

10. The transverse arch of the *colon*, which crosses the abdomen abruptly from the right side to the left.

11. The descending *colon*—the most “fearful and wonderful” portion of the intestinal canal, owing to

12. *Sigmoid flexure* or complicated bend in the *colon*. This is the citadel of *constipation* and the fortification where it does so much harm to the human organism. Like the *appendicula vermiformis*, one is inclined to regard it as a positive defect in our organism.

13. Is the *rectum*, or lower section of the *colon*, extending downward from the *sigmoid flexure*, and is thus named because the ancients supposed it to be perfectly straight.

14. The *anus*, or final outlet of the intestinal canal.

The entire length of this tube in the average adult, from numbers 1 to 14 in the engraving, is about thirty feet; while the *colon* or large intestine is five feet in length, and of varying diameter, and is estimated to be capable of containing somewhat more than a gallon of contents when extended.

15. The *ileo cæcal valve*. This very mechanical organ is so formed that it allows the contents of the small intestine (6, 6, 6) to pass freely through it into the *colon* at 7, but prevents their return.

The view here given of the intestinal apparatus is such as one would be supposed to see with the entire front portion of the body laid open while standing before a mirror, provided the other *viscera* of the internal structure were removed. It will at least give to every possessor of this pamphlet such a general conception of his vital structure as may be of great use to him through life.