

flow. In their passage outwards from the centre of the dome, the rate of flow is dependent entirely on the gradual fall, that is, to gravity. When they approach the borders of the dome, however, the fall is precipitate. Here, also, the influence of underlying muscular structures comes into play. One can easily demonstrate this by placing the hand on the back of the head and noting the extent of skin exercised in the nodding and turning movements of the neck. So on the sides. The temporal regions have their skin abundantly exercised through the action of the temporal muscles. Very often a tuft of hair remains for a long time over the forehead, when the falling-out process is advanced to a great degree behind it. That may be due to the part being well drained on the border of the dome, which is also to some extent exercised by the anterior muscular fibres of the occipito-frontalis muscles, which fibres extend well up to the hair line in front.

Baldness does not prevail in the female sex to anything like the extent it does in the male. Very few women become bald, even in far-advanced life. This is generally put down to the fact that they give more attention to their hair, dressing and combing it night and morning—and their light headgear. The scalp in them is well exercised by the combing, plaiting, and throwing from side to side, movements which impart a good deal of exercise to the scalp. Women suffer from dandruff equally with men. If dandruff be the prime cause of baldness in men, why are its destructive effects not equally seen in women? Men comb and brush their hair in a minute, probably once or twice or thrice daily. There is no exercise to the scalp in these manoeuvres of a minute's duration. During the hours of sleep, the dorsal or either lateral decubitus is assumed. This may have a slight effect in hastening onward the return flow from the roots of the hairs in the bald area. In the expressions of surprise, etc., when the anterior fibres of the occipito-frontalis produces wrinkling of the skin on the forehead, the exercise to the skin is beneficial to the hair over the forehead: But how often are these expressions depicted upon the human countenance?—especially as age advances, and more control is exercised over the muscles of expression. If there be no anatomical factor in the production of baldness, how is it that dermatologists order massage in the treatment of calvities and in the falling-out process? How is it when the scalp has become bound down and absorption of the fat in the superficial fatty layer has taken place, that no measure of relief can avail? Simply because the hide-bound skin cannot be exercised. In scleroderma, even, the hair frequently falls out in the part affected. Massage is the substitution for exercise, and its object is to get rid of the choking and damming back in the veins and lymphatics.