



FIG. 307.



FIG. 308.

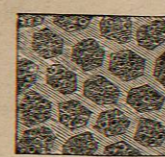


FIG. 306.

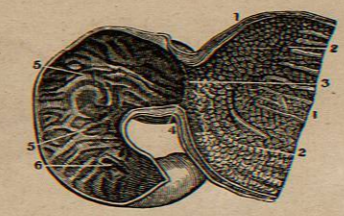


FIG. 309.



FIG. 311.



FIG. 310.

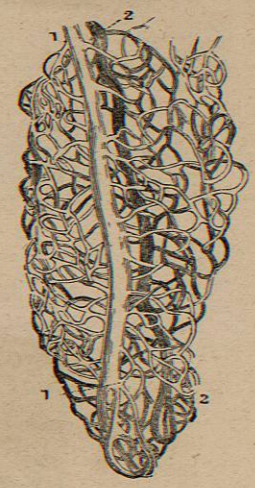
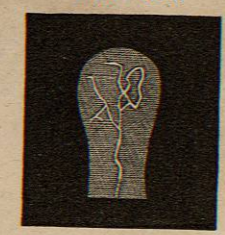


FIG. 312.



THE STOMACH.

FIG. 306.
A PORTION OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM LAID OPEN TO SHOW THEIR INTERIOR.

- 1.1. The Right or Pyloric Extremity of the Stomach.
- 2.2. The Folds and Mucous Follicles of the Mucous Coat of the Stomach.
3. Points into the Pylorus.
4. The thickness of the Pylorus.
- 5.5. The Rugæ of the Internal Coat of the Duodenum.
6. The Opening of the Ductus Communis Choledochus into the Duodenum.

FIG. 307.
A SECTION OF THE COATS OF THE STOMACH NEAR THE PYLORUS, SHOWING THE GASTRIC GLANDS.

1. Magnified three times.
2. Magnified twenty times.

FIG. 308.
A PORTION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE STOMACH, SHOWING THE ENTRANCES TO THE SECRETING TUBES, IN THE CELLS UPON ITS SURFACE.

FIG. 309.
(1.) The apex of an Intestinal Villus from the Duodenum of the Human Female.
(2.) A Mesh of the Vascular Network.

1. The Net-work.
2. Delicate Vesicular Tissue, magnified near 45 diameters.

FIG. 310.
THE VESSELS OF AN INTESTINAL VILLUS OF A HARE, FROM A DRY PREPARATION BY DOL-

LINGER, MAGNIFIED ABOUT 45 DIAMETERS.

1. Veins filled with white injection.
2. Arteries injected with red.

FIG. 311.
THE GLANDS IN THE COATS OF THE STOMACH, MAGNIFIED 45 DIAMETERS.

1. A Gastric Gland, from the middle of the Stomach.
2. Another, of more complex structure, and appearing to contain Mucus — from the neighbourhood of the Pylorus.

FIG. 312.
ONE OF THE INTESTINAL VILLI, WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF A LACTEAL.

FIG. 313.

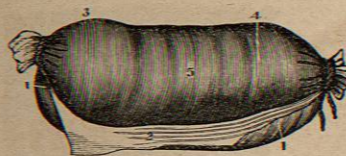


FIG. 315.



FIG. 318.



FIG. 314.

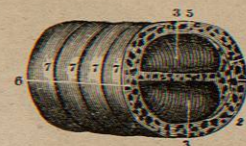


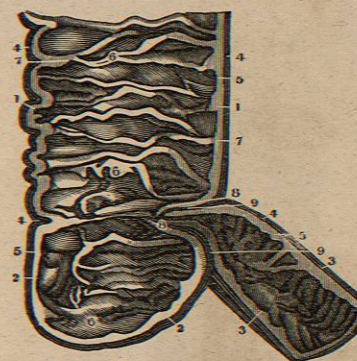
FIG. 316.



FIG. 317.



FIG. 319.



THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

FIG. 313.
A VIEW OF THE MUSCULAR COAT OF THE ILEUM.

- 1.1. The Peritoneal Coat.
- 2. A portion of this Coat turned off and showing a portion of the Longitudinal Fibres of the Muscular Coat adherent to it.
- 3.4.5. The Circular Muscular Fibres in different parts of the Intestine.

FIG. 314.
A PORTION OF THE JEJUNUM, INVERTED, DISTENDED AND DRIED.

- 1. The Sub-Mucous Cellular Tissue distended by the inflation.
- 2. The Cellular Tissue of the Mesentery close to the Intestine.
- 3.3. The Peritoneal Coat.
- 4. The Muscular Coat.
- 5. The Union of the Peritoneal and Muscular Coats.
- 6. The Mucous or Villous Coat.
- 7.7.7. Valvulae Conniventes, seen thus in consequence of the

inflation of the Sub-Mucous Cellular Tissue.

FIG. 315.
A PORTION OF THE MUCOUS COAT OF THE SMALL INTESTINES AS ALTERED IN FEVER. THE FOLLICLES OF LIEBERKUHNS BEING FILLED WITH A WHITE TENACIOUS MUCUS.

FIG. 316.
ONE OF THE CONGLOMERATE GLANDS OF BRUNNER, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DUODENUM. MAGNIFIED AN HUNDRED TIMES.

FIG. 317.
A VIEW OF ONE OF THE GLANDULE MAJORES SIMPLICES OF THE LARGE INTESTINE, AS SEEN FROM ABOVE, AND ALSO IN A SECTION.

FIG. 318.
A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE UPPER PART OF THE JEJUNUM EXTENDED UNDER WATER.

- 1.1. Valvulae Conniventes.
- 2.2. The Summits of two of the Valvulae placed side by side. The Villi cover the whole Membrane, but are best seen on its edges in this cut.

FIG. 319.
A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE END OF THE SMALL INTESTINES, OR ILEUM, AND OF THE BEGINNING OF THE LARGE INTESTINES, OR COLON.

- 1.1. A portion of the Ascending Colon.
- 2.2. The Cecum, or Caput Coli.
- 3.3. Lower portion of the Ileum.
- 4.4. The Muscular Coat, covered by the Peritoneum.
- 5.5. The Cellular and Mucous Coats.
- 6.6. Folds of the Mucous Coat at this end of the Colon.
- 7.7. Prolongations of the Cellular Coat into these Folds.
- 8.8. Ileo-Colic Valve.
- 9.9. The Union of the Coats of the Ileum and Colon.

FIG. 320.



FIG. 321.



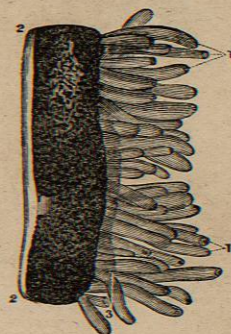
FIG. 322.



FIG. 323.



FIG. 324.



THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

FIG. 320.

A VIEW OF A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE ILEUM, EXTENDED UNDER WATER. THE VILLI AND MUCOUS FOLLICLES, KNOWN AS THE GLANDS OF BRUNER, ARE WELL SEEN. THE FOLLICLES ARE RENDERED MORE APPARENT BY THEIR BEING INDURATED, AND THEIR ORIFICES SEEN AT THE SURFACE OF THE INTESTINE. THERE ARE NO VALVULE CONNIVENTES IN THIS PIECE.

A WOMAN WHO WAS DROWNED SHORTLY AFTER EATING. THE VILLI ARE FILLED WITH CHYLE AND APPEAR AS SMALL CYLINDRICAL PROLONGATIONS, CURVED TOWARDS THEIR FREE EXTREMITY.

FIG. 323.

A PORTION OF ONE OF THE PATCHES OF PEYER'S GLANDS FROM THE END OF THE ILEUM, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED. THE VILLI ARE ALSO SEEN.

FIG. 321.

A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE ILEUM WITH THE VEINS INJECTED.

- 1. The Intestine.
2. The Mesentery.

FIG. 324.

A VIEW OF A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE JEJUNUM, SHOWING THE VILLI AS SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

- 1.1. The Terminal Orifices of the Villi.
2.2. The Internal Coats of the Intestine.
3. The Peritoneal Coat.

FIG. 322.

A VIEW OF A PORTION OF TWO OF THE VALVULE CONNIVENTES WITH THEIR VILLI, TAKEN FROM

FIG. 325.



FIG. 326.

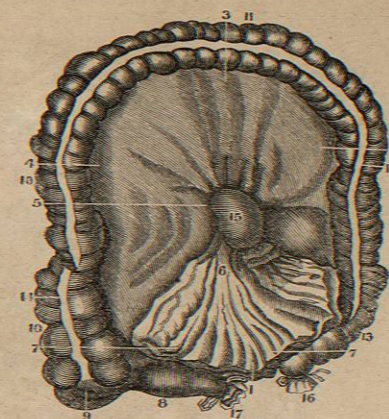


FIG. 327.

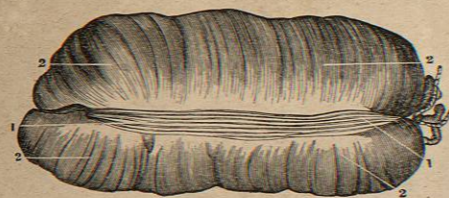


FIG. 328.



THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

FIG. 325.

A VIEW OF THE CÆCUM—AFTER IT HAS BEEN DISTENDED—DRIED AND LAID OPEN IN FRONT.

1. The Ascending Colon.
2. One of the Cells of the Colon.
3. The Ileo-Colic Valve.
4. The Opening into the Appendicula Vermiformis.
5. Appendicula Vermiformis.
6. A Section of the Lower End of the Ileum.

FIG. 326.

A VIEW OF THE MESOCOLON IN ITS CONNEXION WITH THE MESENTERY, AS WELL AS THE CONNEXIONS OF THE COLON WITH THE MESOCOLON—THE OPENING OF THE ILEUM INTO THE CÆCUM, AND THE PASSAGE OF THE DUODENUM FROM THE SUPERIOR TO THE INFERIOR PART OF THE ABDOMEN.

1. The Peritoneum of the Lumbar Region, and the Origin of the Left Lumbar Mesocolon.
2. The Left Lumbar Portion of the Mesocolon.
3. The Transverse Mesocolon.
4. The Right Lumbar Mesocolon.
5. The Union of the Mesocolon with the Mesentery.
6. The Mesentery.
7. The Folds of the Mesentery cut off from the small Intestines.
8. Lower End of the Ileum.
9. The Cæcum.
- 10.10. The Ascending Colon.
11. The Transverse Colon.
12. The Descending Colon.
13. The Sigmoid Flexure.
14. The Anterior Muscular Band of the Colon.
15. The Duodenum, passing from the Superior to the Inferior Portion of the Abdomen.
16. The Colon ending in the Rectum.
17. Section of the Ileum.

FIG. 327.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCULAR COAT OF THE COLON, AS SEEN AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE PERITONEUM.

- 1.1. One of its three Bands of Longitudinal Muscular Fibres.
- 2.2. The Circular Fibres of the Muscular Coat.

FIG. 328.

A VIEW OF THE LONGITUDINAL MUSCULAR FIBRES OF A SECTION OF THE RECTUM.

1. Termination of the Sigmoid Flexure in the Rectum.
2. Upper Portion of the Rectum.
3. The three Bands of Longitudinal Fibres of the Colon
4. continued upon the Rectum.
5. The Longitudinal Muscular Fibres of the Rectum formed by the expansion of those of the Colon.
6. The Longitudinal Muscular Fibres of the Rectum formed by the expansion of those of the Colon.



FIG. 329.

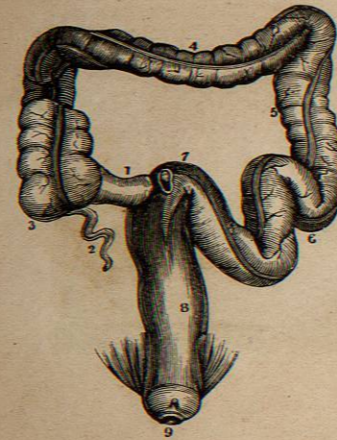
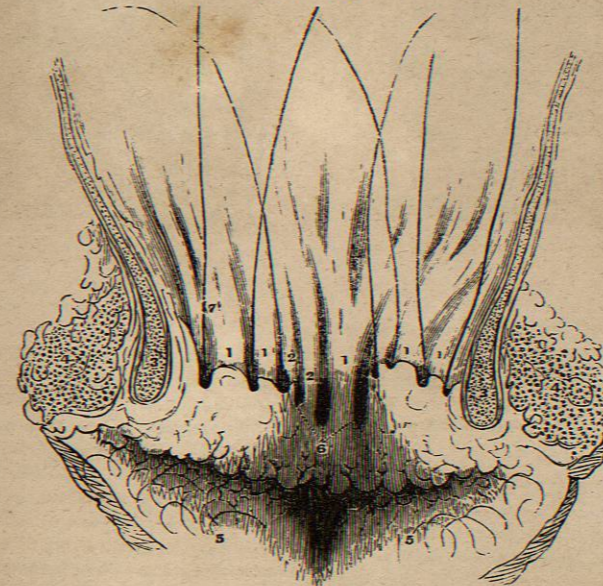


FIG. 330.



FIG. 331.



THE INTESTINAL CANAL.

FIG. 329.

A VIEW OF THE POSITION AND CURVATURES OF THE LARGE INTESTINES.

1. The End of the Ileum.
2. Appendicula Vermiformis.
3. The Cæcum, or Caput Coli.
4. The Transverse Colon.
5. The Descending Colon.
6. The Sigmoid Flexure.
7. Commencement of Rectum.
- 8.8. The Rectum.
9. The Anus.— The Levator Ani Muscle is seen on each side.

FIG. 330.

A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE RECTUM, CUT OFF LONGITUDINALLY AND EXTENDED UNDER WATER.

- 1.1. A Portion of the Perineum.
- 2.2. The Anus laid open.
- 3.3. The Folds and Doublings of the Mucous Coat.
- 4.4. Orifices of the Mucous Follicles.
- 5.5. The Mucous Lacunæ, or Pouches near the Anus.

FIG. 331.

A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE PARIETES OF THE ANUS, WITH THE RECTUM, SO AS TO SHOW THE RELATION OF THE RECTAL POUCHES TO THE SURROUNDING PARTS, THEIR ORIFICES BEING MARKED BY BRISTLES.

- 1.1. Columns of the Rectum.
- 2.2. Rudiments of Columns.
3. Section of Internal Sphincter.
4. Section of External Sphincter.
- 5.5. Radiated Folds of the Skin on the Surface of the Nates.
6. Imperfect Pouches.
7. Bristles in the Rectal Pouches.