

regained weight, and on July 6th was discharged. He was seen again two months later, and was then perfectly well.

The foregoing case illustrates not only the curative effect of an injection of argyrol into the bowel in ulcerative colitis, but the fact that a fluid introduced into the rectum may be discharged unaltered by the mouth. The evacuation of a substance injected into the rectum in so short a period as four minutes is noteworthy. It may be suggested that there was a short circuit between the rectum and the stomach, but there was nothing pointing to the existence of so abnormal a condition. The occasional vomiting of enemata by hysterical and other patients is not unknown, and many cases are recorded. Many years ago Nothnagel reported, as the result of a series of experiments, that anti-peristalsis never occurred in the normal uninjured intestine if no pathological influences were brought to bear on it. The effect was investigated of the injection into the rectum of various fluids colored with carmine, *post mortem* examination showing whether they had been carried higher by any movement of the intestine itself. The best results were obtained with from three to five cubic centimetres of a strong solution of chloride of sodium, but the staining never reached farther than the cecum. Angeraut, in a thesis published in Paris in 1894, affirmed as the result of experimental investigations that the ileo-cecal valve did not always present the adequacy attributed to it by anatomists, and that it might be permeated by fluids introduced into the rectum. Coutani has recorded two cases in which, after injections of large quantities of olive oil into the rectum for the relief of constipation, the patients were seized with eructations and vomiting, the vomiting matter containing oil. Jaccoud mentions the case of a hysterical young woman who, from time to time, vomited motions which were formed, cylindrical, brown in color, and of characteristic odor. Fully realizing the deception often practised by such patients, every possible precaution was taken, but the phenomenon continued. Ten days later the patient contracted enteric fever, dying in the third week, but at the necropsy no anatomical peculiarity was detected, there being nothing observable but the characteristic lesions of the disease. Briguet reports a case in which an enema of coffee was vomited a quarter of an hour after its administration. Experimentally, an injection was given of a fluid, colored blue with tincture of litmus, and in twelve minutes it was rejected by the mouth, having been turned red by the acid of the gastric juice. In a similar manner a saline injection was evacuated by the mouth, and gave the usual reaction with nitrate of silver. Pie mentions a case in which an injection of 150 grammes of almond emulsion, containing ten minims of tincture of opium, was vomited in half an hour, the patient distinctly recognizing the taste of the laudanum. Suppositories even are sometimes rejected by the mouth. Sennest records the case of a girl,