

until the twenty-first day, when a second operation was performed to expose the penis. An angular incision was made on each side, beginning one inch from the meatus urinarius anterior to it and about four inches below the pubic arch, extending downward, backward and outward, then inward and forward to a point removing a thick portion of skin and fatty tissue. The meatus was then about five inches below the pubic arch. The incision was closed and united by first intention; the sutures were removed on the eighth day, the parts were dressed every fourth day, and on the fifteenth day the patient was discharged completely well.

I have since then operated on eight other cases with favorable results; none of them were so extreme as the one here reported, and which is shown in the accompanying illustration, copied from a photograph taken shortly before the operation.

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THE SECTION OF MEDICINE.

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On the Influences that have Determined the Progress of Medicine during the Preceding Two and a Half Centuries.—On this very interesting and, indeed, unique occasion, when the British Medical Association meets for the first time on Canadian soil, the mind is irresistibly led to compare the condition of medicine at the present day with that which existed when Europeans first settled in Canada, and to trace the paths by which progress has been made: When Maisonneuve and his companions landed in what is now the Custom House Square in Montreal in 1642, and when shortly after the first hospital was established by the missionary priests, medicine was in a rudimentary stage. Though anatomy had been prosecuted for some centuries, chiefly on the European continent, it formed no part of ordinary medical education; physiology in the scientific sense was unborn and organic chemistry not yet created. The medical teaching of that day consisted mainly of the ancient doctrine of the four elements and their corresponding temperaments of the separate functions of the vegetative, sentient and rational souls; of the agency of the natural vital and animal spirits, that had continued to be taught with very little variation from the time of Galen,