

ject, and did not *think* that they ever occurred together. Thus originated, this opinion has spread and taken hold of many minds, notwithstanding that Williams and Watson both state positively that they have seen the two diseases conjoined. One affirmative fact is worth any number of negations, and their testimony ought to have set the question at rest. As it has failed to do so, I have presented this case in, I believe, sufficient detail to the profession, to shew the fact of there being such cases, and the possibility of ascertaining these states during life, to be afterwards proved by the experimentum crucis of an autopsy.

Montreal, April 15, 1851.

ART. III.—*Threatened Abortion at the third month of Gestation: retention of the Uterine Contents, and apparent recovery, until the sixth month.* By RUFUS HOLDEN, M. D., Belleville, C. W.

Mrs. M., aged 36 years, a healthy woman, and mother of five children, had the usual symptoms of pregnancy, which continued for three months.

There was a perceptible increase of bulk, and without any appreciable cause, she was suddenly taken "unwell."—There was considerable uterine hæmorrhage, which the woman supposed to be the return of the menses, which she now concluded had been temporarily suppressed from some other cause than pregnancy.

After this there was no further sign of pregnancy, and no appearance of menstruation for six months. In the interim she suffered no particular inconvenience, with the exception of some slight faintness at times.

When six months had passed in this way, she was alarmed by a sudden gushing from the vagina, which she supposed to have been blood, but on examination it was found to be water. This was soon followed by the dis-

charge of a shrivelled fœtus about four inches in length, and a very small placenta. This was not accompanied with pain, and was followed by very little sanguineous discharge.

The woman soon after became regular, and has continued to enjoy very good health since; but although more than six years have elapsed, she has never been pregnant since.

Belleville, March 13, 1851.

ART. IV.—*Koussou in Tape Worm.*—By JOHN WANLESS, Licentiate College of Phys. and Surg. L. C.

As the new but very expensive medicine, the koussou, has been sparingly used in this Province as yet, may I be permitted the pleasure of recording in your journal its speedy and most effectual operation, in expelling a tape worm from a gentleman of my acquaintance, who had been troubled for the last eight years with tœnia. He had used during that period several anthelmintic medicines, including the usual oleum terebinthina, but had obtained very little relief. He having lately procured a dose of the koussou from England, (for which he had paid a sovereign,) took it the other day, and in the course of two hours afterwards, a tape worm of about 18 feet long was expelled, to his great relief and gratification. Since this medicine—the koussou or "*Banksia Abyssinica* of Bruce,"—seems to possess so specific a power in the thorough expulsion of tœnia, it would be very desirable if some of our druggists would endeavour to procure a larger and cheaper supply of it than at the rate of \$5 per dose. We might then hope for its more general appliance.

London, C. W., March 28, 1851.

ART. V.—*Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York during its Annual Session held at Albany Feb. 4, 1851.* Albany: C. VANBENTHUYSEN, 1851. 8vo. pp. 248.

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