

blood in his veins ;* others, again, are seated in his kidneys;† others in his muscles;‡ the guinea worm§ in his cellular tissue: the ovaries of females are infested by another;|| the tape-worms extend themselves, joint by joint, to an enormous length in his intestines;¶ some select the large intestine ;** and others the small ones;†† some even attack infants, and them only.‡‡ Such are the ills that flesh is heir to, from these our internal assailants and devourers.—The recital is really enough to cause our hair to stand on end. No one can believe that all these instruments of punishment were at work in the first pair when they came from the hands of their Maker, and nothing, except *death*, can prove with a greater strength of evidence, that he is fallen from his original state of integrity and favour with God, than such an army of scourges set in array against him. I shall enlarge a little upon a few of them, and then bid adieu to the disgusting subject.

There are few people, that have not heard of the *fluke*, or animal resembling a flat fish, and which really has been mistaken for one, often found in the liver of diseased sheep, and sometimes also in the human gall bladder and bile-vessels. The eyes of these animals are very prominent, and set in a cartilaginous ring, seeming to exhibit both iris and pupil; they are both planted in the upper side of the head, like those of the fish§§ they resemble. Like the leech, the fluke has two suckers—the first is a tubular prolongation of the head, and the other underneath in the abdomen, but distant from the tail. By these they fix themselves, living

* *Linguatula Venarum.*

† *Strongylus gigas.*

‡ *Hydatigera cellulosa.*

§ *Filaria medinensis.*

|| *Linguatula pinguicula.*

¶ *Tænia solium*, and *Botryocephalus Hominis.*

** *Trichocephalus Hominis.*

†† *Ascaris lumbricoïdes.*

‡‡ *Oxyurus Vermicularis.*

§§ *Leeuwen : Arcan. Nat. E. Tr. t. f. H. K. i. K.*