

feed on a monkey. The result was that the animal was infected with trypanosomes. Tsetse flies caught along the lake and brought to the laboratory gave trypanosomes to three monkeys.

In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, for 21st November, 1903, there appeared an article by Professors Novy and McNeal, of Ann Arbor, dealing with the artificial cultivation of the trypanosome. In some of the experiments several generations of the cultures were obtained. By cultivation, the virulence of the trypanosome can be modified, and it may be possible in this way to secure the means of immunization. Intraperitoneal injections of virulent cultures of the trypanosome caused the death of mice and rats in 7 or 8 days. Thus we have clear scientific proof that the trypanosome is the organism of the fatal sleeping disease.

GOITRE, ITS FORMS AND TREATMENT.

In an address delivered before the Medical Society of Plymouth, Dr. James Berry divides goitre into the bilateral parenchymatous, the solid and cystic encapsuled tumors, exophthalmic goitre, and malignant disease. In the treatment of these cases, attention should be given to their causes. In the parenchymatous variety, and in its early stage, a good deal can be done for the patient. There seems to be good reason for thinking that this condition is due to some poison in the drinking water. By proper change in this the case is often greatly benefitted. In old cases, where the gland has become fibrous and hard, and in the cystic and adenomatous, mere change of water will effect no improvement.

The two drugs of most value in the treatment of goitre are iodine and thyroid extract. In the case of old parenchymatous, cystic, or encapsuled goitres very little is to be expected from medicinal treatment. In soft encapsuled adenoma, in young people, drugs may be beneficial. The external application of tincture of iodine is sometimes useful.

The surgical removal of the gland is conducted in two ways, the extra-capsular extirpation, and the intra-capsular enucleation. In the first method a careful dissection is made, avoiding all important structures, and tying all the vessels before they are divided. In the second method the capsule is divided and the gland cut into, until the tumor is reached. By a careful blunt dissection it is removed. This method is only suited to the encapsuled form of goitre. If attempted in unsuitable cases there may be considerable risks, one of these being hæmorrhage. In large encapsuled growths it may be well to do a resection-enucleation, as by this method most of the large vessels are tied, and the bleeding is thus under control.