

edema; 12, hoarseness; 13, diarrhea; 14, myoma; 15, fetal rests grow (especially the para-ovarium); 16, the majority of menstruating women are ill.

IV. *Gestation* (condition): When it is considered probable that every gestation begins in the oviduct and must be transported to the endometrium within ten days the delicacy of the conditions are apparent. The endometrium in gestation, *i.e.*, the decidua vera soon acquires the thickness of one-third of an inch. The uterus forces the viscera proximal ward. The uterus makes pressure on abdominal viscera, ducts, vessels, nerve apparatus. The ovary enlarges. The oviducts enlarge and is advanced, gestation hang on the lateral uterine border like a man's arms. The size, form and position of the uterus is changed. The pudendal glands secrete active. The muscularis of the bladder hypertrophies. The tractus cutis becomes pigmented (chloasma uterinum), striae gravidarum, softening and elongation of the pelvic joint connections.

Fetal and myometrial development, likewise rapid development of the utero-ovarian artery. Duration, nine months; function, crisis. Hyperemia and secretion continuous. All parenchymatous or functioning cells (muscle, nerve, elastic, ciliated epithelium and gland) become completely developed; menstruation and, perhaps, ovulation with internal secretion cease. The mucosa becomes transformed to decidua. Fetal motion; uterine pressure against adjacent structures (venous congestion, renal action varies); pudendal edema and venous congestion (bluish discoloration.) Muscle cells increase ten fold in size.

*Results:* 1. Bacterial disease may be active from existing culture media. 2. Endometritis and myometritis may arise, myoma increase. 3. Chronic infectious disease is apt to recur. Deciduoma malignum arises as well as placental degeneration. 4. Peritoneal exudates tend to absorb. 5. The effects of gestation on the tractus intestinalis are reflexes, hyperemesis gravidarum, nausea, constipation, indigestion, malnutrition, excessive deficient or disproportionate absorption, secretions and peristalsis. Auto-intoxication appears. 6. The effects on the tractus urinarius are reflexes; excessive, deficient or disproportionate secretion of urine, albumen, casts, nephritis. The kidney suffers the most of any viscera during pregnancy. 7. The effects on the nervous system are increased irritability, headache, eclampsia. Psychical disturbances are frequent. The muscular system is affected, especially by cardiac hypertrophy, and the uterine muscle cell increases ten fold in size. Malignant disease and tuberculosis pulmonalis is exacerbated. Gestation, a major function of the tractus genitalis, may overstep the zone of health. The organ of taste is apt to become deranged.