

intruder becomes the nucleus of a concretion which becomes covered with successive layers of lime or other salts until it is not only hopelessly imprisoned, but even becomes so large as to strangle the circulation, thus causing gangrene and fatal perforation.

The formation of the concretion can be imitated by placing a glass bead or other foreign body in an oyster, when after a certain time it will be found covered with concentric layers of carbonate of lime and thus becomes the precious pearl. No one can say that the stone in the appendix is a precious one, although it cannot be denied that it is sometimes a costly one by the time that it is removed.

The vermiform appendix has a very near neighbour in the female organism, namely, the right appendage of the generative or utero-vaginal tube, but it is called the appendage of the uterus, to distinguish it from the vermiform appendix of the intestine, which it exactly resembles in structure. It is composed of circular and longitudinal fibres, covered with peritoneum and lined with mucous membrane; it also becomes infected either by the colon bacillus or by the gonococcus so that the mucous membrane is destroyed at its proximal end, that is, the end nearest to the organ of which it is the appendage, and is replaced by scar tissue, which here as elsewhere, as in the male urethra for instance, has the power to contract until a stricture results, and the contents of the tube experience more and more difficulty in escaping. This causes tubal colic of the Fallopian tubes, and the woman suffers these intermittent pains until the muscular walls exhaust themselves, when she gets a longer or shorter respite. Being unable to escape in the normal direction, the peristaltic contractions reverse themselves and try to force the contents of the tube in the opposite direction, through the distal end of the tube. Here, as is sometimes the case with the perforated vermiform appendix, a local peritonitis