REPORT OF A CASE OF TOTAL EXTRIPATION OF THE PENIS, WITH CASTRATION.

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PRIVATE M., aged 33, service fourteen years, was admitted to the Military Hospital, Colchester, on February 10th, 1906, suffering from a cauliflower-shaped growth which involved the penis in its whole extent as far as the symphysis, and had extended to the scrotum. He stated that it began about two and a-half years ago as a small warty growth on the glans. His medical history sheet bears the following entry in May, 1904: "Squamous papilloma—cause unknown—no gonorrhoea—local." He was acting as groom to his commanding officer, and in this way he had escaped all parades and duties which would have compelled him to have reported sick much earlier than he did. The growth was very painful, bled easily, and was very offensive. He was much emaciated and very cachectic in appearance. The inguinal and femoral glands on both sides were a good deal enlarged, but the skin over them was free. A portion of the margin was excised and sent up to the Royal Army Medical College for examination. It was reported epitheloma. Under the influence of six hours' continuous bath daily, the glands became much smaller.

On February 19th, 1906, he was anaesthetised with A.C.E., the growth freely swabbed with pure carbolic acid, and wrapped in wet lint. An incision was then made from the right anterior superior spine, along Poupart's ligament to the crest of the pubes. The skin was reflected upwards and downwards and the whole of the inguinal glands and the surrounding connective tissue removed in one piece. The incision was then extended down the thigh, and the whole of the femoral glands and connective tissue removed. The sheath of the femoral vessels was freely exposed and the crural canal emptied. The spermatic cord was transfixed at the external abdominal ring, and the cord tied with kangaroo tendon and divided. The skin incisions were rapidly sutured with continuous silkworm gut sutures, and drainage tubes inserted. A similar procedure was carried out on the opposite side. The inner ends of the incisions were then connected by one which curved upwards onto the abdomen, and the whole of the connective tissue over the symphysis removed down to the suspensory ligament. The patient having now been placed in the lithotomy position, a curved incision was made through healthy scrotum on each side and the testes torn out. The corpus spongiosum was then dissected out and cut across well behind the growth, but in front of the triangular ligament. The suspensory ligament was then cut through with scissors, working from above, and both crura divided close to the rami of the ischium. They were not invaded at this point. The scrotal tissues were thoroughly washed with 1 in 1,000 perchloride solution and
a flap brought up and sutured to the cut edge of the skin over the upper part of the symphysis. The urethra was split and sutured in the posterior angle of the wound about 1 inch in front of the anus.

The operation lasted one hour and three-quarters and there was no shock.

Twenty-five minims of liq. strychnia were given in divided doses during the operation hypodermically, and a hot saline and brandy enema of 2 pints at the end. There was some suppuration, but under the action of continuous hot baths the wounds rapidly cleaned, and by the middle of April they were practically healed. He was discharged to duty on May 7th, 1906, and has resumed his former occupation of groom. He reports at intervals for examination, and so far there is no sign of local recurrence. He has become very fat, and states that by pressing his finger forwards behind the urethra he can urinate standing.

Travel.

WITH THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TO TORONTO—AND AFTER.

BY COLONEL J. M. BEAMISH.

Royal Army Medical Corps (R.).

(Continued from page 81).

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1906.—Chicago, reached over night from St. Paul, in the noise and restlessness of its streets, is typical of the business activity of the leading cities of America. A cursory visit to one of the large warehouses—that of Marshall Field and Co., a general store—left the impression that even cheap wares were of remarkably good quality. The streets, handsome as a rule, are marred by being badly paved, and in some instances disfigured by elevator railways obstructing light and air. The post office, with dome and marble interior, is a conspicuous object in the centre of the city, and the public library, of ornate design, overlooks Jackson Park on the east side fronting Lake Michigan. The museum stands within the park, which has a length of a mile on the eastern boundary of the city, and is receiving an addition through made ground in the direction of the lake.

A visit to the famed stock yards and premises of one of the principal firms in the meat-packing trade, and an inspection in detail of the various processes employed in connection with the