

marked as children of abnormally slow development. Of course some cases show these characteristics in a high degree, while others show them only in a very much less marked manner, but all of them are greatly benefited by feeding with thyroids, in doses adjusted to the age and size. I have met with similar cases in young women, where there has been an enlargement of the thyroid gland, and in whom there has been the same tendency towards apathy and dulness and carelessness in habits. In men I believe the disease is much less common, just as we know our ordinary simple goitre to be much less common in the male sex.

In that variety of hypothyrea, which we call simple goitre or bronchocele, there is little new added to our knowledge. The cause of it we do not know, but evidence seems to be accumulating which would point towards an infectivity in certain cases and particularly in certain epidemics. A goodly number of epidemics of this disease have been reported in barracks, and where men have been congregated in large numbers. Considering, however, a possible infectious agent in this connection, we must remember that these men were all confined under the same hygienic conditions, with the same food, and notably with the same water, all of which may be considered as possible causative factors equally with the infectious agent. Some years ago I conducted, in my clinic work at St. Mary's Hospital, a large number of experiments and a large number of observations to see if we could deduce any conclusions in regard to the racial, regional, or occupational factors in connection with this disease. After going over our statistics carefully, we felt that we could offer no conclusions in the matter, and consequently did not publish our observations.

Most of these patients, suffering with the ordinary enlargement of the gland, consult us on account of the cosmetic effect, but occasionally we see one who is suffering on account of interference with the respiration, or the swallowing, or on account of pressure upon the various organs concerned.

In the last variety, *hyperthyrea*, we have an entirely different condition. We Anglo-Saxons call the disease exophthalmic goitre, or Graves' Disease, or Basedow's Disease. We call it exophthalmic goitre in spite of the fact that we may never have any exophthalmos, and we may have very little goitre. It is generally conceded that in this variety of the disease of the thyroid we have an excessive secretion from the gland. We base our conclusions in this regard largely upon the fact that the symptoms are closely analogous to the symptoms of an acute