

mer due to too much thyroid and the latter to too little. The exactly opposite conditions in these two diseases seem to me to prove the theory that too much thyroid is the cause of all that group of symptoms called exophthalmic goitre or Graves's disease, and in the cases I have seen of Graves's disease, which commenced with enlargement of the thyroid, the severity of the symptoms increased *pari passu* with the continued enlargement of the gland. This tends to prove the theory that increase of thyroid tissue is followed by symptoms of Graves's disease, and when the increased tissue is removed, the patient's health, in many cases, returns to normal, the symptoms of Graves's disease gradually disappearing. The following case illustrates this:

Miss L., aged twenty, sent me by Dr. Cornell, of Brockville, Ontario, first noticed enlargement of the thyroid some years ago. Both sides were enlarged and the gland continued enlarging. A short time after the enlargement, nervous symptoms developed, such as tachycardia and tremors. These increased in severity so that on the slightest exertion her pulse was almost uncountable. Then came exophthalmos, with persistent pyrexia, and œdema of the lower extremities; there was also great difficulty in breathing, especially on exertion. When I saw her, in 1896, she was a pale, anæmic girl, very thin, with exophthalmos and a rapid pulse,—140 to 200. She was excessively nervous, had tremors, some fever, and œdema of the lower extremities. Both lobes of the gland were considerably enlarged; the enlargement, whilst on both sides, was not the usual vascular, spongy enlargement of Graves's disease, but seemed to be made up of a separate solid cyst in each lobe. I advised operation, which was performed November 18, 1896. I enucleated from each lobe, by separate incisions, a solid cyst, the size of a small orange, full of colloid matter. The patient rapidly recovered from the operation, and was sent home in about ten days much better. I had a letter from her doctor May 18, 1899, in which he says: "I am pleased to tell you she is in excellent health; the respiratory trouble is of the past; the exophthalmos, the tachycardia, the anæmia and pyrexia are no more present, and she is perfectly well."

In other cases, although the symptoms may not be marked, the relief from operation is almost as great.