

The foregoing being correct, the way to treatment is pointed out. Prevention through massage-exercise is nine points in the law of treatment. This should be begun in early life, at the time when the youth is gradually developing into the more sober man, when his occipito-frontalis muscle has become more and more subordinated to his will. Massage should be performed the same way as in other regions, first freeing the vessels farthest from the seat of trouble, and gradually approaching the centre. It should be done at night as well as in the morning, particularly at night, as gravity has little, or comparatively little, chance through the day. If the scalps of men received as much exercise as the scalps of women, there should be on the vaults of their craniums a luxuriant tonsure.

"The American Indian is said by Holder never to grow bald." The reason lies in their comparatively long hair. The close-cropped Indian of the reserve is not wholly exempt.

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DECORTICATION OF THE LUNG: PNEUMECTOMY.

Picone (*Rif. Med.*, December 24th, 1901) reports the case of a woman, aged 35, admitted into the hospital, January, 1901, with a left thoracic fistula of two years' duration secondary to empyema after pneumonia. The patient was in a very bad condition, with all the symptoms of acute septicemia. No tubercle bacilli could be found in the pus. On resecting the second to the eighth rib the lung was seen to be closely applied to the spinal column and almost completely atelectatic; the parietal pleura was enormously thickened. The visceral pleura, which was thickened to about a fingerbreadth, was incised and detached from the lung, but owing to severe hemorrhage and threatened asphyxia the completion of the operation had to be postponed. At the next operation some of the intercostal muscles were removed and more pleura, but again hemorrhage supervened. However, the decortication was completed in successive operations without anesthesia, and in addition small cavities found in the lung containing caseous detritus were scraped out, and in some cases bits of the lung excised. The patient was very much improved so that she was able to get up, and declared herself cured of all her symptoms. A final operation of a plastic nature was performed, so as to cover the large thoracic breach. Unfortunately, soon after this uncontrollable diarrhea set in, which assumed a distinctly tuberculous character, to which the patient succumbed.—*British Medical Journal*.