

than anywhere else. The indication for treatment in these cases are, first, to remove crusts with olive oil or alkaline baths. To tone up the system with tonics and employ anti-parasitic ointments or lotions; resorcin, sulphur, acid salicylic, etc.

The treatment I adopted in the above case was, for the scalp, : euophen, gr. v.; hydr. ammoniatum, gr. xx.; vaseline
 ʒi. For the forehead, hydr. ammoniatum, gr. xx.; vaseline,
 ʒi. For the body, resorcin, gr. xv.; oleum olivæ, ʒii.; lanolin,
 ʒi. Internally, the administration of a bitter tonic.

In about three weeks' time the patient left the hospital cured. Seborrhoea and syphilis are frequent concomitants.

Selected Articles.

DIAGNOSIS IN DISEASES OF INFANCY.

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FEVER.

In a previous article, fever in its diagnostic significance was discussed. It is only necessary here to refer to it, and repeating that fever, as a rule, indicates the presence of an infectious disease. It is the task of the physician to locate the infection and determine its character. In practice, however, we find certain clinical pictures, as I prefer to call them, some of which we will consider at present.

1. *The Child has high fever (102 to 108 degrees) and no other special symptoms are present.*

This is one of the most frequent group of symptoms in infancy. The mother informs the physician that the infant has had fever for one to two days, but can give no other definite information. There is no cough, no crying and no intestinal disturbance. No symptom present points to any particular organ of the body.

Having excluded thermic fever by the absence of excessive heat we recognize that the disease is an infection, and we must seek its location. In spite of the fact that no symptoms point to any particular organ, we successively