

fundus and corpus secretes serous fluid. That of the cervix secretes tenacious mucous, the corpus and fundus presents tubular, that of the cervix racemose glands.

#### DISTAL END (CERVIX OR NECK).

(a) The distal end of the uterus is known as the *portio vaginalis* or neck. (b) It is a double sphincter. (c) One third of cervix projects into proximal end of the vaginal ring-like (d). The internal os is the division between external and internal genitals. (e) The distal end of the uterus is fixed to bladder rectum and proximal end of vagina (f). It secretes a tenacious mucous (g). Ovary nabothi appear on the *portio vaginalis uteri*. (h) It is a guard or sentinel and contains during gestation, mucous plug to prevent ingress of foreigners or egress of deserters (i). It is not rhythmical being chiefly supplied by cerebro-spinal nerves (j). The cervix is never ready for an abortion, while the corpus, always rhythmical, is. (k) The distal uterus is liable to laceration during parturition, especially cervical, bilaterally, in the oligemic cervical zone. (l) The distal end of the uterus is the chief point of fixation of the organ. (m) It is at right angles to the vagina. (n) It has a limited range of motion. (o) The distal end of the uterus is liable to carcinoma (p). It is imbedded in parametrium, especially laterally.

#### PROXIMAL END (FUNDUS).

1, The fundus is that part of the uterus located proximal to the distal end of the oviductus; 2, it contains an oval oligemic zone; 3, the peritoneum is intimately connected to the fundus; 4, it is the general placental site; 5, it has a wide range of free motion, hence should not be fixed in child bearing subjects; 6, at the junction of fundus and corpus is the main site of myoma in the remnants of the mesonephros; 7, it is the site of sarcoma or carcinoma. It has slight parametrium.

#### RELATION OF UTERUS TO OTHER VISCERAL TRACTS.

1, The uterus possesses an enormous nerve periphery, hence it dominates the *general nervous system as well as visceral systems*. The chief influence of the uterus over the nervous and visceral system is exercised during its functionating crisis, e.g., puberty, menstruation, gestation, puerperium and climacterium. Its main relation to the abdominal tracts is through the peritoneum hypogastric plexus, abdominal and pelvic brains, 2, Anatomic and physiologic it is intimately associated with *tractus urinarius* as both *tractus urinarius* and *tractus genitalis* arise from the same source—the Wolfian body, having the