

operative thyroiditis, where, after handling the gland during operations, a large amount of the secretion is expressed or squeezed by the operator out into the surrounding tissues, is taken up by the lymphatics, and distributed rapidly to the tissues throughout the body, there causing all the symptoms of an acute Graves' Disease.

The etiology of this disease is likewise unknown. I believe that certain cases may be due, not to an excessive secretion of the juice, but to a perverted secretion. However, we believe the syndrome of tachycardia, tremors, goitre of moderate extent, and exophthalmos, to mean practically always hyperthyrea.

Let me remind you that one of the earliest symptoms to be sought for in this disease is tachycardia, and next tremors. Goitre is usually moderate, sometimes practically absent, while exophthalmos may never be observed. If the disease is of comparatively short course and the blood supply to the post-ocular tissues not excessive, then we neither have protrusion of the eyeball from the excessive blood supply nor from the fatty growth sequential to it in the orbit. We consequently under these conditions fail to get the exophthalmos. Very often we find the nervous system of the individual in a peculiarly susceptible condition to be affected by the excessive secretion of the gland. We are perfectly certain that there must be a constant change in the amount of secretion poured out from every thyroid gland, normal or abnormal. With, however, that beautiful balance and adjustment of tissue and force existing in the human body, we know that an infinite number of changes in both quality and quantity of the thyroid secretion may take place in the normal body without any perceptible symptoms more than some slight disturbance of the economy. Given, however, great stress of excitement, or worry, or anxiety, or work, the nervous system may lose that balance of which we have spoken and fail even under rest to reacquire its equipose. Thus there is permitted the excessive and constant outflow of thyroid juice and nervous energy which produces the tremors, and the other symptoms just referred to.

A good deal of work has been done recently upon the pathology, gross and microscopic, of the various enlargements of the thyroid gland. The findings are not conclusive, but this much is deemed certain, that in ordinary simple enlargement or goitre there is always found a hyperplasia of connective tissue with a lessened secretion, while in the exophthalmic form there is a hyperplasia of glandular tissue with secretion