

a surgical operation would be performed under bad conditions for this tumor, which projected for three centimetres, and was five centimetres at the base, rested on cicatricial tissues, and was also adherent to the sternum. The surface showed no ulceration and was very much inflamed. At present the tumor has entirely disappeared. The surface where the neoplasm rested has contracted; that surface no longer has the five centimetres of extent, which we so carefully measured at the beginning of the treatment, for there has been produced, as usually happens, a certain contraction of the tissues which have undergone treatment. There was a return three months ago, which was immediately treated and reduced. At the upper end of the sternum two metastases, quite recent, have been determined.

The other is a well-known case of the Anatomical Society, well known at least in so far as its anatomical aspects are concerned. It was apparently a case of fibromata transformed into fibro-myxomata of the anterior region of the shoulder. He was a patient of M. Peraire, who operated on him several times very extensively. After each operation the tumors returned, and in larger numbers. Finally, the extent of the neoplastic tissues giving rise to uneasiness, M. Peraire asked us to take charge of the patient. In six weeks a great reduction was obtained, and there has been no return for ten months; but we will continue a series of applications from time to time. Here again the tissues have been reduced, and suggest to one an original lesion of much less extent than was really the case in the beginning. (Since sending out the manuscript for this article we have determined a metastasis in the anterior fold of the axilla. The histological diagnosis of the case has remained undecided; it will form a subject of special study.)

In a case of "epulis" or osteo-sarcoma of the lower jaw, we obtained a cure which has lasted for six months. It was a case of return after insufficient excision, because it was desired to preserve the teeth. The latter were loose, but after treatment by radium they became firm, and the tumor diminished satisfactorily. But in this case we acted without the aid of surgery, and the result was a very long course of treatment. It would have been better, it seems, to have taken away as much as possible of the tumor, and on the growing part to make a passage for applications in "cross-fire," external and internal. By means of this combination we would have gained much time. Although in such cases cured by the aid of surgery alone, the disfigurement would be slight, consisting in the loss of two teeth, and of a small bony portion, certainly there would be an advantage in