

Two months before his death, which took place on the 22d of June, 1845, he sent for me to give him some relief, if possible, from his agony, but at the same time, having a view to the benefit of others, he requested me to attend to a post-mortem examination of his body, after his departure from this world, which to him, indeed, was a world of woe. I accordingly proceeded on the 23d of June, about eleven hours after his death, in company with Dr. Silas O. Gleason, and Mr. Andrew G. Riley, to attend said examination. The bladder we found much elongated and enlarged, reaching nearly to the umbilicus; it was extremely thickened, and at the lower part nearly an inch thick; at the fundus about half an inch was adhering to the surrounding parts in the whole extent, except the upper third; and the adhesions were very strong. Before opening the bladder we felt it almost filled with gravel, as I had been able to do before his death. Owing to the adhesions, it was extremely difficult to remove it from its location. We removed the urine by the catheter, which was thick, of a white appearance, very offensive, which had been the case about a week. The ureters were nearly nine times larger than they are naturally. The left kidney we examined, which had nothing natural in its appearance. It was only a bag of filthy and most offensive smelling liquid. The internal parts of the bladder had some enlargement of its blood-vessels, and at the lower part there was a tumour two inches in diameter and jutting out into the bladder, one inch and a half, of a scirrhus, and on the extremity of cancerous appearance. The bladder contained 216 calculi, which, together with 12 which passed him before his death, made 228. They were of different sizes and shapes. The small ones, probably about half the number, are of a light mahogany colour. The largest are of the appearance of a small cracker—of a smooth texture, and of a marble aspect. The largest is over an inch in diameter, half an inch thick in the centre,—weighs 111 grains. The internal part is not dense—somewhat cellular, so that they are of a light specific gravity. The whole weighs about three ounces. They, however, nearly filled the bladder, so that it could contain only about three tablespoonfuls of water. This was probably one reason why he had to draw his water so often; and it might be possible, that the adhesions being so great to all the surrounding parts, had an influence to prevent contractions of the bladder, and this would have the same effect as paralysis of that viscus.

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*Ferri Cyanuretum in the treatment of Ascarides of the Rectum.*—A correspondent, who does not wish his name given, he not now being engaged in the practice of medicine, writes to us to invite the attention of the medical profession “to the use of the Ferri Cyanuretum, or Prussian Blue of commerce, in the treatment of *ascarides* in the rectum.

“From present observations,” he writes, “I am disposed to believe that upon a fair trial it will be found more effective in the treatment of the *inveterate* cases of the disease, than all other remedies.

“Commence with five grains of the Prussiate rubbed up in two ounces of rain water or mucilage of gum arabic, (the pure water is preferable, except in cases where much irritation of the mucous membrane exists;) throw this into the rectum, and retain it until the next regular defecation.

“Repeat this daily, gradually increasing the quantity of the Prussiate until perfect and permanent relief is afforded. I believe the greatest relief will be experienced after using it even once or twice.”