

eroscopists of Great Britain. The mucous or, rather, "cutaneous membrane lining the vagina is studded with large papillæ, and covered by a layer of pavement epithelium which is thicker in the upper part of the vagina than at the orifice. The coating of epithelium and the sub-epithelial papillæ are the parts of the vagina most largely concerned in vaginal leucorrhœa" p. 20. Contrary to what is stated in anatomical works, he found the mucous glands and follicles to be more numerous at the lower than the upper part of the canal. "The mucous membrane of the os and cervix uteri may be divided into two tracts, one comprising the surface of the os uteri and external portion of the cervix, the other being the mucous lining of the canal or cavity of the cervix," p. 22. That which covers the cervix resembles the lining of the vagina, is studded with prominent villi, and has a thick coating of tessellated epithelium. Dr. S. has failed to discover mucous follicles in the surface of the os uteri. In this he disagrees with other observers, in fact the general opinion is that follicles are numerous in this situation. He supposes that certain central depressions which exist on the extremities of the villi, and which, when examined by a low power, have the appearance of mucous cysts, must have been mistaken for a follicular structure. Just within the os uteri the lining membrane assumes a more soft and delicate appearance than that of the outer part of the cervix. This portion is covered by cylindrical epithelium, and wherever it is arranged in rugæ, mucous cysts exist plentifully. Dr. F. Kilian of Bonn was of opinion that these papillæ were supplied by nervous filaments, but that they received pleasurable sensations only. Our author is inclined to believe "that the villi of the os and cervix uteri, particularly the villi of the cervical canal are little concerned in sensation." From the liberal supply of blood possessed by the villi, he suspects "they are concerned in the secretion of the fluid plasma which the external portion of the os and cervix and the upper part of the vagina pour out, and which forms the vehicle in which the epithelial debris is suspended; or they may be intended for the formation of the thick layer of epithelium covering these parts, and which is in constant process of removal and diintegration," p. 29. The rugæ of the canal of the cervix are arranged into four longitudinal columns; and in the fossæ between the transverse ridges, numerous glandular follicles may be seen, the whole probably amounting in a well developed virgin cervix to ten thousand. Closure of the mouth of one of these follicles with subsequent distention of the cavity, produces, according to most writers, the so called glandular nabothi. Dr. Whitehead, however, believes them to consist of "erectile tissue including a number of tubes or cells which probably have