

and through this the thyroid. Thyroid activity is in a measure under the governance of ovarian activity. Ovarian hyperactivity is a frequent cause of the development of exophthalmic goiter. Diminished, or absent, ovarian activity usually coincides with myxedema. Puberty, menstruation, pregnancy, lactation, and menopause, exercise a profound influence upon thyroid secretion. Thyroid secretion and ovarian secretion do not supplement each other; they neutralize each other. The ovary has two secreting structures, the corpora lutea and the interstitial cells. It is the secretions from the latter which seem to bring the ovary and thyroid into such close relation.—*American Journal of Obs. and Diseases of Women and Children.*

THE APPENDIX IN GYNAECOLOGY.

Felix Legueu (*La Gyn.*, March, 1911), reviews the position of the appendix in various gynaecology troubles. With some surgeons it is a rule in all gynaecological operations to remove the appendix whether diseased or not. This is the practice of the author. In many of these cases there has never been an appendicial crisis. In thirty-two cases of appendix removed in the course of various operations a microscopic examination was made. The histories of these cases and their findings are detailed. The cases of adnexitis show that in a large proportion of them there were lesions of the appendix as well. Even when the appendix was distant from the tube it was found to be altered, showing that the inflammation had been propagated to the appendix by peritoneal or subserous paths. These lesions were such as to demand the removal of the appendices. Removal of the appendix is the necessary complement of salpingectomy or hysterectomy for catarrhal or suppurative salpingitis. In the absence of lesions of the adnexa the appendix is less likely to be involved, but even in these cases the author thinks it better to remove the appendix. Even with a 'normal appendix there can be no objection to the removal of an organ whose fragility exposes it to alteration at any time. In every case of laparotomy for gynaecological disease the appendix should be removed as a routine procedure.—*American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

THE DILATATION TEST FOR CHRONIC APPENDICITIS.

W. H. Bastedo, New York (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1911) reaffirms the value of his test in the diagnosis of chronic or latent appendicitis. This test consists in dilating the colon with air through