

a peculiar arrangement and are highly organised; and that their function is in some way concerned with the phenomena of the venereal orgasm.' Dr Smith is of opinion that under the designation of ovules of Naboth "several dissimilar conditions, such as specific and simple eruptions of the os uteri, cysts or vesicles developed upon the mucous membrane and possibly obstructed follicles have been grouped together."

After giving a detailed description of the healthy secretions which take place from the different parts of the vagina and uterus, our author proceeds to describe their morbid conditions. He divides leucorrhœa into the mucous and epithelial varieties. The former, which is the more frequent, and important as being by far the most obstinate and difficult to cure, consists chiefly of mucous-corpuscles and plasma and "secreted chiefly by the follicular canal of the cervix." The latter consists of scaly epithelium and its *débris*, and is derived almost altogether from the vaginal canal, and from the vaginal portion of the os and cervix. The two varieties, however, may exist together, the one or the other preponderating. "I have been led," he says, "to look to the mucous glands of the cervix uteri, and to the vagina, as the chief seats of disorders in leucorrhœa. I have not found the mucous follicles at the entrance of the vagina a frequent source of leucorrhœa in adults; but the leucorrhœa met with in younger children is principally derived from these glands and consists of scaly epithelium and mucous corpuscles. As regards the supposed cervical catarrh from the cavity of the fundus uteri, about which many authors have written, I have seen no cases in which there was any evidence that the sources of the discharge were above the canal of the cervix. Irritation of the mucous membrane of the fundus uteri seems to be attended by sanguineous and watery rather than mucous discharges. . . . The following are the elements found in the discharges in vaginal or epithelial leucorrhœa of different degrees of severity:—1. ACID PLASMA. 2. SCALY EPITHELIUM. 3. PUS CORPUSCLES. 4. BLOOD GLOBULES. 5. FATTY MATTER. The following are the elements found in the different forms of cervical or mucous leucorrhœa:—1. ALKALINE PLASMA. 2. MUCUS CORPUSCLES. 3. ALTERED CYLINDER EPITHELIUM. 4. PUS-CORPUSCLES. 5. BLOOD GLOBULES. 6. FATTY PARTICLES."

With regard to the treatment of leucorrhœa he advances nothing new. His favourite preparation of iron is the iron alum. This is a salt isomorphous with common alum, the alumina being replaced by iron. There are two iron alums, the ammonia iron alum represented by the formula:— $\text{Fe}^2 \text{O}^3 3\text{SO}^3 \gamma \text{NH}_4 \text{O} \cdot \text{SO}^3 \gamma$ 24 aq; and the potash iron alum.