

quickly blanches the tissues, followed by rigidity and swelling of the part frozen. After the application is stopped, the tissues act as if frost-bitten, the part becomes red and swollen, and a small vesicle forms. On examining the part treated, it is found that we have produced an area of plastic inflammation without any gross destruction of tissue.

Within a few days the vesicle shrinks and a crust forms, which should be allowed to separate itself, which generally occurs in from eight to fourteen days, leaving a smooth, soft, elastic, pink scar, which gradually becomes quite pale.

In cases of capillary nevi, practically all can be cured by one application of carbon dioxide ice of forty seconds' duration. Some few cases need two or perhaps three applications. Cavernous nevi react very readily. Port wine marks generally require two or three treatments, but the results are excellent.

In lupus vulgaris the results are apparently all that could be wished for, also in epitheliomas; but, of course, time may change our views.

Other lesions favorably affected by carbon dioxide are keratoses, leucoplakia, keloid, senile and other warts, moles, venereal warts, and gunpowder stains.

Gottheil says: "In lupus erythematosus it surpasses all other forms of treatment." The application of solid carbon dioxide is from ten to forty or forty-five seconds, and is quite, or almost quite painless. If gross destruction of tissue and necrosis is wished for, the application should last for one minute, or even longer, with firm pressure of the ice to the part.

163 College St., Toronto.