

On July 5th, or eighth day of disease, desquamation began. The cervical glands were incised on July 7th but no pus was found, and no relief to symptoms obtained. The tongue became recoated with a dirty yellowish fur, leaving the sides, tip and centre clean; a slight cough developed and abdomen became markedly tympanitic.

On July 10th rose spots were found on abdomen, chest and arms. The cough now became very troublesome, and on examination marked consolidation was found at base of left lung with bronchial breathing and moist rales. A second incision was made into glands of neck on July 15th, when about an ounce of watery pus was evacuated.

On July 18th the temperature, which had been gradually falling, reached 99.4°, when unfortunately the weather became most oppressively hot and a choleraic diarrhœa accompanied by hæmorrhage set in and the child died on the 21st, being twenty-four days from the beginning of the second, and thirty-one from the first occurrence of initial symptoms of scarlatina. Unfortunately I was unable to obtain consent to a post-mortem examination to verify the diagnosis.

There are one or two points in this case to which I would like to draw attention:—

1. The occurrence of initial symptoms of scarlatina five days after exposure, not followed by a rash or elevated temperature, and the complete relapse of these symptoms, with the exception of the white tongue, one week later, this time being followed by the ordinary symptoms of the disease:

2. The rose spots of enterica first appearing on the tenth day of July make it probable that the disease began during the first three days of July, and places the date of infection, probably, between the 15th and 20th days of June, or within a day or two of the time when exposure to scarlatina was known to have occurred. Thus the two diseases were *probably* in the stage of incubation between the 20th and 27th days of June, and *possibly* from the 15th to 27th, for, as we have seen, the typical scarlatinal eruption did not appear till the 28th.

3. Scarlatina beginning on June 28th would usually have completed its course by the 6th or 7th of July, and, as mentioned above, typhoid probably began between the 1st and 3rd; for several days the two diseases ran concurrently.

There are, I am ready to admit, circumstances connected with the case which cast a doubt upon the diagnosis:

- 1st. The sister taking ill on the 22nd makes it possible that this child received her infection at that time, the disease developing five days later; the first illness being merely one of those febrile attacks to which children are so liable.