

same common vessels and nerves. The tractus urinarius shares in altered vascularity with the tractus genitalis during its crisis or during its maximum functions as pubertas, menstruation, gestation, puerperium and climacterium. It is most evident in gestation when renal secretion is disturbed, nephritis, albumen, also in the climacterium when renal secretion is excessive, deficient or disproportionate. 3, The uterus associates closely with functioning *tractus intestinalis*. In times of uterine maximum function its reflex influences may produce excessive deficient or disproportionate peristalsis, secretion and absorption in the tractus intestinalis, in short its object—digestion—is made defective. 4, The uterus holds practically close relations with the *tractus peritonei* both anatomically and physiologically. The peritoneum: (a) is applied to corpus and fundus intimately; (b) does not cover cervix; (c) lateral borders not covered by peritoneum where the vessels enter and find exit. 5, The uterus bears an intimate relation to the tractus vascularis, e.g., (a) hypertrophy of the utero-ovarian artery; (b) hypertrophy of the heart in gestation; (c) congestion (hyperemia); (d) decongestions (anemia, chlorosis), headaches; (e) vasomotor center (flushes) in the climacterium. 6, The uterus influences the centers of the tractus cutis (perspiratorius) as in climacterium (sweatings). 7, It also influences heat centers (flashes) especially in the climacterium. 8, The uterus influences the *tractus respiratorius*, inducing irregular and disturbed respiration.

AGE RELATIONS OF THE UTERUS.

I. *The Three Epochs of Uterine Life*.—1, Evolution (growth); 2, Reproduction (stationary); 3, Involution (parenchymatous atrophy).

II. *Quiescence* (resting)—1, Pueritas, childhood; 2, senescence old age.

III. *Crisis* (functionating)—1, Pubertas; 2, menstruation; 3, gestation; 4, puerperium; 5, climacterium.

IV. *Function* (physiology)—1, sexual function at maximum; 2, periodic hyperemia (utero-ovarian artery); 3, pubertas; 4, menstruation; 5, gestation; 6, puerperium; 7, climacterium; 8, secretion; 9, the above functions are limited to sexual life (12 to 48); 9, during gestation the muscle cell increases ten times and lactation suffers involution; 10, lactation atrophy (involution); 11, ciliated epithelium (distalward fluid stream. Myometrium (peristalsis) and endometrium (utero-ovarian artery) are completely developed by pubertas menstruation, gestation and puerperium; 12, automatic menstrual ganglia completely developed (periodic rhythm); 13, the corporal glands secrete serous