

years ago he developed a chronic and intermittent diarrhea, which, during the past twelve months, had been accentuated, the bowels as a rule acting four times in the day and five times at night. He had attended as an out-patient for nearly a year, but the diarrhea continued with unabated severity in spite of much treatment. He had been steadily losing flesh and strength for some months. There was no cough, and no night-sweating.

On admission, and for some days subsequently, the temperature was elevated, varying from 99.4° to 101.8° F. There were usually from five to seven motions in the twenty-four hours, the stools being fluid, fairly copious, slimy, free from blood, and not offensive. There was no vomiting. There was hyperesthesia on deep palpation all over the abdomen. The tongue was clean and moist.

The patient was dieted and given acetate of lead and other astringents, but without benefit, and his general condition was unsatisfactory. From June 5th to 9th inclusive he had twenty-three motions. On the 10th, after a preliminary enema of boric acid, eight grains to the pint, he was given, by means of an irrigation tube of small diameter, a rectal injection of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of argyrol at a temperature of 80° . When about five pints had been introduced, the patient being in the knee-and-elbow position, attention was called to the fact that a claret-colored, odorless fluid was pouring out of his mouth, a fluid identical in color and appearance with that in process of injection into the rectum. The time from the commencement of the injection was four minutes. There was some nausea, but no retching or vomiting, and the fluid as it flowed from the mouth was received into a clean white porringer. A suggestion being made that it was altered blood, it was examined both microscopically and by the usual tests, but no blood was present. It was examined for bile, and again with a negative result. The patient had taken nothing in the way of food but some tea early in the morning, and subsequently a little milk and bread and butter. The specimen was sent to Dr. Wilson-Hake, at the Westminster Hospital Medical School, who reported that it was a solution of silver not differing apparently from a 1 per cent. argyrol solution with which it was compared.

The patient seemed none the worse for the injection, and had a fairly good dinner. On the following day he had only three motions, and on June 12th the same number. The temperature was normal on the 11th, but on the 12th it rose to 102.4° , falling again in a few hours to normal. From this time there was no return of the diarrhea, the bowels never being opened more than once a day. As a matter of precaution, the injection was repeated on the 14th and 16th, but there was no repetition of the regurgitation of fluid from the mouth. In a few days the patient was able to take meat and potatoes and green vegetables. He rapidly