

peutic measures. He considers those first directed against the neurosis (diet, climate, hydrotherapy), and secondly, those to counteract the thyroid perversion (electricity, X-Rays, and various drugs). He considers the drugs, prepared from various glands as all useless, except the thyroid preparations, which are "positively harmful." As for the anti-toxic or cytotoxic sera more is to be expected; there are two groups of these: (1) those from thyroidectomized animals, (2) those from animals treated with normal or pathological glands. The most recent of these is a serum by Rogers and Beebe containing nucleoproteid and thyroglobulin from normal and pathological glands. The author is more sanguine for the success of these cytotoxic remedies than for the other medical measures.

"The Surgical Treatment" was very ably discussed by Albert Kocher, the son of the celebrated Berne surgeon. His paper is based upon 315 operations in 254 cases of the disease. The mortality for the entire series was only 3.5 per cent., while in the last 90 cases not a single fatality occurred. This improvement is due not only to improvement in the technic but also to the care exercised in deciding the extent to which a given case will stand operative measures. Extensive operations were exceptional in the last 100 cases. The surgeon before operating must consider first is he dealing with a compensatory hypertrophy of the heart, usually accompanied by increased systolic blood pressure, or is it a cardiac dilatation as indicated by a low pressure and irregularity of the pulse; in the latter case extreme care is necessary. Secondly, he must determine the degree of intoxication at the time of operation as evidenced by insomnia, nervousness, fatigue, weakness, diarrhoea, vomiting and marked tachycardia with an irregular pulse and a very vascular thyroid. Such symptoms contraindicate an extensive operation.

Further, von Steiger has shown the presence of an increase in the number of lymphocytes and a decrease in the polynuclear forms—the total number of leucocytes being normal or subnormal. The lymphocytes are sometimes absolutely increased but more often merely relatively. "This increase is proportional to the degree of the disease, and if there is no increase of the lymphocytes the case is an especially serious one." This lymphocytosis is interesting in connexion with the tendency to lymphatic hyperplasia noted by the pathologists.

The post-operative aggravation of the symptoms (due mostly to hæmorrhage and the absorption of the toxic blood) has disappeared by observing the most careful avoidance of any bleeding, by the ligation of every small vessel and by the avoidance of injury to the portion of the gland to be left. When the immediate effect of the operation is