has recently had scarlatina, therefore he may expose himself to the disease, is erroneous, and that person should be completely separated so that there may be no danger of a second attack. The second attack may not always be so mild as in the above case, but on the contrary, according to Koerner, often runs a much more severe course