

nine months the tumor remained leveled to the surface; then there was a return (accompanied by a slight degree of facial paralysis), which was neglected for four months in spite of our warnings, and which we are treating at the present time. When nothing remained but small masses which had become moveable, we should have profited by this factor to have them uprooted, leaving the region to be treated by radium afterwards.

It should be noticed that, in the course of diminishing, one of the most interesting signs to be observed was the return to movability of the base in proportion to therapeutic action. We stated from the standpoint of histology, for example for the cheloides, that the modifications of the base are among the first signs of diminution.

Here is the case of a patient who was sent to us from Bristol, September 28, 1909, suffering from a neoplasm of an epithelial nature of the left sub-maxillary region—a case considered as inoperable. It was a case of a return after a ganglionic exsision and destruction of the small original neoplasm, which was lying on the labio-gingivale mucous membrane. The English surgeon declared that the trouble had gone too deep to permit of a wholly advantageous operation. Such was also the opinion of M. Banzet. We then adopted the following method in the hope of diminishing the thickness to be treated: the greatest possible surgical exsision of the tumor, then intense radium therapy action, internal and external, with a total of about 15 centigrams of pure radium, distributed by means of several sets of apparatus acting at the same time. M. Banzet ascertained when he had completed his surgical work that the bottom of the wound was largely covered with neoplastic tissue.

After several series of suitable treatments, followed by periods of rest, we obtained in the fourth month a healing-over of favorable appearance. This condition has remained for four months. We continue carefully to treat the region energetically. We will not allow ourselves certainly to predict an ultimate relief. The tissues are firm; we shall hope that it may be a matter to a great extent of fibrous change.

There was produced two months ago a metastasis under the chin, which was cut out and subjected to treatment by radium. Histology indicated that it was a matter of baso-cellular epithelial proliferation.

We mention two other cases which seem to us of sufficient interest to call to the attention of the reader. The one is a recurrence of a neoplasm of the breast. MM. Lenonnan and Gaston handed this case over to us ten months ago, thinking that