

dition. Similar action is necessary in cancer of the throat and rectum.

In the case of one of our patients a cancer of the rectum (high up), because of its projections, formed an obstacle to the passing of a sound. Now, it was important that the radium apparatus should be placed in the open part of the neoplastic canal, and it was only when this was done successfully that the hemorrhage and secretions dried up. At the end of eleven months (since treatment was begun) the patient is still reaping benefit and has resumed active work.

We have treated cancer of the intestines by introducing the apparatus through an artificial anus.

It is in this way, also, that MM. Gauthier and Labey, with our radium collaborations, have conceived and carried out the idea of treating cancer of the pylorus through an opening left in the anterior wall of the stomach after gastro-enterostomy, and through the application of the apparatus on the abdominal wall.

Similarly, again, for cancer of the larynx, we made use of an opening by tracheotomy in order to act on the passage through-out and secure applications of the longest possible duration. There is much that could be said in regard to the use of radium in cancers in other regions, notably in cancer of the uterus, in which perhaps radium has rendered us the greatest services; but our aim is to establish a principle and give some ideas in regard to technique, and not to enter into detail in connection with the results obtained. Let us add, however, that in some of these cases, whether through the stopping of hemorrhages and secretions, or by lessening the suffering, or by reducing protuberances and even tumors, radium has rendered highly important service to patients by giving comfort and prolonging life. In some cases, moreover, life has been prolonged and the patient in fairly good condition for more than two years.

Here are cases which show some of the services which radium can render surgery. Epithelial cancer of the parotid region. It was a case of an enormous epithelial tumor, which projected for 5 centimetres. It measured 11 centimetres across and 9 centimetres through, and covered the whole cheek and parotid region and was firmly fixed at its base. Treatment by radium dated from September, 1908; leveling of the tumor was obtained in five months after several series of treatments, consisting in the introduction of the tube and in the application of the apparatus (cross-fire) on the surface of the tumor. For-