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Effect of Total Thyroidectomy upon Production and Maintenance of Experimental Hypertension.

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The effect of total thyroidectomy on the production and maintenance of experimental hypertension has been studied in 8 dogs.

In 4 animals hypertension was induced by the application of Goldblatt clamps to the renal arteries. After the stabilization of this, total thyroidectomies were done. This procedure was followed by no significant change in the level of the systolic blood pressure.

In the remaining 4 dogs total thyroidectomies were done. No change in blood pressure resulted. Constriction of the renal arteries in these animals was followed by a well sustained rise in blood pressure.

Blood cholesterol determinations were used as an index of the severity of the myxedema in both groups.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that total thyroidectomy in dogs does not effect either the production or maintenance of this type of hypertension.

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The Bi-Phasic Nature of Certain Alpha-Prime(?) Hemolytic Streptococci.

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It seems desirable to record these observations on variability for two reasons: first, because through them it was possible to predict the existence of a "stabilized" *viridans* phase for Group A hemolytic streptococci; and second, because sulfanilamide may be misinterpreted as curing *Streptococcus viridans* infections, which in fact are caused by hemolytic organisms temporarily stabilized in a *viridans* phase.

It is unlikely that this phenomenon would have come to our atten-