

little sceptical of the accuracy of the sign on the tonsils and pillars save in well marked cases. Dr. McCollom's experience has led him to lay great stress upon the punctate eruption of the palate.

Of 255 cases with notes on the appearance of the throat, one showed no change; 80 per cent. showed a diffuse reddening, often with the special peculiarity of the palate noted above, and 20 per cent. showed membrane or fibrin in addition: in six of these diphtheria was actually present, but it leaves 44 scarlatinal throats (17 per cent. of all the cases), in which membrane, not diphtheria, was present. I cannot say that there seemed to be much danger of confusing these cases with diphtheria; those whose sense of smell is very acute believe that they can distinguish diphtheria by the odour, but for my own part, the odour has very often led me to call for bacterial examination which has failed to establish the existence of diphtheria. Therefore, I cannot dogmatize in this matter.

The tongue is, perhaps, the most trustworthy of all the signs of scarlet fever. Strangely enough, no one can tell just what was originally meant by a "strawberry tongue." Authors are at variance upon the subject, for some describe the strawberry tongue as white, others as red; the commonest form is that in which there is a white coating on the dorsum, which contrasts strongly with the bright red edges and tip; standing out in the fur are the more than usually prominent papillæ which are yellow or yellowish red: this appearance may well be called the strawberry tongue from its resemblance to an *unripe* strawberry. Next to this, the most frequently found appearance is the bright red glazed tongue, without coating, with the prominent papillæ which is not unlike a ripe strawberry, or better, a raspberry. The main character that concerns us is that the papillæ on the tip and for the anterior half-inch or inch of the edges are markedly enlarged and prominent, and this characteristic is not readily or rapidly lost; so that in a doubtful case, after eruption has disappeared, this character may enable one to determine the nature of the disease. Of 235 cases with notes upon the tongue, I find two in which the tongue was unchanged; 165 (70 per cent.) showed the coated tongue, and 68 (29 per cent.) the red tongue, papillæ in both being enlarged and prominent.

The glandular enlargement seems to me to be a weak point for diagnosis; there is little difficulty in any case in determining the enlargement of the cervical and submaxillary glands; the lymph nodes throughout the body elsewhere, stand on a different footing and they are enlarged in the same sense in which they are in typhoid fever, that is, but slightly; to so small an extent, indeed, that I have never suc-