

tenderness about the abdomen. Latter not distended. No ascites, nor tympanites. Liver not below the costal margin, nor is the spleen. No masses or tumour to be palpated. Dulness and tympanites vary in position from day to day.

*Genito-Urinary System.*—No vaginal discharge. Urine 1010, acid. No albumin. A clear amber color. No deposit.

*Hæmopoietic System.*—No glandular enlargement anywhere.

*Circulatory System.*—Heart normal. No murmur. Pulse rapid, 120, but of fair volume. No intermittence.

*Respiratory System.*—Breath sounds normal. No accompaniments. No dulness on percussio over the chest. Respirations quick, 36 per minute, but regular. A small amount of sputum collected with care examined. No tubercle bacilli.

*Nervous System.*—Sleeps badly at night and perspires, but does not cry out or scream. Sleeps sometimes in the day. No *tache cerebrale*. Pupils equal, moderately contracted, responsive to light. Fontanelles closed. Head small, normal shape. Not fretful or peevish. Disposition not altered from what she was formerly. No headaches.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the main symptom is a varying fever, and with this there has been the accompanying malaise and loss of appetite. Some pain, more or less constantly in the region of the umbilicus, and the symptoms have continued for about forty days.

In considering the *diagnosis* of this case I came to the conclusion that it was a tubercular affection for the following reasons: 1. The family predisposition. 2. Irregularity but persistence of fever, particularly the evening rise of temperature. 3. Absence of any focus of suppuration or signs of typhoid. 4. Loss of flesh.

The question then arose, where is the tubercle? And there were two situations in which it might be:

1. Meninges.
2. Peritoneum.

The lungs were excluded by absence of physical signs and of tubercle bacilli in sputum.

*Meningitis* was excluded by the length of time before definite symptoms showed themselves—now five weeks. Holt (*Diseases of Children*) states that out of 65 cases of tubercular meningitis, only 2 lived five weeks from the beginning of definite symptoms; and he limits the first stage to three weeks at the longest. But her sister