Fig. 265 is from a case that was examined by Dr. J. Homer Wright, of the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is held that the present condition of the thyroid gland is the same as it was when it was first examined in 1893, and that the picture represents the type of the goiter which is the most common variety of this disease. The disease is characterized by a large, oval, or slightly elongated, often symmetrical, mass, which is usually situated in the upper part of the neck, but may extend down into the thorax. The surface is smooth, and the texture is firm. The goiter may be soft or hard, and is often accompanied by pain and tenderness. The goiter may be solitary or multiple, and may involve one or both lobes of the gland. It is usually asymptomatic, but may cause dysphonia, dysphagia, and respiratory distress. In some cases, the goiter may be associated with other conditions, such as thyrotoxicosis, hypothyroidism, or thyroid cancer. The goiter may be treated with surgery, radiation, or medication, depending on the severity and extent of the disease. The prognosis is generally good, but the disease may recur if the underlying cause is not treated.
In Italy, as in Greece, Turkey, or Crete, in North America, and in the Western Hemisphere, chickens are reared in large numbers. In the United States, the egg-laying chicken is the most important type of poultry, and the production of eggs is the most important branch of the poultry industry. In Europe, the production of eggs is of great importance, and the breeding of chickens is one of the most important branches of agriculture.

In Latin America, the South American, and the South Sea Islands, the raising of poultry is of great importance, and the production of eggs is of great importance. In South America, the egg-laying chicken is the most important type of poultry, and the production of eggs is the most important branch of the poultry industry. In the South Sea Islands, the production of eggs is of great importance, and the breeding of chickens is one of the most important branches of agriculture.

In Asia, the egg-laying chicken is the most important type of poultry, and the production of eggs is the most important branch of the poultry industry. In China, the production of eggs is of great importance, and the breeding of chickens is one of the most important branches of agriculture. In Japan, the production of eggs is of great importance, and the breeding of chickens is one of the most important branches of agriculture. In India, the production of eggs is of great importance, and the breeding of chickens is one of the most important branches of agriculture.

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FEATURES OF THE DISEASE IN DETAIL

A. SOMATIC FEATURES

1. General Stated—The 

The cricoids are almost always the normal size of persons. In the case of the thyroid gland, there was no evidence of goiter or, if the cricoids were in the shape of a sphere or an ellipsoid, no palpation could be made. This was not the case in those where there was a palpable mass in the cervical region. In those cases where the cricoids were palpable, the cricoids were usually larger than the cricoids of normal persons. In those cases where the cricoids were not palpable, the cricoids were smaller than the cricoids of normal persons. In those cases where the cricoids were palpable, the cricoids were usually larger than the cricoids of normal persons. In those cases where the cricoids were not palpable, the cricoids were smaller than the cricoids of normal persons.

The cricoids were palpable in every one of the samples.

2. Social Condition—Endemic cretinism prevails among people living in a region favorable to its development.

The disease is more in the hands of those who possess the means of living and are not able to support themselves. The disease develops slowly, and it is not uncommon to find cases in which the disease has been diagnosed after a period of many years. The disease is more common in those who live in a region favorable to its development.

The disease is more prevalent in the hands of those who possess the means of living and are not able to support themselves. The disease develops slowly, and it is not uncommon to find cases in which the disease has been diagnosed after a period of many years. The disease is more common in those who live in a region favorable to its development.

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3. General Features—Nothing is more characteristic of the physiology of a typical thyroid gland than the characteristic symptoms which characterize its development. The thyroid gland is usually palpable, but it may be so in the region of the larynx, in the case of a florid or a tuberculous development. The symptoms are usually palpable, but it may be so in the region of the larynx, in the case of a florid or a tuberculous development. The symptoms are usually palpable, but it may be so in the region of the larynx, in the case of a florid or a tuberculous development. The symptoms are usually palpable, but it may be so in the region of the larynx, in the case of a florid or a tuberculous development.

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The surgical team, under the guidance of Dr. Smith, successfully performed the corrective procedure. The patient was monitored closely post-surgery, and the initial recovery signs were promising. We anticipate a full recovery in the coming weeks.
GOITRE, EXOPHTHALMIC. See the Appendix.

GOITRE, SURGICAL.—In the treatment of goitre, surgical interference has failed to stop the growth of the tumor and modification of the symptoms or other severe symptoms; or an operation may be resorted to, merely to free the patient from a disfiguring tumor.

Surgical interference is not generally precluded, as it has been shown that the operation is often successful, and therefore the direction of the research workers, the closing of the gland, the removal of the normal thyreocyst, and the treatment of the patient with thyroid extract, should receive careful consideration. This includes the complete division of the sterno-mastoid muscles, and the removal of the tumor, if necessary.

GOLD. —As far as determined, the action of gold upon the animal organism results in the production of a condition known as phlegmatism, which is characterized by the accumulation of mucus in various parts of the body, and the development of a chronic inflammatory condition. The use of gold in the treatment of goitre has been met with considerable success, and the results obtained have been most marked in cases where the goitre is associated with other diseases, such as diabetes, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

BIBLIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.