

The swelling and discoloration extend down nearly to the clavicle. The temperature was never very much elevated, 102° being the highest point reached. The induration continued to spread slowly, but there was no fluctuation to indicate suppuration until January 1st, when there seemed to be a small point at and to the left of the median line, where there was slight softening of the hard mass. I therefore made an opening at that spot, only a small one, and found pus, which escaped freely under continued poulticing, and recovery was slow but sure, for the induration was a long time in disappearing.

I subsequently had two other cases, the notes of which I have lost, which ran a very similar course and were treated in the same way. My principal reason for reading this short paper is that the disease seems to be so little known and so often fatal.

Selections.

SCORBUTIC HÆMATURIA IN AN INFANT.

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The following case seems worthy to be put on record as being an example of an extremely rare type of infantile scurvy. The clinical facts are as follows:

J.E., aged seven months, brought from Leith on February 11th, 1892. The infant has been losing flesh and energy for two months, and for the last month his urine has been red. The parents are healthy and tolerably well-to-do. They are very careful of the infant, and his home surroundings seem, on inquiry, to be quite satisfactory from a hygienic point of view. At birth he seemed quite strong and healthy. From birth to the present time he has been given condensed milk. During the first week of life he had nothing else. Then for a month or two months he had barley water added to it. After that for about ten days he was given a little raw meat juice along with the condensed milk; but he did not like it, and it was therefore stopped. When the raw meat juice was abandoned (four months ago) he was given a pancreatised "infant's food," and on that, along with condensed

milk and water, he has been fed exclusively since. He has been in the habit of vomiting about half of the food given to him. His bowels have always been regular and normal in their action. Of late he has been very restless at night; he has always sweated very freely on his head. He has never before had any illness, except that he was "feverish" and had a slight cough when his teeth appeared. About two months ago the infant was noticed to be very languid and to be getting thinner and paler. This has gone on steadily increasing. At the beginning of January the father, who was eating an orange, held it out to the infant. He made a wry face at first when he put his lips to it, but immediately afterwards he clutched hold of the orange with both his hands, and would not give it up until he had sucked a considerable amount of the juice. After doing this he was very sick. The parents were amused at his eagerness to suck the orange, but they thought they had made him ill by letting him have it, and therefore they have never allowed him to have anything of the kind since. About a month ago the urine was noticed to be bright red, and it has remained so ever since. The infant has suffered no pain of any kind, except occasionally "from wind." No special tenderness or bruise of any part has ever been noticed.

The infant is very languid and listless, with a pale, yellowish, earthy complexion; the gums are pale, and not at all swollen, and there are no ecchymoses on them. The lower central incisors are the only teeth through the gum. The fontanelle is large and the ribs beaded, but there are no further signs of rickets. The abdomen is normal; no tumor is to be felt, and the liver and spleen are not enlarged. The heart and lungs are normal; temperature also normal. There is no distinct tenderness anywhere on palpation or passive movement, but the child evidently dislikes being pulled about. There is no ecchymosis, and no swelling of any bone, or joint, or other part. The urine is of a bright red color. On standing, a copious reddish deposit takes place, but the clear urine which is left remains bright red; reaction acid. Much albumen found on testing with nitric acid and boiling. On microscopical examination the deposit is found to consist almost entirely of red blood corpuscles. There are also a few leuco-