

the following :—" If the successful treatment of tapeworm be so simple a matter as some persons seem to think, how does it happen that many patients undergo years of drugging without being permanently cured?" Of course the answer is to the effect that the head of the worm had not been dislodged in any instance, and therefore the parasite continued to grow until it again arrived at maturity. Precisely so. I have admitted all along that there are cases of difficulty, particularly in the treatment of the armed pork-tapeworm, but it is just these obstinate cases which demonstrate the necessity for special knowledge and tact in their management.

Again, as affording proof of the truth of my opening statement, let any one not unfamiliar with our recent advances in experimental helminthology take the trouble to read the discussion on the treatment of tapeworm which took place at a meeting of the Société Thérapeutique on the 10th of June last. (*Bullet. Gén. de Thér.*) From a scientific point of view, the want of knowledge exhibited by several of the speakers is altogether lamentable. Thus, for example, one gentleman (M. Trasbot) actually asserts, or is represented as asserting, that the flesh of the ox "does not contain cysticerci," although for many years past we have recognized beef to be the most frequent source of tapeworm both in this and in several other countries. I may also state, for M. Trasbot's edification, that for many years past I have been in the habit of exhibiting beef and veal measles to scores of students and other persons interested in the matter. Not only so; the experimental proof of the possibility of the occurrence of cysticerci in beef and veal dates back as far as the year 1861 (Leuckart *Die Mensch., Par.* s. 406), whilst Mosler's limited experiences were announced shortly afterwards. My own much more extended verifications were first made known in *The Lancet* of Feb. 25th, 1865; being repeated in a more complete and emphatic manner in the same journal