

Dr. Ashby exhibited a specimen of a ruptured tubal pregnancy, which he had removed from a patient seen in consultation with Dr. Arthur Williams, of Elk Ridge, Ind. The patient was 34 years of age, and gave birth to one child ten years ago. She conceived in February of this year, and about the eighth week of gestation was seized with violent symptoms of intra-pelvic hæmatocele. Dr. Williams was called in, and after examination, diagnosed the condition as a ruptured tubal pregnancy. I saw the patient with him the following day, and upon examination confirmed the diagnosis. The patient rallied from the shock of the first rupture, and one week later a second rupture took place, though not followed with such violent and dangerous symptoms as in the first instance. The surroundings of the patient were so unfavorable that she was removed from her home in Anne, Arundel Co., to the Medical General Hospital, where the laparotomy was performed. Upon opening the abdomen her pelvic was filled with bloody serum, blood clots, and evidences of general peritonitis. The omentum was in such a condition that it was found necessary to remove about three-fourths of the tissue. The patient was critically ill from the 3rd to 5th day from symptoms of intestinal obstruction. Her bowels were moved by administering one grain doses of calomel every hour for twelve hours—every other method having failed. The patient has made a successful recovery. This is the third case of tubal pregnancy I have removed by laparotomy within the past two years, all of them having recovered.

DR. CANNIFF'S SERVICES.

We have much pleasure in copying the following from the *Toronto Globe*. It speaks for itself.

To the Editor of the *Globe* :

SIR,—I trust you will give me space in the columns of the *Globe* to make some remarks respecting one who has faithfully served the city for seven or eight years. I have been hoping and expecting that some one more competent to do so than myself would render honor to one to whom honor is due. Perhaps it is an example of "out of sight out of mind." The splendid work accomplished by Dr. Canniff in public health matters has never been duly recognized. When he commenced his career in sanitary reform there was great ignorance and indifference among the citizens and their representatives in the Council, and even no longer ago than the time of Mayor Manning the medical officer was told by the mayor that such an officer was unnecessary. I have been cognizant of the proceedings in connection with that office, and duly read the carefully prepared

and lucid reports issued from time to time from the health office, and know whereof I speak. At the present time there is a general interest felt in sanitary matters, but it was Dr. Canniff who first aroused that interest, and created the desire among citizens to have healthy homes. Looking back I call to mind that it was his action which caused filthy University Creek to be superseded by a sewer, as well as the equally polluted Garrison and Rosedale creeks. Who was it but he who first, and time and again, called attention to the fact that the wells of Toronto were foul and unfit for domestic use, and who was the means of having hundreds closed? I remember when some seven years ago he sounded the alarm that Toronto Bay was no better than an immense cesspool. For years he urged the abolition of privy pits, tried to have abattoirs constructed and slaughter houses abolished, and at almost every meeting of the Local Board of Health urged the construction of crematories and endeavored to protect the citizens from impure milk and ice. In his report to the Board in the spring of 1890, he stated that he knew the character of the ice in the various ice houses, and asked that he might be authorized to compel the dealers to use separate wagons for pure and impure ice, and to have painted upon each different labels, as that in no other way could the safety of the public from impure ice be secured, but the Board declined, and there is strong probability that the increase of typhoid last season was due to polluted ice.

The idea to have the smallpox hospital on the island east of the gap was proposed by Dr. Canniff three years ago. His management of smallpox cases and prevention of the spread of that loathsome disease was his great success. When there was an epidemic in Buffalo three years ago, and the disease was brought to Toronto in seven different places, all of them in crowded streets and houses, the disease did not extend from one of them, a result the late President of the American Public Health Association declared to be marvelous. Year after year the sanitary condition of the island received his careful attention. Some of his recommendations with regard to the filling up of the lagoons or connecting them with the bay, so as to prevent stagnation and have a current through them, were followed. Others were neglected by the Board and Council. When dead fish collected on the shore they were gathered up and disposed of. He made arrangements to have the garbage removed to where it would not endanger the public. Through his instrumentality the slips were dredged out, and when possible at hours when the public were not passing.

Anyone who will look at his yearly reports will see how the Medical Health Department grew and developed under his guiding hand. It may not generally be known that he was in his office at 8