

and the application of vesicating liquids, are of real service in promoting the growth of the hair, yet these methods are painful or inconvenient, and thus difficult to carry out.

The treatment which the author employs consists in the application every morning of the following:

R.—Hydragryri bichloridi	50.
Tinct. cantharidis	25.
Bals. floravanti ¹	50.
Eau de cologne	150.—M.

Frictions with this lotion are to be made over the entire scalp, and it is to be rubbed into the plaques with a stiff brush. In the evening the diseased patches are to be rubbed with the following lotion:

R.—Acidi salicylici	2.
B-Naphthol	10.
Acid. acetici glacial	15.
Ol ricini	100.—M.

The author insists upon a strict adherence to these formulæ, having found that the omission of any one of the constituents is followed by unsatisfactory results. In all the cases in which this treatment was employed, a return of the hair occurred within the first month, and the cure was complete at the end of two months. In those cases in which the alopecia was more or less general, the method gave no better results than the others employed.—*Univ. Med. Mag.*

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.—Crawford Warren, F.R.C.S.I., in the *London Lancet*, suggests the following treatment for this troublesome affection: The affected region should first be washed with soap and warm water containing a little carbonate of soda, and then well dried. Acetic acid should then be thoroughly applied with a small brush, and on the lapse of about five minutes, when the acid will have soaked into the part, an ointment composed of sixty grains of chrysophanic acid to an ounce of lanolin should be rubbed in. This treatment should be carried out daily for such a period as may be necessary.—*Western Medical Reporter.*

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Contributions of various descriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere current medical news of general interest.

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THE UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS.

Few there were in university circles who were not pleased to see the end of the recent contest in the elections for the Senate of the University of Toronto. It was a sad affair from beginning to end, and stirred up more bitterness than the university had ever known before. The strife among the graduates in medicine commenced early, and was kept up with almost relentless fury until the last. Those who organized the opposition to certain of the old members worked with tremendous determination, and left no stone unturned to attain their ends. The friends of those whom they wished to defeat took up the gauntlet with unbounded enthusiasm when they obtained some knowledge of the true inwardness of the attack.

I will not attempt to tell how much I regret many features of the contest. There is enough Irish in my nature to make me rather fond of a fight if it be fair and open; but a family fight, a war between those who should be friends, has always been to me a horror which I have ever striven to avoid. What dreadful thing happened in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto to divide its members into two factions engaged in an unholy war? I know not. There are mysteries connected with the whole wretched business which I have not solved—which I never expect to understand.

My chief aim in writing this article is to refer to some of the principal features in the so-called "new policy," and the relationship existing be-

¹ This is official in the French Codex, and is essentially an alcoholic solution of various aromatics with balsams.