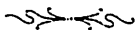


called perilymph, while inside it is a fluid called endolymph. Hence all sonorous vibrations transmitted to the inner ear reach it by being conducted through a fluid to a membrane containing a fluid. The membrane labyrinth of the cochlea is covered with cells of which those in the ampullae of the semi-circular canals are prolonged into hair-like processes. In the endolymph inside the membranous sac are found tiny little particles of lime-like little stones. These stones, known as otoliths, are thrown into action by every vibration that excites the fluid in which they lie.

All this mechanism that has been described exists solely for the purpose of conducting vibrations to places where the auditory nerve can receive them. Yet about that auditory nerve itself little can be said. It comes from the common sensorium, entering the labyrinth of the ear in two divisions: the first for the vestibule and semi-circular canals; the second for the cochlea. The branch for the vestibule spreads out and radiates through the membranous labyrinth, but where it finally ends is a mystery. The branch for the semi-circular canals passes into the ampullae while that for the cochlea enters by the modiolus and thence passes into the various little canals of the organ. Their ultimate destination is also uncertain, but many of them, beyond doubt, end probably in cells in the organ of Corti.

(To be Continued.)

J. J. FREELAND, M. A., '07.



OUR LADY OF MONTLIGEON.

In Her robe of heavenly blue, with the Christ child at her breast,
 Stands Our Lady of Montligeon, giving to the faithful, rest.
 One by one she lifts them heavenward from the purgatorial fire,
 And in white robes and crowns golden they join the angel choir.
 Lovely Lady of Montligeon, in the souls of hapless men
 Burns a fire more fierce and cruel than that found in Satan's den.
 Lift Thy hands to Him Thou lovest, that His gracious mercy's
 rain
 Quench those flames, and dost Thou give them blessed peace for
 hopeless pain.

CAMEO.