

Dr. Van Wort's conclusions are : (1) The case is one of solitary tubercle in the muscularis of the stomach in which tubercle bacilli were found in the tissues and recovered from an experimental animal with the production of the typical lesions of tuberculosis. (2) It is impossible to state whether the lesion was primary in the stomach, but there is no definite evidence to the contrary.

DERMATOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF F. J. SHEPHERD AND G. GORDON CAMPBELL.

Roentgen Rays in Dermatology.

STELWAGON. "Some Observations on the use of Roentgen Rays in Dermatology." *The Journal of Cutaneous Diseases including Syphilis*, Aug., 1903.

PUSEY. "The Rationale of and the Indications for the Therapeutic Use of Roentgen Rays. *Ibid.*"

Almost immediately after the discovery of Roentgen rays dermatologists saw in it a possible new agent in the treatment of certain classes of skin disease, and since then every year has added more and more evidence of its value. Not only so but, if we can believe the reports, an ever increasing number of diseases is found in which X-rays have proved useful, and so enthusiastic have many of the workers in this field become that one would judge that the universal panacea for all skin diseases had at last been discovered. Recognizing that Roentgen rays as a therapeutic agent in dermatology were in danger of falling into more or less disrepute from the extravagant claims of the extremists, just as sulphur, arsenic, and thyroid extract have done in the past, Stelwagon, of Philadelphia, and Pusey, of Chicago, undertook in two excellent papers delivered before the last meeting of the American Dermatological Association to sum up the evidence so far adduced regarding the scope of this agent in the treatment of the dermatoses.

As yet no means of properly measuring the dosage of this form of energy has been devised and much difference of opinion exists regarding the kind of tube, length of exposure and distance from the target that are most serviceable. Judging from the opinions of the authors, however, and of those who took part in the discussion following the reading of their papers, it would appear that care must be taken to avoid the production of the cauterizing effects of the rays at the beginning of treatment, while great pains should be taken to protect the healthy tissues of the patient and the exposed parts of the operator.

Stelwagon and others, report severe burns of the hands, eyes and