

accumulation in the deep subcutaneous tissues of a certain quantity of rays without causing any irritation to the surface, provided that the duration of the application is not too long.

2. The filtration produces a gentle passage of the rays and their slow and progressive arrival in the tissues, which is important, in treating, for example, some irritable cancers.

3. The small quantity of rays emitted in the same time permits the night application, an apparatus being applied in the evening, taken off in the morning, without the slightest inconvenience for the skin, if the doses are well regulated, and without the slightest discomfort for the patient, and that is a very convenient and practical mode of treatment.

Of course it is understood that these advantages vary in proportion to the thickness of the filters used. You will perceive more clearly these different considerations, when I explain the different reactions which it is possible to obtain and the cases themselves.

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Thanks to special technics which are very delicate and complex, the following reactions can be obtained:

1. A superficial necrosis of the tissues.
2. A deeper necrosis with selective action still deeper.
3. A superficial action by selective action without any burning.
4. A deeply produced selective action without any superficial burning.

These different kinds of reactions, it must be clearly understood, are not sharply defined but schematic, merging more or less one into the other.

Now arises a very interesting and important question: how can we manage to produce at our will such different reactions? The answer is: by the difference of the quantity and the quality of the rays absorbed by the tissues, these two factors being combined in different proportions.

That which regulates the *degree of intensity of destruction* of tissue, from selective action to complete necrosis, is the *quantity* of rays absorbed by the tissues *in a given time*.

That which regulates the *depth* at which the chief reaction is produced is the *quality* and nature of the rays, which, penetrating to a given depth, are there absorbed.

The absorption by the tissues of a large quantity of a predominate number of weakly penetrating rays would produce a necrosis at the surface.

The absorption by the tissues of a large quantity of hard