

convulsions, which continued for an hour, after which he became quiet but insensible, in which state he still continues. Head hot, pupils dilated and insensible, pulse still frequent, and sharper than it has ever been; his breathing is hurried, and the bowels have been copiously moved. I now bled him to $\frac{1}{2}$ iss, but the lips becoming blanched, the bleeding was immediately stopped. No other change took place in any of the symptoms until half-past 10, p. m., when he died suddenly, no other convulsion having taken place.

September 5. —Post mortem examination sixteen hours after death. Chest perfectly healthy. Abdomen, stomach, liver, and intestines presented no abnormal appearance whatever. The right kidney was enormously enlarged, of a greyish, mottled appearance, and weighed, when deprived of fatty and cellular tissue, three ounces and $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. The left kidney was also enlarged, and presented the same appearance as the right, but not in so marked a manner; both ureters were filled with urine, and fully as large as the little finger. The bladder was not increased in size; it felt hard, and was adherent to the anterior surface of the rectum to the extent of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. This adhesion was of recent date, as moderate traction was sufficient to separate them. The surfaces in contact were in a state of ulceration, except at the circumference: through that in the bladder the urine could be forced by gentle pressure, the openings, however, being numerous and extremely small. The ulcer on the corresponding portion of the rectum was superficial, not extending deeper than its peritoneal coat, but beyond this the intestine was much thickened by the deposition of lymph.

On cutting into the bladder it was found thickened to an inordinate extent, particularly its mucous and muscular coats, the latter being upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. The mucous coat was corrugated, softened, and very pale. The kidneys, ureters, and bladder contained $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of highly albuminous urine, but unfortunately the vessel in which it was received being upset, no more minute examination of the urine could be made.

Every other organ in the body was in a perfectly healthy and natural condition.

The mother of this child told me that she had lost two other children at about the same age, and as far as she could judge under similar symptoms, but no post mortem examination of them had been made.

It is evident that the adhesion between the bladder and rectum was an effort of nature to relieve herself, by an artificial opening, of a quantity of urine, which, in consequence of the diseased condition of the bladder, was pent up until decomposition took place, and by its then irritating qualities, acted as an extraneous body.