

whether in city, in town, or in hamlet." The history of recent years in Canada, and the enormous advances which Preventive Medicine has made amply attest the truth of these last words of two noble men; and with a consciousness of worthy purpose, we labor and confidently await the verdict of the future.

"All thoughts that mould the age begin,
Deep down within the primitive soul,
And from the many slowly upward win,
To one who grasps the whole."

In the changes which have been made in the editorial staff of MEDICAL SCIENCE, consequent upon the retirement of our old confrères, who have found their professional engagements too pressing to admit of their giving the necessary time to editorial work, it has been found possible to associate with us, gentlemen who have become illustrious in their several special fields of work, and it gives us no common pleasure to present to our readers as collaborators, the names of A. L. Loomis, M. A., M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, and President of the American Climatological Association; James H. Russell, M.A., M.D., President of the Glasgow Philosophical Society and Medical Health Officer of Glasgow; Albert L. Gihon, A.M., M.D., Medical Director United States Navy, Past President American Public Health Association; Andrew Smith, V.S., President of the Ontario Veterinary College; Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., of the Laboratory of Hygiene, Ann Arbor, Michigan; D. B. Dick, Esq., University Architect, Toronto; Prof. E. E. Grange, V.S., Michigan Agricultural College; John Galbraith, M.A., C.E., Prof. of Engineering, School Practical Science, Toronto.

These gentlemen are ornaments to the branches of Medicine they represent, since in that Medicine of the future which Prof. Gross defines, each of their special branches finds a place; and if the science of Medicine should seem to be broadening its domain beyond the individual grasp, we must remember, as well put by Gihon in the address already referred to, that "it is not that Medicine has itself grown in dimensions, but that we have risen higher out of the slough of ignorance, and with clearer eyes and nearer vision can better discern her grand proportions. No new thing under the sun has been added to her domain, only we no longer see as through a glass darkly."

MEDICAL SCIENCE wishes to become a vehicle for disseminating not only scientific information to those seeking it, but also a medium of news, giving the latest facts with relation to outbreaks of diseases, whether at home or abroad, and of municipal and public health work in all its details, and it looks for that hearty and general support from those even who are outside the medical profession, but who nevertheless feel the importance of extending health knowledge and taking an interest in every means tending to this end. We bespeak for the journal another year even more successful than has been the past.

PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF A NARROW PREPUCE AND OF PREPUTIAL ADHESIONS.

WE offer no apology for discussing this subject editorially, since it is one which has for some years come to have in our minds an increasing importance. Elsewhere has been given an extract from the last words of one of the greatest American surgeons, in which prophylaxy was given that position, which, in Medicine, whether preventive or curative, its importance demands. Next, perhaps, in importance to the question of fresh assimilable food, good air, and cleanliness of children is that attention demanded by the many congenital and hereditary defects, which the more carefully we scrutinize the young child, are found to exist in more or less degree. Of these, that which is the subject of this article is, while almost the last to have been recognized, one of those of primary importance. Specific diseases, scrofulosis, harelip, arched palate, etc., have long been recognized and treated, but not till 1870 in a publication by Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., of New York, under the caption "Partial Paralysis from Reflex Irritation Caused by Congenital Phimosis and Adherent Prepuce," did the subject receive any place of importance in medical literature. The subject was treated more elaborately by the writer in 1875 in paper entitled "Spinal Anæmia with Partial Paralysis and Want of Co-ordination from Irritation of the Genital Organs." Here and there in notes on surgery we have seen the subject referred to, but it is remarkable how slight has been the general attention given to it even there, while we have searched in vain in Gower's great work on