are above normal and that there are doubtless many border line cases which, without a quantitative measurement of the metabolism, could be looked on with perfect justice as cases of exophthalmic goiter without increase in metabolism. Furthermore, Christie says, the simple portable apparatus described by Benedict is entirely feasible for the average clinic, because it is simple to manipulate, cheap and gives very accurate results.

Plummer, W. A. BLOOD IN EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER. [Minnesota Medicine, 2, 1919, No. 9.]

Plummer's findings based on an examination of the blood of 578 patients are here reported. An anemia, when present, is not the result of, nor coincident with, hyperthyroidism, but is due to secondary changes. He finds no anemia of the chlorotic type. The real status of the leukocytes is that there is a wider variation, dependent on the neutrophils, than with normal blood. Leukopenia is not more frequently present in the early stages. In the majority of patients there is a relative and absolute mononucleosis. When leukopenia is present the neutrophils are the ones involved. The eosinophils show variation, but no increase.

Delgado, H. F. HYPERTHYROIDISM AND IODIDES. [Cronica Medica, 36, 1919, No. 671.]

Excellent results from the use of potassium iodid are claimed by Delgado in certain cases of hyperthyroidism. The mechanism of its action is not clear, he states, but the fact of the efficacy of potassium iodide in his cases was beyond question. In the case reported, the enlargement of tachycardia exophthalmos and the thyroid had developed with hallucinations and distress, after a period of emotional stress and *financial worry*. Delgado used psychotherapy and gave daily 4 gm. of potassium iodid, and in two days nearly all the symptoms had disappeared.

Strandbery, J. ALOPECIA AND THYROID. [Acta Med. Scan., 1919, 52, No. 1.]

Nine cases of alopecia are here reported upon in which endocrine disturbance seemed to be responsible. Six were in men. Two of the patients had dementia præcox and one showed signs of syphilis. Thyroid was given to all. In three the hair grew again. In the dementia præcox patient the hair began to grow as the mental condition improved. One woman was not benefited by the thyroid.

Williamson, R. T. EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER AND DIABETES. [Lancet, Sept. 6, 1919. Med. Rec.]

R. T. Williamson calls attention to a number of interesting facts