supply of water at all hours, for the use of the inhabitants, surely there is no excuse for any town in England remaining behind London in the promotion of such necessary sanitary measures. With regard to a supply of water, we may add, in the words of the *Times*, "that it is now a plain and fundamental maxim of sanitary economy, social policy, and good government that the water we use should be no more an article of trade or taxation than the air we breathe or the light we enjoy." Thanks to the exertions of the sanitary reformers we are now promised light—that boon of Heaven—without paying a tax for the use of it.

[To be continued.]

ON THE INEFFECTICACY OF KOUSSO IN SOME CASES OF TÆNIA.

By EDWARDS CRISP, M.D., LONDON.

Read at the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting, held at Brighton, August, 1851.

Case 1.—On February 20th, 1851, at the Metropolitan Dispensary, I gave this medicine to a boy, aged 6, who I thought had been cured by turpentine some months before. He took in my presence, at different times, three doses; two of two drachms, and one of a drachm and a half, but no portion of the worm was expelled. He now passes joints of the worm frequently.

Case 2.—February 28, 1851.—A girl, aged 12, took two doses of three drachms each, and nine feet of the worm were expelled. She has up to the present time had no return of the complaint. This patient I had also administered turpentine to, and I supposed she was cured by it. The second dose of the medicine produced a great deal of griping pain.

Case 3.—Mrs. T., aged 59, came to the dispensary May 20th, 1851. She has been affected with tapeworm for eight years. Three years ago she had a convulsive fit, and lost the use of her side for three weeks. Has taken no anthelmintic. I gave three drachms of koussou, and in six hours thirty feet of the worm came away; and at present she appears to be cured. This patient had also deafness, palpitation of the heart, and partial loss of sight.

Case 4.—W. R., aged 59, applied at the dispensary May 16th, 1851. Has had tænia for three years. Twelve months since took turpentine; but it produced tenesmus and great pain on micturition. I ordered him half an ounce of koussou, and thirty-three feet of the worm passed after five or six hours. But in this and the other cases the *head was not found*. This man came to the dispensary a fortnight since, and brought several joints of the worm, that had escaped per anum. I have ordered him two doses of the oil of turpentine, but I do not yet know the result.

During the last two years, at the Metropolitan Dispensary, I have prescribed for thirteen cases of tænia, Ten of these patients took turpentine, and seven

appeared to be cured. In one no beneficial effect was produced by it; and in two, the worm, although apparently removed after the turpentine, was not all expelled. The latter patients (cases 1 and 2) afterwards took the koussou. One patient was pregnant, and therefore anthelmintics were not prescribed.

I conclude, from the above evidence, that koussou does not always remove the head of the worm; and that it cannot be considered a specific for tænia; that its action is milder than that of turpentine, and the greater part of the parasite is generally removed *en masse* by it; but it is questionable whether its efficacy in tænia is much superior to that of turpentine, which, when first employed, was also lauded as a specific.

THE LEFT ARM AND HAND OF A CHILD FOUND IN A STATE OF PUTRESCENCE, FROM STRANGULATION, THE FUNIS BEING TIGHTLY BOUND ROUND IT AT THE UPPER PART.

By ALBERT OWEN, Esq., AYLESBURY.

On the 3rd of June last I was sent for to a woman, the mother of four children, who was miscarrying in the seventh month of her fifth pregnancy. I found the membranes ruptured, a large discharge of the liquor amnii to have taken place, and the labour pains occurring every fifteen or twenty minutes. There was not any flooding, neither could I, by examination, feel the child. She continued in this condition for another six hours, when the pains ceased, and she went on with her pregnancy to the full period of gestation, without any other inconvenience besides what she termed a constant "dribbling of the waters." On the 27th of July, two months after, I was again hastily summoned, and found the pains strong and regular, the os well dilated, but no portion of the child to be arrived at by manual examination. I, therefore, gave her a dose of the pulverized secale cornutum, which had the effect of increasing the strength of the pains; and in less than half an hour I discovered a hand outside of the vagina, and the head tightly wedged against the brim of the pelvis. All attempts to return the hand, or to pass my own, so as to turn the child, were perfectly useless; and I, therefore, resolved to leave the management of the case for the next half hour to nature, when, much to my satisfaction, as if under some violent and sudden impulse, the uterus discharged the whole of its contents with such force that the fetus and placenta both came away *en masse*. The child was dead, apparently not many hours, but the entire of the left upper extremity was in a shrivelled, livid, and putrid condition, the funis tightly bound round and imbedded in the upper part of it, just below the insertion of the deltoid; in fact, the limb did not appear much more than half the size of its fellow on the other side. The mother had a good getting up, and seemed none the worse two days afterwards.