

authority respecting a man and his wife that "they twain shall be one person." Now if the loving wife adopts a modern business method and becomes a "promoter" of her husband's interests, and in her social visits announces how much relief Mrs. So and So got from a certain drug that her husband prescribed, and suggests to a patient under the care of another physician, how much relief a certain remedy would give, which her husband prescribes for such cases as his. Under such methods, bachelors are placed at a disadvantage, and those whose wives think it indelicate to trumpet their husband's skill; and it leads to the inquiry in view of the methods outlined above, who is really doing thus. Is the Doctor acting in a dual capacity, under the guise of his "other self."

Now, Mr. Editor. I submit is the foregoing mode of procedure in harmony with the great ethical principle to which I referred in the beginning of this communication? Is it calculated to elevate the profession of medicine. If you think the above too general, I can give you precise and positive statements in a future number of your JOURNAL.

MEDICUS.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

CLEVENGER ON SPINAL CONCUSSION. F. A. Davis, Publisher.

HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HOW TO SECURE IT
By Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

LAWS REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, containing addresses by Sir Daniel Wilson, President of the University; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Professor Osler, of Johns Hopkins University; Professor Welch, also of Johns Hopkins University; Professor Minot of Harvard Medical School; Professor Vaughan of the University of Michigan; and Professor R. Ramsay Wright, of the University of Toronto.

Reviews and Book Notices.

SPINAL CONCUSSION: Surgically considered as a cause of spinal injury, and neurologically restricted to a certain symptom group, for which is suggested the designation "Erichsen's Disease" as one form of the Traumatic Neurosis. By S. V. Clevenger, M. D., Consulting Physician in the Reese and Alexian Hospitals, &c. F. A. Davis, Publisher, 1231 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We are not aware of any work covering the same ground in so modern a spirit and having regard to all the aspects of the subject. Many typical cases of spinal concussion are cited and due attention is called to the genuine cases and to *litigation symptoms*.

Recent discussions on Spinal Concussion, Illustrative Cases, Diagnosis and Electro-Diagnosis, Pathology and treatment of the forms of the disease receive clear and not too voluminous consideration. Some criticism is made of the ignorant unscientific utterances on this subject that are heard from pseudo experts in courts of law, and of the immoral devotion (often witnessed) of two groups of medical men each to winning the case from the other. Some amusing instances are given when medical men whose love of money considerably exceeded their knowledge of science were badly trapped and exposed.

The book is a most interesting one and should be of practical value to all practitioners. Price, \$2.50 net.

TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA.

We have no means to prevent hair from falling out, nor any to hasten a new growth; consequently, treatment is naturally superfluous, especially since, in the majority of cases a complete restoration sets in spontaneously. Thus frankly remarked Lassar in the chapter on alopecia areata in his manual on skin diseases. The disease, as is well known, attacks the scalp, forms circular spots about the size of a dollar, and from the margin the hair comes out readily on slight traction. With its advance complete baldness may ensue. We may still read in the recognized compendium of Kunze that "treatment which would prove effectual is not known." Here, also, may be found the indifferent attitude of physicians regarding this affliction. Whenever a young man is seen whose baldness is conspicuous, we may hear some trivial remark ascribing the cause to excesses in "Venere et Baccho," which by the way is often a false conclusion. The sudden fall of hair is a disorder to which some (Sellen and Unna) assign a parasitic cause, while others again, as Michelson, attribute it to a nervous origin, although the use of unclean utensils by the barber is frequently responsible for it.

The first to arouse physicians from lethargy in the treatment of alopecia was Lassar, the well-known and able docent for diseases of the skin at the University of Berlin. In an article on diseases of the hair he puts forth his method which he had tried in more than 1,000 cases of alopecia pilyrodes and areata, and gives the following directions:

First. The scalp must be well lathered with a very strong tar soap for ten minutes.

Second. The lather is removed first with luke-warm followed with colder water in abundance, after which the scalp is thoroughly dried.

Third. The scalp is then rubbed with the following solution:

R—Sol. Hydrarg. bichlor. corr.....	0.5 : 150.0
Glycerin.....	
Spirit. or cologn aā.....	50.00
M—Sig. Ext.	

Fourth. The scalp is rubbed dry with a solution of

R—Beta naphthol.....	0.5
Absol. alcohol.....	100.000

Mix.

Fifth. After this, the scalp is thoroughly anointed with a liberal application of the following preparation:

R—Acidi Salicylici.....	2.00
Tr. Benzoes.....	3.00
Ol. ped. taur. q.s. ad.....	100.00

Mix.

This procedure must be kept up for six to eight weeks, and be repeated every day.

But few cases resist the treatment, and after a few applications the downy sprouts may be seen.

Dr. Graetzer, in the October number of the *Therap. Monatsch.*, warmly advocates this excellent method. He reports brilliant results obtained from its use, and invites his colleagues to give it a more extended trial than heretofore.

In making this reference to Lassar's method, I did not regard it as altogether purposeless, since there are so many young pharmacists and physicians who carry about barren fields upon their heads, the result of alopecia, who, perhaps, would make another attempt at cultivation.—*Translation in Buffalo Med. & Surg. Jour.*