

From such facts, which we perceived very early in our investigations, we have suggested the possibility of acting on malignant subcutaneous tumors.

Cancers of the breast have been the particular subject of our research, and if we cannot produce a statement of their complete cure, we are able to assert that in several cases which could not be operated upon we obtained an obvious influence over the tumor, which, as a result of treatment, was stopped in its development and in many cases kept on receding with a remarkable decrease in the accompanying pain.

Another effect of radium which it is important to notice is that which the very powerful rays may have without revulsion on the ganglion masses, caused by neoplastic encroachment. In a case of inoperable cancer of the breast, owing to glandular involvement and pressure on the trachea, we have obtained a very remarkable decrease in these subjective disturbances. Moreover, there is an edematous tumor of the arm, which has clearly become smaller as a result of treatment in the auxiliary region; all these results were obtained without surface reactions.

Are these not demonstrative facts? And are more of them necessary to bear witness to the truly elective specific properties of radium as a corrective of cancerous neoplasms?

In the course of our research work on the treatment of angioma (vascular nævi, wine-stains) by radium, we produced proofs of the same nature, and in our communication of October 8, 1907, at the Académie de Médecine⁷ as well.

Large angiomatous surfaces, protuberant, erectile, throbbing, angiomatous tumors, real blood-red sacks, swollen wine-stains, could not be, without danger of hemorrhage, the seat of keen destructive reaction. The covering tissues should not be injured in the slightest degree.

With this in view, we have devised several methods of procedure, among which is that of the "Feu Croisé." This method consists in applying to the tumor several apparatus placed opposite to one another two by two, for a shorter time than that which for each of the apparatus caused a surface irritation. In length, the duration of the action as a consequence of the "Feu Croisé" corresponds to the product of the duration of the application of each apparatus, by the number of these apparatus. By this method all the rays act, both the very penetrating ones and those less so, with multiplication of the former and without surface reaction. Frequently we combined this method with the "filtering" method, and by these means were enabled to witness the dissolution of tumors, the disappearance of the throbbing, as