

2. Those which are situated on bone, on cartilage, as the temples, forehead, nose, ear, and in general in all the regions which are not fleshy, and especially in thin persons.

3. Those which recur in cicatrices.

For all those cases a burn must be avoided; sometimes a light inflammatory reaction may be allowed. The treatment must be conducted with the view of obtaining the selective action of radium.

For the eyelids, radium is most specially useful, because not only are they difficult to treat, but radium can be of much service to them in those cases where X-rays can only be applied with difficulty.

We now come to the grave cases of cancers, and here we enter into the field of major surgery. I wish to lay stress upon this because I consider it the culminating point in the study of radium.

Here I should like at once to make some precise statements, which I should, in the natural order, give later on as my conclusions.

Firstly, the radium therapist in presence of one of these cases must never neglect to ask the advice of a surgeon: that is a question of the patient's security, because it is the best way of bringing back into a wise direction the present radium therapeutic movement and prevent it from going into exaggeration and into improper hands. Therefore, if the surgeon says he is sure of a cure in cases where the cancer is only beginning, he must operate at once. Very often it will be better to use radium first to diminish the virulence of the cancer, and then, after a lapse of a fortnight, the operation may be performed.

Radium can be employed on the scar after the surgical extirpation to make the result more secure.

Secondly, if the surgeon finds the case difficult to operate, or furthermore, if the case is inoperable, or finally, if the surgeon is obliged to produce a large deformity, then recourse to radium must be considered. Amongst the different aids to surgery radium in most cases must be recognized as its most useful auxiliary. There is then an association between surgery and radium, and by this association, as we will see, surgery extends its own activity. In short, radium opens the way to new and wider surgical fields.

Thirdly, if the knife cannot even reach the place where cancer lies, radium must also be considered.

I will extract from the number of cases I have treated those in which radium has been successful, and those which permit me to give some useful consideration.