

thelium of the vaginal portion—outline irregular—and pits or follicular ulcers are often seen on the surface. But if the erosion has lost its epithelium the microscope decides.

2. Simple ulcers, due to prolapse or a pessary, or cauterization, or croupous processes, lack induration, and at the borders healing is often seen.

3. A tubercular ulcer is similar to cancer, but is very rare. It surrounds the external os. Its edges are undermined; the floor is granular, but not indurated; yellow miliary tubercles may be seen; also, the disease is found elsewhere, or the microscope shows a tubercle structure.

4. Chancroids (soft sore) are usually small sores, becoming larger by confluence; have elevated borders; the floor has a croupous membrane, but is not indurated. Ulcers are multiple, and contact ulcers are found; also ulcers on the vagina or vulva.

5. Syphilitic ulcers:

(a) Initial lesion.

(b) Degenerative papule.

(c) Gumma.

Degenerative papule is a solitary indurated and shallow ulcer, with indistinct border and dirty copper-red color, with greasy exudate on its floor. The anterior lip is the favorite side.

6. Condylomata lata, or papulous ulcers, are elevated slightly, and covered by a yellowish debris. They are multiple, and other papules may be found on the vulva.

7. Gummata are rare. The ulcers are elliptical, well-defined, shallow, and the floor covered by a pus-like exudate which, on separation, leaves bleeding granulations. It is situated usually to one side of the external os, and extends by serpiginous border. One may demonstrate the lesion elsewhere, also the Wasserman reaction, or the presence of spirochaete may be shown.

DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER.

This is more difficult, especially if the os is closed, but otherwise when the os is patulous. Then ulceration, the absence of epithelium, and especially friability on scraping with the curette is diagnostic.

INFILTRATING CANCER.

1. Here diagnosis depends on change in shape of the cervix and its consistency. The surface becomes distended on one side perhaps, and the canal displaced. Its consistency is cartilagin-