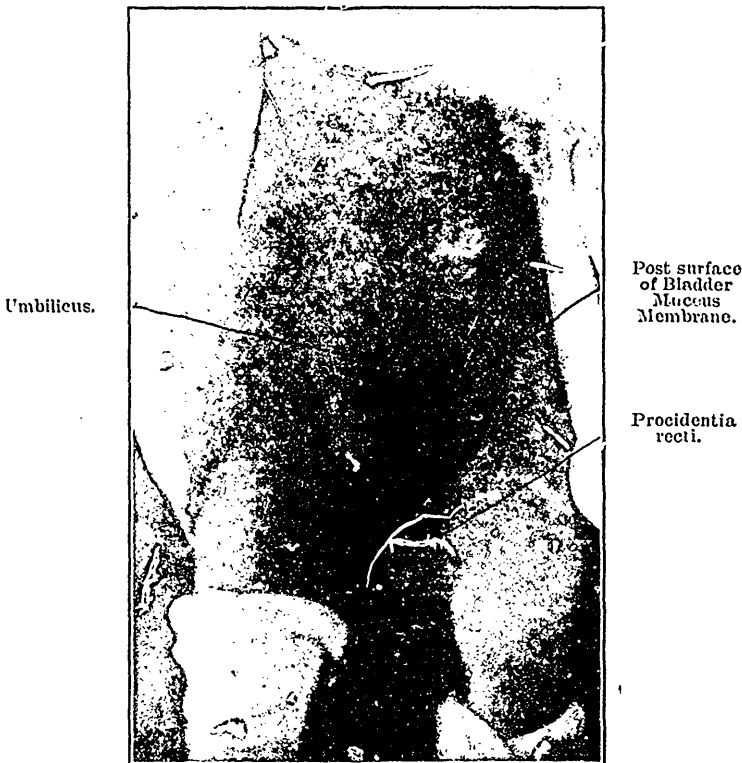


being. In the following June he came under observation again with a right inguinal hernia and procidentia recti. On November 24th, 1903, the hernia and procidentia were operated upon by the Peters method⁶, and it was not until January, 1905, that Dr. Peters operated to transplant the ureters into the rectum. Two days after the operation there was an escape of urine over the bladder surface, which continued from day to day until on the 4th of February he made an examination under an anaesthetic and found that the rosette of the left ureter in the rectum had become fixed to the



rectal wall. The right one, however, had disappeared, and upon searching for it on the bladder surface the rosette was discovered, and by means of a pair of forceps passed through the rectum and through the original opening in its wall, this rosette was again brought into the rectum and sutured there. From that on there was no escape of urine, and ten days later the openings in the rectal wall appeared to be closed, and the child went on to a complete recovery. When he left the Hospital he was able to retain the urine in the rectum for from 2 to 3 hours.