

his own researches and those of Dr. Barlow had unquestionably established the identity of the condition with the sea-scurvy of adults, both in clinical signs, in morbid anatomy, and in causation.

Glycerin Injections in the Diarrhœa and Prolapse of Children.

I was led to think of the use of glycerin injections in diarrhœa through some remarks which fell from Sir Joseph Lister, when I was consulting him concerning a case of another kind. I have employed it in cases of constipation with excellent results, but the following cases will, I believe, show that it is also useful in certain forms of simple diarrhœa :

Case 1.—A. G. M., male, aged 4, was admitted to the school infirmary, as he appeared to be losing flesh. On admission he was found to be suffering from diarrhœa, his motions being frequent and offensive, and every time the bowels were moved there was prolapse of the rectum to a very great extent. Blood was also passed per anum, and he was in a very weak condition. Various remedies were tried, but he continued to lose weight ; and we became very anxious about his state. I determined to try glycerin, and accordingly two drachms were injected into the rectum. This at once checked the diarrhœa, but as it did not entirely cease I repeated the injection on the second day. From this time the boy began to improve, and although the motions thereafter were not nearly so frequent nor so offensive, nor did the bowel come down so much, I ordered a third injection, which had the desired effect. After the diarrhœa and hæmorrhage had ceased the bowel still came down when he had a motion, but as he gained strength very rapidly the prolapse presently ceased to recur. The diet consisted of cold boiled milk and cold beef tea, with port wine and occasionally jelly. This was a very bad case, and the disease had existed for some time before the glycerin was tried.

Case 2.—H. M., female, aged 4, was admitted with diarrhœa and prolapse of the bowel. The attack was very severe, but in this instance no time was lost in trying other remedies, and two drachms of glycerin were at once injected. The effect was almost magical. The symptoms were checked almost at once, and the little patient, who had rapidly lost flesh during the diarrhœa, rapidly put it on again.

Case 3.—N. R., female, aged 6, suffered from frequent diarrhœa, the discharges being very offensive, and accompanied by excessive wasting. She had been in the infirmary some time, and various remedies, with careful dieting, had been tried, but no benefit was experienced until the glycerin injection was used. As in the other cases, only two or three injections were required to effect a cure, and the little girl was soon enabled to resume her school work. There was no prolapse here, and as in the other cases there has since been no recurrence of the trouble.

Cases 4 and 5.—B. F., male, aged 7, and J. F., male, aged 7, had troublesome prolapse of the rectum unaccompanied by diarrhœa. In these cases glycerin injections acted so beneficially, that in a few days there was no return of the trouble, and the patients were discharged in good health.

I have also tried this remedy in one or two cases, where looseness of the bowels supervened in the course of other affection, such as pneumonia, and the patients' state was such as to render it difficult to decide what was the best thing to give, so as to cause the least possible depression. The following cases will serve as illustration :

Case 6.—E. R., male, aged 6, had a severe attack of pneumonia, with a continued high temperature of over 105° for nearly twelve hours. His motions became very loose and frequent, and he was evidently being weakened by the diarrhœa. I at once injected two drachms of glycerin, and it acted with such singular promptitude and success that it was not necessary to repeat it. The temperature fell after the injection, and the disease pursued its normal course.

Case 7.—M. A. S., male, aged 5, also suffered from pneumonia. His temperature was not excessively high, but his lungs did not clear up well as the disease pursued its course, and he became very weak ; this was the second attack within twelve months. Diarrhœa supervened here as in the previous cases but was at once arrested by a glycerin injection.

Glycerin has been largely used lately in the treatment of constipation, and the paper of Dr. G. A. Carpenter, in the *Lancet*, of November 10, 1888, shows that in children it is markedly successful ; but I have seen no mention of any cases where it has been used for the opposite condition.