

thinning of the hair of the scalp from exposure to the rays while administering treatment.

As a curative agent Stelwagon considers that the X-rays have proved of most value in Epithelioma and more particularly in cases of rodent ulcer, especially those which are situated in the neighbourhood of the eyes and nose. He believes that most cases of this disease can be favourably influenced without the production of any dermatitis from the caustic action of the rays. He begins treatment with an exposure of five minutes, twice weekly for two weeks, with the tube at a distance of twelve inches. In the event of this failing to produce a positive effect the distance of the tube is shortened and the time of exposure lengthened until a slight erythema is induced; and in some cases ten minute exposures at a distance of five inches three times a week were found necessary. He admits that in some instances the unintentional production of a moderate degree of dermatitis was followed after the cessation of treatment by most favourable results. In order to as far as possible shorten the duration of the treatment, he advocates enucleation of the ulcer by curette or other means before beginning the application of the X-rays.

In lupus vulgaris, Stelwagon has not had as good results as in the treatment of epithelioma and makes the criticism that many of the recorded cures of this disease were in reality, as shown by the reports, rodent ulcer. He recognizes, however, the value of the rays as a means of treatment and considers that the Finsen light method has in it a formidable competitor.

Acne. The cases most likely to be benefitted are those of a sluggish, indurated type. The use of this agent in ordinary cases of this disease is not to be recommended.

Psoriasis. Here, in old chronic patches resisting other forms of treatment, the use of Röntgen rays has been followed by some remarkable results.

Of eczema, again the same may be said, the cases in which this agent is likely to be found of most value being those in which a stimulating treatment is evidently indicated, those of the chronic much indurated, relapsing type, but little influenced by the ordinary remedies.

In Keratosis of the palms and soles many instances of rapid and apparently permanent improvement have been reported.

In one case of local Hyperidrosis, it was accidentally discovered that the rays had a curative effect.

In summing up, Stelwagon believes that we have in the Röntgen rays a therapeutic agent of great value, but not one that possesses the marvellous powers accredited to it by many writers in large numbers of the dermatoses.