

the expiratory moan are rarely absent, even when physical signs are wanting. Then the blood shows a marked leucocytosis.

The disease may be in the intestinal canal. The decomposed putrefactive intestinal contents may as yet not have been expelled. During the summer months infection of the intestinal contents must constantly be borne in mind. A purgative will usually bring to light the infected mass of food.

In diseases of the colon, the fever may be present from a few hours to two days before the bloody mucous stools reveal the presence of a colitis.

Meningitis in infants may exist for a few days without any cerebral symptoms. I have seen cases in which high fever existed and the infant was playful and apparently only slightly ill. A bulging fontanelle should make us suspicious.

Influenza may occur without local manifestations. Here the diagnosis is possible only when other members of the family have the typical form of this disease.

At the onset of many acute infectious diseases it may be impossible to make a positive diagnosis. In mumps, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox and anterior poliomyelitis a diagnosis may not be made at our first visit. It is best to state to those interested that a diagnosis has not been made rather than to make a guess.

The occurrence of suppurative inflammation in various internal organs may give no local signs, and are extremely puzzling, particularly in infants. Older children may assist in locating the trouble, by pointing to the place of pain. In this class are suppurations in the liver, kidney, spleen, appendix, pleura, brain and deep intermuscular tissue. In the absence of any local signs we must be content to wait. A good sign, however, is the fact that these diseases are often very painful, and it is this element which should make us suspicious.

In all these infections the blood shows a marked leucocytosis.

While the terrestrial temperature is over 95°, we should suspect thermic fever. By the exclusion of all infections, and by the presence of causes which retard heat dissipation from the body, this disease is corroborated. A diminished water supply is usually found to be present.

In the newly-born who receive as yet no mother's milk and who are deprived of water, thermic fever frequently develops. Here it is known as *inanition* fever.