

middle of the cheek was submitted to the rays. Here is the apparatus which we used. It was applied for five hours. This water-color shows the reaction which followed. And here is now the present condition. The part treated has become colorless, is smooth, united and flexible. But what is more important to know is that the action has spread through all the tissues, and that the buccal mucous membrane has also become colorless in the neighboring parts.

The future will show definitely to what point the action of radium can be extended in the treatment of birth-spots. But this last example causes the limits at which we first believed we would have to stop to recede. We are able to declare to-day that radium can be used advantageously in different degrees in all forms of vascular stains, even those hitherto called incurable. Nevertheless, the forms most amenable to treatment are those which are most colored, and which project somewhat.

A word more. These conclusions, in addition to those which have been established elsewhere in the department of applications directed to the skin, mark, therefore, in a definite fashion, the existence in the rays of radium of a powerful curative force which will be a useful factor in practice. Thenceforth, will it not be right to hope for still more from such a force if it can be introduced at a small cost? But that is a hope which is at present without foundation.

We have used a number of subcutaneous and intra-muscular injections of solutions containing radium, as radiferous water or gray radiferous oil, in the treatment of syphilis, and we have proved that our injections were borne well, at least in the quantities used. We have, moreover, obtained by these proceedings certain favorable results, which have been presented to the Society of Dermatology.

It is true that this question of penetration into the tissues of radio-active solutions is very complex. It includes the clinical study of new forces, that of the gas called emanation, and that of radio-activity which comes from it. Also in such work we can hope only to make slow progress, because we are aided very little by the collaboration of laboratories of physics, of chemistry, of experimental medicine, and those having at their disposal the elements necessary for research. These conditions have bound us more firmly to the biological laboratory for the study of radium. They have appeared to us to constitute the elements of studies of the very greatest interest, and we have decided to pursue our research work there.