

principles of bacteriology. Many conditions that are now obscure to him, after months of study of their finer structure in the laboratory are readily recognized with the naked eye. On opening the abdomen, whether in the clinic or in a small country house, he is always thoroughly familiar with whatever panorama the abdomen in the individual case may unfold. In one case he will find a small nodule not larger than a pin-head; this will give him a clue as to some pathological condition tucked off in a remote corner of the abdomen. In another operation he will at first glance think the case inoperable but will notice some small familiar nodule partially buried in adhesions. He knows from past laboratory experiences that this is benign, and will go ahead and finish his operation. A high building requires deep foundations. Few surgeons of the future will attain marked renown unless these foundations consist in a thorough knowledge of surgical pathology, the material that they are daily confronted with.

*Cancer of the uterus.* Bleeding from the uterus that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for should always excite suspicion. On vaginal examination it is frequently possible to make out a uterine tumour. When the uterus is fairly normal in size and not nodular, and the cervix is normal, then of course the organ should be dilated and curetted. Before undertaking to make a diagnosis from scrapings one should have a thorough knowledge of the appearance of the normal endometrium at or between the periods, during pregnancy, and in old age; each is different and yet perfectly normal.

*Hyperplasia of the Endometrium.* I want to draw your attention to a common, and yet little mentioned, pathological condition of the endometrium causing exceedingly free bleeding at the period, and often reducing the patient's hæmoglobin to a very low point. The first cases of this kind that were brought to my attention came independently from Dr. F. R. Eccles and Dr. H. Meek, of this city, in 1895. These cases were reported in "Cancer of the Uterus," page 479, published in 1900. These patients are usually from thirty-five to forty-five years of age, but I have noted the condition in girls in their teens. The flow is excessive and the menstrual periods may be almost continuous, there is usually no intermenstrual discharge, however. The mucosa is much thicker than usual. On microscopic examination the surface epithelium is found intact. Some of the glands are very small, others much enlarged. The large glands may be either circular or tortuous. All are lined by thickened epithelium and the stroma is excessively cellular. Often the nuclei of the stroma cells contain nuclear figures. Scattered