

supra-pubic opening into the bladder, a small, hard nodule, constricted at its base, was found just at and below the commencement of the urethra. I cut across its base with a Volkman's spoon, and removed it from the bladder by means of a long-handled pair of hæmostatic forceps. For the first 12 hours urine was deeply coloured red. No blood after first 24 hours. Temperature and pulse normal throughout. On the 15th June, 15 days after the operation, he passed water naturally through the urethra. Wound completely closed on the 1st July, 21 days after operation. He then urinated four or five times during the day and two or three times during the night. His general condition was good, and there was no residual urine.

CASE II.—J. H., aged 67. Was transferred from the Medical to the Surgical Ward on the 31st July, 1892. He complained of inability to pass urine, loss of appetite and shortness of breath. Has had difficulty in urinating for twenty years. For five months has been unable to pass any urine without the aid of the catheter. Is considerably emaciated. Temperature, 100° ; pulse, 100; respiration, 28. Mild delirium at night. Urine of a grayish-white colour; acid; sp. gr., 1004; only a trace of intrinsic albumen; no sugar; a large quantity of pus and kidney cells (large, round cells, with a distinct large, round nucleus.) Urine contains 3 grs. urea to the ounce. Amount of urea passed in 24 hours, 168 grs. The pain and irritability of the bladder is so great that he asks to be catheterized 10 to 12 times in the 24 hours. By rectal examination the prostate is found somewhat enlarged. Arteries sclerosed: heart enlarged: lung—markedly emphysematous and hyper-resonant; tongue dry, covered with a brown fur and fissured transversely. The diagnosis was chron. nephritis with cystitis and prostatic obstruction to outflow of urine from the bladder. This patient was transferred from the Medical side as incurable, and the advisability of operating upon him in his then present condition was open to very serious question. In favour of an attempt to relieve him by operative treatment it was said that it was the only way to give him any chance of even a partial recovery; that the obstruction to the outflow of urine was a cause of the