

Our patient presents all the marked symptoms of the disease—the protrusion of the eyeballs, the enlargement of the thyroid, and the increased pulse rate. All cases of exophthalmic goitre do not exhibit these three symptoms. The exophthalmos or the goitre may be absent, but I believe it is generally admitted that the quickened pulse is always present—that it is, in fact, an essential factor of the disease. A fourth prominent symptom in this case is trembling of the voluntary muscles, especially when the patient makes any exertion. Sometimes it is confined to the arms alone, but more frequently it affects all the voluntary muscles. In your text-books you will find scarcely a reference to tremor as being present in this disease. It is, however, in the great majority of cases, as constant in its appearance as either the exophthalmos or goitre. Not infrequently it is so marked and troublesome a symptom as to attract the patient's attention, to the exclusion of all the other symptoms. Less frequently it may be necessary to make the patient perform some muscular movements before it can be demonstrated. This tremor, studied by the aid of a myographic drum, furnishes a tracing\* which is said to be characteristic, and enables a diagnosis to be made from other forms of trembling. The number of oscillations vary from eight to nine per second; while in paralysis agitans the number is only five per second.

We know nothing about the cause of the tremblings which form so prominent a feature in many cases of this disease. Charcot was the first to direct attention to them.

Another not uncommon symptom of exophthalmic goitre is is paroxysmal diarrhoea. In this man's case it has been troublesome for the last two years. He has an excessive appetite. He complains of a frequent cough, but which is not attended by any expectoration. Repeated examinations of the urine before and after meals fails to discover the presence of either sugar or albumen. He has paroxysmal polyuria.

These are the symptoms of the case, and there is no doubt

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\* A tracing taken of the trembling of the hands in this case showed the vertical oscillation gradually increasing in extent, then regularly decreasing, thus presenting a fusiform aspect. It was through the kindness of Dr. Wilkins, in placing at my disposal his extensive physiological apparatus and assisting me with his advice, that I have been enabled to take a tracing of the tremor.