

ceeded in persuading myself that the point is a very useful one. In 251 cases of this series, a general glandular enlargement was reported in 183 (73 per cent.); a partial enlargement, that is, the cervical groups, in 53 (21 per cent.), and it was stated that no enlargement was present in 15 (6 per cent.). I give these data for what they are worth, which I am afraid, is very little. The spleen has been palpated very rarely indeed; I find it noted in but two cases, and it is examined in every case.

It may be well to digress here, to say a word as to the responsibility of the physician in the recognition of scarlet fever; it must be recognized every time it is humanly possible to do so, not because the law says it, but for the patient's sake. I think my earliest medical recollection is of a girl, a relative of my own, falling over in a convulsion after a trifling attack of scarlet fever; the days in which her life hung in the balance are yet vividly in my mind. There lies the risk. Many times a difficult case appears in your practice; do not wait a minute longer than you can help in making up your mind; it is easy to say, "The symptoms are obscure to-day; the rash may be brighter to-morrow"; and to-morrow, if it is not so, to say, "I probably overestimated the rash yesterday." Remember that you can but do your best, and this is so dangerous a disease that a few weeks of quarantine is a little thing compared with a short life, full of albumen and casts. If your mind is made up now, do not in the future let yourself reconsider the evidence; obstinacy of purpose in this thing is a virtue.

The course of the disease in 128 uncomplicated cases averaged seven days; this is not much shorter than the average duration of fever in all cases, complicated and otherwise, which was but 8.76 days in 298 cases; the uncomplicated cases averaged 50½ days until desquamation was complete, although this is calculated upon the basis that desquamation was completed two days before discharge, which is not very accurate, but the only means at my disposal.

The degree of fever, too, is a comparatively low one, as in the majority of cases it has its maximum below 103°. In only 6 per cent. of our series did it reach or surpass 105°, and it is a significant fact that of 17 cases in which the fever reached 105° or over, 10 died.

The maximum of fever was as follows:—

106° or over.	2 cases
105°—106°	15 cases
104°—105°	43 cases
103°—104°	43 cases
102°—103°	67 cases