

from the rectum into the wound. On opening the abdomen, it was found that the peritoneum was perfectly healthy, and that the operation wound had not in the slightest degree injured that membrane. The kidneys were found to be swollen and deeply congested, presenting evidence of active inflammatory infection. There was fibrinous material. The ureters contained a few drops of urine, which was loaded with germs, apparently from the rectum. There

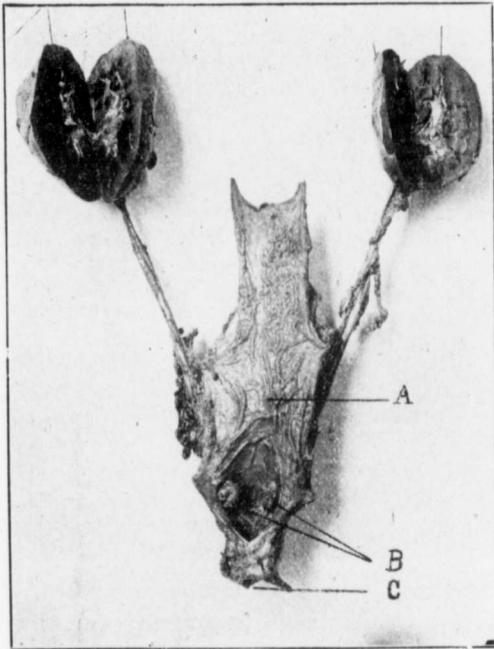


FIG. 2.—Specimen from R. B. (Case No. 4).

A, rectum laid open along its posterior aspect.

B, the prominent papilla, consisting of the ends of the transplanted ureters with a rosette of bladder tissue. (Note that the implantation is upon the lateral aspect of the bowel.)

C, the anus. The stretching of the specimen in preparation makes the implantation appear unduly high in the bowel.

was no obstruction of the flow from the ureters, as would have been indicated by dilatation of these tubes and the pelvis of the kidney. On removing the kidneys, ureters, rectum and anus, it was found that the implantation had been carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The papilla, as seen in the photograph (Figure 2, B) presented quite prominently on the rectal mucous membrane. They were clearly in a viable condition, and if the patient had