

that parotitis following an ovariectomy is due to staphylococcus infection proceeding from the mouth in the majority of cases, but the organism may spread by means of the blood-vessels, and, second, that it may terminate either by suppuration or resolution. The prognosis is grave.

A nervous connection has been proved to exist between the genital organs and those of the neck. Operations upon abdominal organs, especially those of the reproductive system, produce an effect through the sympathetic nerve, upon the cervical ganglia which control the secretion of the salivary glands. The diminution of this secretion allows the germs existing in the mouth to travel along the ducts and so to affect the glands.

*Case Report:*—The patient was a stout woman, 44 years of age. Hot flushes and irregularity of menstruation were followed by a period of three months' amenorrhœa, which in its turn was followed by marked neurasthenia. About a year later, she experienced attacks of pain over the parotid gland, these attacks usually recurring every month, rarely every six or eight weeks. One gland would first become sensitive, then very painful. A few hours later, the gland of the opposite side would go through the same process, the swelling rapidly manifesting itself on both sides, together with redness and the skin shiny and tense. Little or no fever would be present, nor would there be any dryness of the mouth. The patient only complained of pain, which she described as severe and producing a sensation of rapid distension. The condition would disappear at the end of a day or two as rapidly as it appeared. Apart from obesity, neurasthenia and the menopause, the only pathological condition to be observed was a chronic metritis for which she had never been treated; her dentition was not defective and her mouth appeared to be healthy. The inflammation was evidently of an innocent nature, as there never was any tendency to suppuration or other complication, but its frequent repetition showed some persistent cause.

Gout, as a possible etiological factor, was excluded, as the most minute examination of the patient failed to reveal any evidence of the disease. Congestion of the liver, kidneys, intestines, bronchi, etc., as a result of vasomotor changes during the menopause has long been recognized, and it seems that now we have to add hyperæmia of the parotid glands to the list.

#### **Sterility in the Female.**

DOLÉRIS, J. A. "Traitement des atrésies orificielles du col utérin."  
*La Gynécologie*, December, 1903.

Many forms and causes of sterility in the female have been described.