

the canal suffers materially from the violence. The plicæ palmatæ, which have been described under the term arbor vitæ, undergo serious disturbance in their relation to the other tissues with which they are connected. This condition often leads to congestion, thickening, and to induration of the parts involved, and to more or less hypertrophy and malnutrition of the higher uterine segments, and to changed relation and displacement of the lower cervical zone. When laceration occurs at the cervix, not only are the muscular and mucous structures injured, but the mucous glands that so freely abound in the cervical canal also become disturbed in their normal functional activity. It is especially in the cervix uteri about the arbor vitæ that the mucous follicles, which, when in a healthy condition, afford only moderate moisture for the maintenance of their function, pour forth an altered, perverted, or diseased secretion. The arteries and arterioles entering into these structures often become preternaturally developed or enlarged; there will often be found a greater interlacing or anastomosing of these vascular structures. This condition may lead to more or less local œdema, which the venules and lymphatics will fail to overcome. The structure of the uterine nerves, particularly those derived from the hypogastric and sacral plexuses, becomes so deeply involved that not only do the parts in immediate contact with the torn or injured surfaces become the source of much trouble, but all the tissues forming the uterine body may continue so heavily congested, and become so thickened, indurated, and globular, as to constitute that condition which has so aptly been termed subinvolution of the uterus. The treatment best adapted for the relief of the suffering that occurs in every such case, according to my experience, is that afforded by surgical measures.—*Dr. Clark (Med. News).*

*Results of Vaginal Hysterectomy in Cases of Uterine Cancer.*  
 —TERRIER and HARTMANN (*Revue de Chirurg.*, April, 1892) publish a series of eighteen cases of vaginal hysterectomy performed for the removal of cancer of the uterus, and also give the results of recent inquiries concerning eighteen other cases of a like kind, which were tabulated and published in 1888. In each series the immediate mortality from the operation was 23.5 per cent. In the second and later series