tality rate for all goiters among the last 331 thyroidectomies dropped to 0.6 per cent. The new system consisted of the adoption of nitrous oxide-oxygen, local anesthesia, the multiple stage operation, the exclusion of the psychic factor, and the application of the principle of carrying the operation to the patient. In moderate cases the entire operation may be completed at one seance. In grave cases the thyroid activity should be diminished by multiple steps, even a month or more being left between each step. Some cases require a lobectomy in bed, under nitrous oxide analgesia and local anesthesia. Above all, the psychic side must be controlled by surgeon and staff. Thyroid extract is given before a lobectomy to avoid the danger of too sudden a withdrawal of thyroid secretion.

Marañón, G. SYMPTOM OF HYPERTHYROIDISM. [Rev. Esp. de Med. y Cirugía, Nov., 1919.]

In ninety-two of 100 cases of hyperthyroidism Marañón found that rubbing the skin in the neck lightly made it turn very red in the region of the thyroid, redder than by rubbing the skin elsewhere. This reaction may be pronounced in milder cases, and is more distinct in the nervous, in the young, at the menopause, in women, and in persons inclined to sympathicotonia. No mention in the literature seems to be made of this symptom.

Kimball, O. P., J. M. Rogoff, David Marine. GOITER IN PUBLIC SCHOOL GIRLS IN AKRON, OHIO. [Jour. A. M. A., Dec. 20, 1919.]

This—the third report—gives figures the results of nineteen months use of iodine. The paper is mainly an explanation of the tabulated findings, and shows a steady decrease of slight and moderate enlargements in all the examinations. The subjects included were all new pupils and presumably had not previously received the iodine treatment, but owing to the common use of it in some form, it is probable that some had. The progressive increase in the percentage of normal thyroids (43.6, 47, and 55.4 per cent.) for the three periods is due to the preponderance of fifth grade girls in the second and third groups. Fifth-grade girls average 10 years of age, and are mostly below the age of greatly increased incidence of thyroid enlargement. The most striking fact brought out is that not a pupil in whom the thyroid was normal at the first examination, and who took iodine, showed any thyroid enlargement; while of those not taking iodine, 15.9 per cent. showed definite enlargement. Also a distinct therapeutic effect of the iodine was shown in 36.11 per cent. of the pupils with slightly enlarged glands as against 27.82 per cent. of those not taking the drug. The authors conclude that simple goiter in man can be prevented by the use of safe doses of iodine, and recommend it as a public health measure. Two gm. of sodium iodide given twice yearly seem adequate.