

cancer of the breast. He reported many of these cases which he had treated with satisfactory results. Every one of these cases had been cured by simply placing a piece of radium over the diseased area. Photographs of warts from various parts of the body, mouth, tongue, extreme cases, were shown, all of which had been completely and perfectly cured by the use of radium.

The lantern slides of the cases before and after treatment were most instructive. One, a large parotid tumor which would have been almost impossible of treatment by surgical means, was completely cured by the use of radium.

CANCER OF TONGUE AND GUMS.

He next showed some cases of cancer of the tongue and gums which were cured. One of these that was cured died recently of cancer in some other part of the body. In treating one case of cancer of the tongue, the part became so painful he had to use surgical means, removing part of the tongue and then continuing the radium treatment until the condition was cured.

MYELOID SARCOMA.

Dr. Abbe reported radium a specific for myeloid sarcoma. He showed photographs of a boy where a tumor of this variety was present in the jaw. The tumor occupied almost the entire half of the inferior maxillary bone, and in this mass of growth there were three loose teeth. Radium laid about this mass caused it to shrink, and after a few applications the growth began to get gritty and finally became harder and harder. The size became reduced to normal, with the bone firm and hard, and the teeth perfectly firm and solid in their places.

Some specimens of carnotite containing two or three per cent. radium were then passed round. He said that the original mineral in which this was found was pitchblende. This was American ore. He also showed some Austrian pitchblende, and remarked that the Austrian pitchblende is much richer in radium than the American, but that all contain radium in workable quantity.

RADIUM APPARATUS.

Dr. Abbe then exhibited different forms of radium used in the treatment of disease. The first specimen handed round for examination was a little glass tube some three inches in length and containing 60 milligrams of radium in one end of the tube. He said this form is used in the treatment of such con-