radiumtherapy has four factors to deal with, each of which can be varied ad infinitum and combined one with the other.

They are:

- 1. The radio-active source capable of infinite varieties of form and power.
- 2. The screens, which can be of any desired thickness and density.
- 3. The duration and method of the applications, also capable of infinite variations.
- 4. Lastly, the factor resulting from the nature and sensitiveness of the tissues treated and individual idiosyncrasies.

And you can easily understand how complex are these new methods of treatment, and how necessary it is to have a thorough knowledge as well as a wide experience, in order to obtain the maximum value and utility from the employment of a radium apparatus.

Now I come to the practical part of my lecture, in showing the cases themselves and explaining the methods and doses employed.

(Here a splendid series of photographs were shown and explained, indicating the results obtained in the treatment of angiomata, keloids and eczemas.—Ed.)

I have now arrived at the subject of cancer, and while developing further the question of selective action, will show in what different clinical ways the cancer tissue reacts under the influence of radium.

I will place them in different groups, speaking of superficial cancers but rapidly. I think that the more important work of radium is in the treatment of deep and grave cancers.

There is a first group for which some burning may be made. The first slide represents a budding epithelioma at its four stages of regression. The treatment was made with an apparatus containing a 1-4 of pure bromide of radium and left in place 6 hours.

On this other case the budding epitheliema being much larger + it was necessary to apply three hours more.

I am going to show you some small rodent ulcers, which can be very well treated by the varnish apparatus containing a 1-4 of pure radium applied without any screen from 1 to 3 hours.

These epitheliomata are, generally speaking, easy to treat and cure, and such as well by many other means; nevertheless in this group we meet with very resistant cases.

1. Those which present lymphangitic irritation on their periphery.