

on Credentials may be a very good one in a way, but as a court of appeal—perhaps the less said about it the better.

DR. CANNIFF'S NEW WORK: "THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN UPPER CANADA."

We are glad to learn that this work will shortly be published. We understand it will be illustrated by a considerable number of portraits of physicians, among whom are Drs. Widmer, Rolph, and Workman. There will also be a picture of the first medical school building in Upper Canada, erected for the medical department of King's College. We quote as follows from Mr. G. Mercer Adam's expressed opinion of the work:

"The historical narrative-treating of the medical men in Upper Canada from the foundation of the Province, which Dr. William Canniff, of Toronto, is now passing through the press, ought to be hailed with satisfaction, if not with delight. The beginnings of the professions in Upper Canada necessarily introduce to us many of the men who were the makers of the Province. Of these, the physicians and army surgeons who settled in Upper Canada after the Revolutionary War form no inconsiderable portion of that element in the community which gave substance to the national fabric and contributed to its integrity and stability. It adds no little to present-day interest in these early medical practitioners to know that not a few of them were U. E. Loyalists, and identified with the cause which led many of the then inhabitants of the Province to sacrifice their all for the sake of living under the grand old Red Cross banner of Britain. Coming from the pen of so devoted a student of Canadian history and enthusiastic member of the medical profession as Dr. Canniff, the subscription list should be eagerly filled, and the work thereby hastened in its appearance. A youthful community like Canada owes too much, in many ways, to its medical men of a past generation to be indifferent to their fame or heedless to their memory."

We regret that we have not space for the list of physicians to whom reference is made in the work, but it includes all the prominent doctors of the past and many of the present generation.

DANGERS OF TURKISH BATHS.

Two deaths which have recently occurred in Turkish bathing establishments in New York city have impelled *The Medical News* to give a word of caution on the subject. In one case a young man died in convulsions in the hot room;

in the other the bather died suddenly after coming from the plunge bath. There appears to be no certainty as to the exact cause of death in either instance; but the results are not a great surprise to those who have any knowledge of the workings of such institutions in recent years.

Such baths are undoubtedly useful from a hygienic and therapeutic point of view, but are quite unsuitable for many, and positively dangerous for a few. *The News* well expresses the position in saying: "There can be little doubt that in certain forms of cardiac, arterial, and cerebral disease, the bather should act upon the advice of his physician, and there can also be little doubt that every bathing establishment should see that supervision and guidance are exercised over the bathers. The pulse rate is immensely quickened in the hot air, and a too protracted stay has probably in many cases proved injurious."

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The arrangements for the meeting of the congress in '93 are being rapidly pushed. For a time it was expected that the preliminary publications would be printed in English and Spanish only. It has been decided, however, by the executive committee, to use the Portuguese also, out of consideration for the large number of distinguished physicians in South America who speak this tongue, and have promised their cordial support towards the success of the undertaking.

Meeting of Medical Societies.

TORONTO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

November 18th, 1891.

The president, Dr. A. A. Macdonald, in the chair.

Dr. A. H. Wright read a paper on

THE TREATMENT OF PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

As a rule the first symptom which calls our attention is a hemorrhage, coming on suddenly without any known cause. Not infrequently there has been comparatively little bleeding, which may have ceased entirely before the physician has seen the patient. Under such circumstances there is a great temptation to temporize. We should ever bear in mind that the life of a woman with placenta prævia is in constant danger until the uterus is emptied. Whether the placenta just reaches the internal os,