http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/Bridgewater-Treatises/index.html

regular passage of the bile and the pancreatic fluids into this part of the canal. As the organs producing these important fluids are fixed, the conducting tubes necessarily require also to be connected with a fixed organ; otherwise the passage of the fluids from the secreting organs to the intestine, would be constantly liable to interruption. The duodenum is very highly organized; and its functions are probably not less important than even those of the stomach. The remainder of the small intestines is divided into the *jejunum* already mentioned, and the *ilium;* but the precise place where one ends, and the other begins, is scarcely definable; nor are the differences of structure between the two so obvious, as to require to be noticed in this place.

The large intestines exceed the small intestines in diameter, but are considerably shorter: their form and structure are also different. The first division of this portion of the alimentary canal is termed the *cæcum;* and, in man at least, may be considered as little more than the head or commencement of the next division of the large intestines, termed the *colon*. The colon is of much greater diameter than any other part of the intestinal canal, and constitutes almost the entire length of the large intestines. The colon begins low down on the right side of the abdomen, then ascending to the level of the stomach, passes across to the left side, immediately below the