

of vasomotor ataxia, Graves's disease should be taken into consideration in the diagnosis and should not be lightly excluded. Even in the absence of demonstrable goitre, a thrill felt within, or in the immediate neighborhood of, the suprasternal notch, associated with a soft systolic blowing murmur, though not pathognomonic, is significant. When this symptom is found, careful observation will often bring to light the existence of a condition of intermittent enlargement of the thyroid gland, which would render the diagnosis certain.

Seeligmueller (*Deutsche medicin. Wochens.*, May 29, 1890) has collated the most recent observations upon the symptomatology, pathogeny and therapy of the disease. According to this author, tremor, to which attention was first directed by Charcot in 1883, has assumed considerable importance as an initial symptom; thus Lewin observed it in 13 out of 27 cases as the first manifestation of the disease. One of his patients, a boy of 9 years, after a severe fright, suddenly exhibited muscular trembling and stuttering speech, while the full clinical picture of exophthalmic goitre did not present itself until the patient reached his seventeenth year. In the case of a hysterical girl, 17 years old, who came under the writer's care at the medical clinic of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, nystagmus had existed since childhood; goitre and cardiac disturbance suddenly developing after a fright consequent upon a fall from a step-ladder. In this case exophthalmos developed under observation. Diminution of electrical resistance of the skin, first observed by Vigouroux and confirmed by Charcot, Eulenberg, von Martius, and Kahler, while not pathognomonic, is an important symptom. It is plausibly attributed to increase of moisture, the result of insensible perspiration. Irregular temperature is another indication of vasomotor instability which may be an aid in the diagnosis. Complications with epilepsy, tabes, ophthalmoplegia externa, irregular bulbar paralysis, polio-encephalitis, paralysis of the limbs, diabetes, polyuria, hysterical paralysis, etc., are reported. The importance of hysterical symptoms in diagnosis has long been known. Of the more recent theories of pathogenesis, only two demand attention: