which tuberculosis has been positively detected. But in the treatment of so large a number of instances, now amounting to many hundreds, in which positive indications, both physical and rational, have been diagnosticated, not only by myself, but also by experienced auscultators—cases which have for years since being treated, enjoyed perfect health, I do not hesitate to declare my firm conviction that, in many of these cases of incipient tuberculosis, dependent originally upon cellular degeneration, positive and permanent cures have been effected by the treatment I advocate. * * * *

“I could enumerate many hundreds of cases, which during the last twelve or fifteen years have been treated in a way to arrest the epithelial degeneration that originates in the cellular elements of the superior portion of the air-passages; and have thereby succeeded in preventing the full development of a general pathological dyscrasia—one that is sure to end in confirmed phthisis.”

We frankly confess that such general assertions are insufficient in so important a discussion. We need very minutely examined and recorded cases, and a proof by such records, that Dr. Green succeeds in curing more than others by this method. All of us have seen physical signs disappear, and probably in thousands they have disappeared within the last fifty years, without any such local treatment. And the question really to be proved by Dr. Green is, that he saves more lives, or throws back the physical signs of tubercular disease of the lungs oftener, than others. A painful state of doubt remains, we must confess, upon this matter. Dr. Green deals a great deal with medical opinion and medical theory; but, we repeat, we want something more convincing than mere opinion, even of the ablest.

[To be continued.]

TWO CASES OF TÆNIA SOLIUM.

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CASE I.—H. R. W., a gentleman about 50 years of age, living near London, England, began to be troubled, in April, 1864, with diarrhoea, and griping pains in the abdomen; which were most severe after fasting. He soon noticed that portions of a worm were passed at stool, and also crawled out of the anus at other times, and were found adhering to the skin, clothes, &c. He consulted his regular medical attendant, who considered the case one of tænia, but was surprised that the portions of worm should have an independent vitality. It should be stated here that the separate joints, when kept in water in a phial, were found alive after 24 hours or more. It appears that this medical man showed a specimen of these joints, still alive, to one or two well-known London physicians, and that they had never before observed this condition. Patient was ordered about ℥xv. of the oil of male fern, and passed in consequence about four feet of tænia. He was much relieved; but the symptoms re-

turned after a few weeks. In June, I was requested to see him. Having learned the history of the case, I prescribed 3 ss. of the oil of male fern after fasting, followed by ʒ i. of castor oil. A portion of worm was expelled (I forget the exact length), with some relief to the symptoms. However, as no cure had been effected, I prescribed in a day or two, 3 ss. more of the oil. At this time, I think, too great an interval (about 5 hours) was allowed to elapse between the administration of the anthelmintic and the cathartic; for only a few small portions of worm were passed, and, moreover, patient suffered considerably from headache and lassitude—due, possibly, to the failure of the castor oil to remove the oil of fern from the system. A few days having been allowed for the patient to recover from the effect of medicine, he was ordered, on June 16, to take no food whatever, after a light dinner, till further orders; and on June 17, at 5, A.M., *R.* Olei filicis maris, ℥ xlv.; mucilaginis acaciæ, aquæ, aa ʒ i. M.; and at 6½, A.M., *R.* Olei ricini, ʒ i. In the course of the forenoon, patient had two stools, in which were found about 32 feet of *tænia*; and, after a careful search, the *head*, of which I made a microscopical preparation.

I saw this patient about three months afterwards, and he had then had no return of his malady. I may here state that this gentleman was not in the habit of eating pork, but was fond of rabbits, which are largely eaten in England.

CASE II.—George B. Mead, about 25 years of age, private, Co. M, 3d Mass. Cavalry, was admitted into the U. S. General Hospital at Readville, Mass., on Feb. 22, 1865; having frequently passed portions of tape-worm during the previous four months, of which he showed me a specimen on admission. He had suffered from griping abdominal pains. He had been treated, not long before entrance, by a medical man, and passed about four feet of worm.

Feb. 23.—Ordered to take no food after to-day noon till further orders. Feb. 24, at 6, A.M., *R.* Olei filicis maris, ʒ i.; mucilaginis acaciæ, ʒ i. M.; and at 7½ A.M., *R.* Olei ricini, ʒ i. Had two stools in the course of the morning, in which were found about 25 feet of *tænia*, and after a careful and prolonged search, the *head*, which I have also preserved. Patient was considered cured; and at his request was returned in the afternoon to his company at Camp Meigs. I am disposed to consider the oil of male fern the most sure anthelmintic which we possess, in cases of *tænia*. I find, in looking over the works of a few well-known European authorities, that this has been by far more successful in their practice than anything else. I believe, however, that failure may occur, owing to want of attention to the best mode of administering the remedy, which should be given after about fifteen or twenty hours' fasting, and followed, in an hour or two, by a cathartic. Of course it is a great satisfaction to find the head; but this may readily escape notice, in consequence of its minuteness.

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