two cases he has studied the cervical ganglia carefully and has found no pathological alterations, unless the presence of a number of shrunken deeply stained ganglian cells in one section could be looked upon as such. He is not disposed to attach much importance to this phase of the subject. In anatomical studies of the central nervous system, in this condition some cases showed atrophy or destructive lesions in the corpora restiforma some cases hæmorrhage in the medulla, but by far the greater number of cases showed no abnormality so that at best these lesions were very inconstant. In animals after excision the portion remaining becomes hypertrophied and microscopical examination shows the changes therein taking place are very similar to the thyroid of an acute exophthalmic goitre. The thyroid is enlarged in most cases, normal in some and may even be decreased in size. The superficial veins are enlarged, distended and easily torn (when gland is in situ), it is hard and elastic to the touch, somewhat nodular and the fresh cut surface is usually dry and granular. Microscopically strands of fibrous tissue run in every direction and separate tissue on lobular masses, and in these lobules the alveoli are often still separated by fibrous tissue stroma more abundant than in the normal gland. In the central part of each lobule are large alveoli irregular in outline and ranged around this large alveolus are smaller ones variable in size and irregular in outline. The epethelium is usually columnar and occupies so much space that the lumen of the alveolus is almost obliterated especially in the smaller ones. In most cases the epethelium is regular in form and filled with a granular protoplasm, nucleus may be near the base or free end of the cell. Sometimes peculiar alteration in the cells are found. They are enormously swollen, irregular shapeless masses of fine granular protoplasm. Usually one or two alveoli show these cases or sometimes one or two cells in each alveolus. There significance is far from clear. The colloid varies greatly in severe cases, seems markedly decreased in amount and altered in quality. The parathyroids in sixteen cases examined were practically normal, in six cases there was increase in fibrous stroma running through the tissue like a network and very similar to the conditions found in the thyroid itself. The thymus is enlarged and the same as you will find in a child before retrogression takes place.

*Treatment.*

I. Medical. II. Surgical.

The management of a given case of Grave's disease depends largely on the stage of disease and the extent of the intoxication, but, generally speaking, the treatment of a case will be dealt with from an hygienic, dietetic, medicinal and specific standpoint. The rapid pulse and great