

that it has become functionless. If the administration of thyroid extract exercises no beneficial effect, then, if operation be decided upon, only one half the gland should be removed. After operation the other half frequently atrophies.

Thirdly, the vascular bronchoceles. These occur chiefly in cases of Graves's disease, and are very formidable to treat by excision.

The treatment of Graves's disease by operation has not been very popular owing to the great danger of death from causes unknown. A very high temperature often follows thyroid excision, owing, it is thought, to excessive thyroid absorption. Jaboulay (*Lyon Médical*, February 7th, 1897) argues that since the prominent symptoms of exophthalmic goitre are those of permanent excitation of the cervical sympathetic, resection of that nerve trunk is the most valuable method of treatment. He reports a second series of three cases to support his contention. In these cases the eyes retracted, the thyroid diminished in size, and the tumour and tachycardia were immediately relieved. The operation is an easy one, and the relief is immediate and lasting. I have only operated in two cases of exophthalmic goitre, and in both there was evidence of encysted solid growths. In both cases there were marked tremor, tachycardia, and in one exophthalmos, and in the other œdema of the lower extremities. The removal of the excess of thyroid immediately relieved the patients, and their recovery was complete. In many of the cases I have operated on there were nervous symptoms, such as tachycardia, being easily startled, and symptoms of hysteria, which were all relieved by operation. It is my opinion that there are degrees of Graves's disease as of myxœdema; the thyroid being in evidence in the first class they are not overlooked, though often the enlarged thyroid is not given the credit for producing the nervous symptoms. In the second class I believe many cases of incipient or mild myxœdema are overlooked. In these cases there is drowsiness and less mental acuteness than formerly, and relief is afforded by the administration of thyroid extract.

Fourthly, malignant tumours. These may be either cancerous or sarcomatous. Operation is difficult, and of