

principles of modern biology the more he will see how remarkably scientific a paper we have had. I would especially call the attention of the Society to the recent Lowell Lectures by Professor Minot of Harvard. These lectures have been published in the "Popular Science Monthly" of last year, and they are upon the subject of Age, Growth and Development, Rejuvenation and Decay. When one reads these admirable lectures and then heard Dr. Goodall's paper he must realise how in detail this pathology fits in with this most recent biology as set forth by Professor Minot and others. It seems to me that Dr. Goodall has been intent on showing us the anatomical grounds for hæmorrhage and Dr. Smith would rather lay stress on its physiological aspects. If Dr. Goodall has done no more than simply present the pathology of this subject he would have given us one of the most scientific papers that has ever been presented to this Society since I have been a member of it. Dr. Chipman's view appeals to me—that it would be better not to refer to this condition as an inflammation but as a failure of involution, as a defect in a part of the cycle that Dr. Chipman has so illuminatingly referred to. Perhaps I may be permitted the gratification of expressing my satisfaction as one who had at one time some little to do with Dr. Goodall when he was a student. I think I see evolution and no failure in him.

J. C. CAMERON, M.D. The full significance of this paper cannot be grasped in one evening, it will need time for thought and study. I am sure that then a good many old cherished theories will have to be modified, that many dark places will be illumined, and perhaps many doubtful perplexing cases will be cleared up and a rational explanation given of them. From a practical point of view, this paper has appealed to me very strongly; it has emphasized the great burden which we as teachers of obstetrics have to bear, and the responsibility resting upon us. We should insist even more strongly than we have been accustomed to do, upon the great and far-reaching effects of subinvolution, and also upon the grave pathological significance of early abortion and repeated abortions, facts which by the general profession are not sufficiently realised. And for all of us as practitioners it has a great and wholesome message, namely, that our responsibilities in attending a woman in confinement do not end when we have paid her a last visit on the tenth day. We have not done our duty by her if we dismiss her without having made sure that involution is complete. We should foresee the possible complications of a later date and try to guard against them. With regard to early abortions and repeated abortions, we should not regard them as lightly as we are too often inclined to do, but must