

pitals will be established for the treatment of mental and nervous disease, which will be quite as important and quite as successful as those similar institutions for the treatment of eye, ear, chest and other forms of special disease. The medical profession has labored hard to rescue the helpless insane from the degradation and misery to which they had been consigned, and to mark out the true limits and conditions of civil and criminal responsibility. Much has been accomplished in the past, but much still remains to be done in the future; let me enlist your sympathy and support in this great work.

Time will not permit me, gentlemen, to enlarge further upon the vast fields of usefulness which are now open to the thoughtful, studious and conscientious physician. Wherever your lot may be cast, there is much to do, your opportunities are great; remember always the sacredness and responsibility of your profession; be just and upright, patient and self-sacrificing; let your mission be one of beneficence and comfort; strive to emulate the sunbeam brightening and cheering the cottage of the poor and lowly, as readily as the mansion of the powerful and rich.

Gentlemen, your Alma Mater this day enrolls you among her sons, and sends you forth into the world bearing her name: your reputation is her reputation, your success is her success; guard well the charge we this day entrust to your care. Go forth into the battle of life, bearing aloft the motto "Excelsior," ever onward and upward, and may success attend your efforts. In the name of your Professors, in the name of the University, God-speed and fare you well.

ON THE TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM, (*TÆNIA SOLIUM*).

By DR. CASSELS, Three Rivers, P. Q.

Persons afflicted with tape-worm are comparatively rare in Canada, and there is little doubt that the great majority of our medical practitioners pass a lifetime at busy practice without meeting with the disease perhaps half a dozen times; consequently it is not to be wondered at that, when a doctor is called upon to treat an isolated case of the kind, even the most able man may find it difficult, if not impossible, to effectually expel this parasite.

The standard authorities enumerate a vast variety of remedies supposed to be, and many of which

actually are, efficacious; but it is one thing to know the names, and quite another to understand the best way of applying them.

Having several times been consulted by brother practitioners, who found themselves troubled by cases of this description, I venture to send you this short article on the subject, hoping that it may prove of service to some of the junior members of our profession.

I have been fortunate enough to have had a better opportunity of getting experience on this matter than most Canadian medical men, inasmuch as sixteen years ago I was for two years and a half in the military hospital at Valetta, Malta, as dispenser, where there was always, at a low estimate, from 3 to 5 cases of the disease in the wards, on an average. The garrison consisted at that time of several thousand men, together with a proportionate number of women and children, and although, during part of the year, the troops were served with, if I remember rightly, one salt ration (consisting of equal parts of beef and pork) per week, the military surgeons were generally of opinion that the prevalence of tape-worm was more due to the water (which is rain water preserved in tanks, there being very few natural springs on the Island) than to the pork, especially as there was no difference in the number of cases during the summer months, when the salt food was discontinued.

I may mention here that both Wood in his "Practice of Medicine" and Vogel in his "Children's Diseases" assert that females are more subject to the complaint than males; this, however, is not borne out by my experience, for, during the time I speak of, many hundred men were treated, and, as well as I can remember, only two or three cases in females.

Another point was that the long train of symptoms, as laid down by the standard authorities, were never present: at the most there was an uneasy feeling, hardly amounting to pain, at the pit of the stomach, more marked after a long fast, perhaps a furred tongue and bad breath, with some languor in the morning, and a capricious appetite; but in very many cases the only symptom was the infallible one of pieces of the worm continually passing per anum.

Common as the disease was, it was very important that the treatment should be prompt and effective, and to this end all sorts of combinations were tried. Very excellent results were sometimes obtained from kusso, and from bask of the pome-