

Multiple encapsuled tumors add greatly to the difficulty of enucleation and the amount of hæmorrhage. Solid adenomata in young persons, if embedded in much parenchymatous goitre tissue, are very difficult to enucleate, and the extirpation of one lobe of the gland is usually easier and safer. If there be several tumors, or cysts, enucleation is not a suitable operation. For the majority of parenchymatous goitres no operation should be performed. They usually yield some to medicinal treatment, or they do no harm. For mere deformity, a parenchymatous goitre should not be removed.

Two forms may cause much dyspnoea, and demand an operation: The rapidly growing form in boys, or girls, about puberty; or that in which there is a small, deeply seated, tumor behind the clavicle or sternum.

Operation is very seldom justifiable in exophthalmic goitre. In malignant cases it should be performed only if there is very good reasons to think that the disease can be eradicated.

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#### SOME MISTAKES IN PRACTICE.

It is not the intention in this article to discuss mistake of treatment, either medical or surgical: but some mistakes that are of a business nature.

One of the first in importance, and a rather common one, is the habit of allowing accounts to run on too long without being rendered. This is bad for both the doctor and the patient. Business men do not follow such a careless practice. They render their accounts promptly. If these are not paid they cease doing business with persons. Carelessness in the matter of rendering accounts, leads to carelessness on the part of the patients in the matter of paying their doctor's bills; and therefore the doctor is sure to lose amounts that otherwise he might have collected. The tendency of business is more and more towards the no-credit system. Doctors should try to approach this method by shortening the credit term as much as possible.

Contract practice is another great evil. There is no need for its existence. Careful study of the experience of medical men, as drawn from this actual work, goes to show that practices are not built up by this means. It is quite a mistake. Then, again, the educative effect upon the public is not good. No practitioner seeks his own best interests, when he allows himself to be elected to attend a certain number of persons, at a stipulated amount per capita in advance. And whatever does himself harm, does the profession as a whole harm. Societies and cor-