ON DYSPEPSIA.

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Under the name Dyspepsia may be comprised all those disorders which arise from derangement in any part, or in the whole of the digestive apparatus. The term is necessarily limited in its application to the symptoms produced by a perturbed condition of the digestive process as performed in the stomach, unconnected with organic disease in this or any other organ of the body. This is one of the most common maladies that we are acquainted with.
both; it affect all classes of Society; and there are very few persons who have not, at one period or other in their lives, been sufferers from it. Though it is rarely in any of its forms attended with danger to the patient, a thorough knowledge (so far as it can be attained) of the causes, symptoms of this terrible monster, is not so that amount to the extent of little importance. Taking into consideration the vast number of those who are affected with it, the great aggregate amount of suffering and annoyance which it brings produce, and the facility with which its outward symptoms may be often be allayed or removed, we may safely affirm that it is attended as well worthy of the careful attention of the practitioners, as any
Of the severer forms of disease, which, though rare, do not in their occurrence, remain of which are less under the control of remedies employed by the physician. The causes of this frequent removal of the symptoms connected with Indisposition must be looked for, in a great measure among the irregularities and excesses with regard to eating and drinking which are unfortunately so prevalent among mankind. And the art of the physician can be of little use in these temporary events in such cases, unless the patients themselves be determined to abstain from excesses, strive for a more salutary mode of living for the future. There are however certain circumstances which act
act undoubtedly as predisposing causes, and particularly among the lower classes, and which in many cases, it is not in their power to bear, to tend to avoid. Among the worst forms of these are being men in want of pure air, and of sufficient bodily exercise.

The close, crowded rooms in which so many of the lower classes are confined; the impure atmosphere which they are compelled to breathe; the unhealthy climate to which they are subjected; the fruitful centers of many diseases, and are frequently productive among others, either by their depressing influence, or by directly by their depressing effect upon the mind, of being impoverished forms of apprehension.
But for the latter classes in general, no such
exceeds to the mode, and their attendants are
among the often to nothing else them to the constant
indulgence in these injurious habits which the
Ponential influence of friendship, long continued
custom, or a disapproved taste have made a kind
familiar to them. There can be no doubt that a
large proportion of dyspeptic cases are the result
of these habits, and one to be attributed to those in
the frequency, speed, and quality of the food consumed by them,
or in their mode of taking it, and little
a little more attention paid to these points, a great
deal of inconvenience discomfort might be saved.
It is plain therefore that much might be done
for the prevention of this troublesome disorder.
by
by the adoption of salutary principles of methodology. Great attention was paid to this point by Mr. Abney, who was in the habit of laying down excellent rules with regard to diet for the guidance of those who consulted him, to which says Dr. Watson, the great good that he did to a host of patients was owing much more to this "sternal blue pill." Regulations of this sort are shown by most authors, notably Sir James Eyre, in a little work on the subject of the stomach and its difficulties, has formalized some, which onto worthless were of considerable utility, could be, by any means prevail upon the public to adopt them. This, in truth, is the great difficulty met with in all such cases; inhabitants
Rather do not believe in the importance of the dietetic precepts laid down for their benefit, or believing, cannot make up their minds to the great amount of sacrifice itself—denial, which a strict obedience would entail upon them, and they continue in their indifferent habits, paying no regard to the welfare or requirements of the stomach, till that long-suffering viscus, aggravated by a lengthened course of oppression and ill-treatment, breaks out at last into open rebellion, and by the production of what is called an 'attack of indigestion' compels them to fly for relief to the hands of the physician. It is right that we should here mention some of them. Innate virtues, to which allusion has been
New tenderness, as indicating frequently to the disarrangement of the digestive functions, particularly among persons in the higher indigent ranks. And first, as to the quantity of food: the care in this respect must necessarily be practised, is just as much with regard to the absolute amount of food consumed, as to the quantity taken at any one meal. When the amount of food taken at one time is more than the stomach and with the object, a simple form of dyspepsia is produced. Check, as it is deceitful, and generally only of temporary duration, is but considered fund Importance. It is characterized by a sense of load felt in the stomach, accompanied by a feeling of stare.
headache, nausea, and flatulence, in greater or less degree; after a time the offending matters are
either expelled by vomiting, or pass into the intestines,
where, if any McDougal matter be present, they
may give rise to trouble, one disturbance, another
locale to. The constant occurrence of these attacks
however, is almost certain, sooner or later, to bring in
the chronic and more serious form of the disease,
unless the individual has had the good sense
to profit by the warning, and to ward off the
impending evil by moderating and simplifying his
diet, - again, another point of common occurrence
is the crossing of meals upon one another, and not
permitting a sufficient and regular interval to
pass between them. The folly of having the stomach
with
bath food, before the digestion. That which improperly
introduced, is prematurely completed, must be evident: indeed
one time should always be allowed to elapse
four after the food is fully digested before we enter
the stomach upon another meal, in order to allow fruit from
its labours, and the former strength for the further
performance of its important duties. Yet how
often do we see horses constantly in the habit
of breaking the whole of the meals, of the twenty-four
hours into the space of three or four, frequently breaking
from meal, in that time, and eating leisurely at each!
With regard to the quality of the food, it should be triple
and nutritious, containing the four great principles
of nutrition, the caroens, albuminious, staphyline
and salivine in proper proportion — But it need
Scarcely
Hence it be said that people at the present day
are not satisfied with the same attainment of
this object, and the characteristic of modern cooking
cannot certainly be called its simplicity.
Perhaps it may be doubted whether all the so-called
improvements which the invention of French cookery
have especially, have introduced into the science,
(craven much they may minister to the satisfaction
of the palate) the most sufficiently counterbalance
this advantage by the subsequent allowance
of digestion, which they may not infrequently
be considered the cause. As an instance of this
we may refer to the suggestion of Dr. Rant, with regard
to those bull-brand articles, Avery, the "rats"
also being Ras. This eminent author is said that
By a species of restitution justice, which may almost be termed poetical, the disease which affects the lives of the unfortunate those who are subjected to a life of torture in order to produce those doctrines may, in many cases be reproduced in the brains of those who plant the rotten, and in the indulgence of these banquered appetites they are a torture—an hypothermis, which, if well precurred is calculated to strike terror into the heart of the best informed preachers, and to make him reproach in love to renounce these deadly impieties for ever. It is pretenible, however, after all, if the injurious effects which are termed French dishes, can be attributed to much to any moral quieties in the body itself so prepa
as the stimuluses given to the appetite by a great variety of new flavors, thus enabling persons whose palates are satiated to put more than perhaps they otherwise would, and certainly drink more than they should, if they attended their own health and comfort. But there is no doubt that there are many people who indulge in improper excesses at table without being aware that they are doing so, and who, perhaps, from considering themselves extremely inordinate eaters, just considering that they are a little of each of the 'courses' that go to form a dinner of the present day, would together make a jamboree and not a particularly wholesome combination. Such persons would perhaps be equally imprudent.
and convinced by this experiment that Dr. Abernethy
is reported to have performed for the benefit
of a very distinguished patient, whom he invited
to dinner, and having caused an invitation to
be made of the 'miscellaneous assessment' of
friends which was at the time undergoing
the process of 'primary assimilation' in the
butter and stones of the mixing together in a
pail of a bitter lime and chicory which he had
prepared "above usque ad malas", he exhibited
it to his astonished eye at the termination of the
lapse.

Excess in eating however, though a very frequent
cause of dyspepsia, is not by any means
such a potent or prevalent cause as its compari
ice
vice, Intemperance in drinking. Among the many
ills of which the abuse of spirits is perhaps the
prolific parent, Intemperance occupies an
unprepossessing place, and this is a cause which
is found to prevail in all classes of society.

The custom of drinking, drinking, though once a
sound and here to, in the plea that it alkest.

The element is abjection, must no doubt have had a
very injurious effect. The stimulus pink to the
stimulant by the use of wines or spirits is merely
temporary, and instead of being a tonic effect, they
rather tend to weaken the powers of that subject,
so that by the constant employment of them
people do at last come to agree therin in reality.

In this case, it is advisable that those who have

errors.
to total abstinence should be gradually and
with caution, as a small quantity of the accustoms
stimulus is, in many cases absolutely necessary,
after a long indulgence in it, to promote the proper
action of the stomach.

Lastly, there is a very important and not an
infrequent source of dyspepsia that needs to be
avoided, depending the influence of the nervous
system on the digestive processes. This arises by
the impulses of the stomach on the nerve
fibers of the stomach and the digestive
mucosa, and the digestion of alimentary
matters in it, and it is obvious that any cause
intending to depress the digestive power, in any way,
itself interferes with the function of the digestive tract.
supplying the digestive apparatus must have a
serious effect in disturbing the proper operations
of those organs. We see this constantly by
impaired in the loss of appetite and other diges-
tive symptoms occurring in those who are
labouring under great mental anxiety and distress,
as well as in the various effects of other emotions
of the mind as joy, fear, etc., in producing
temporary derangement of the digestive process.
We also observe that in the case of literate men,
and persons who mistake the any way, the
intelligent Powers, symptoms of indigestion
are almost always demonstrated. And the imp
hem & very frequently subject of observation that
individuals labouring under that mental affection,
which
which is termed Hypochondriasis are almost invariably dyspeptic also. In these cases
our first treatment should be to create the
cheerful tone of the person's mind, and for
this purpose all overworking of the brain
by study and literary pursuits, solitary
habits, and depressing occupations must
be abandoned, and the patient's mode of life
should be, as far as is practicable, completely
changed. He should take exercise in pure
air, new subjects of interest should be presented
this mind; and cheerful society, travelling
etc. will be of the highest service if circumstances
will permit. It is in this way most probably
that the beneficial effects derived from sleeping
The different watering places are in phlegal disposed.
The patient's habits are changed, his old occupations
foregone, new scenes and new amusements suffice
his attention; he breathes a healthier atmosphere,
letters more expeditiously, and at the same time in best
cases his mode of living is more regular, and
he follows stricter rules of diet and regimen,
and under these circumstances the mental disorders
if they are curable at all, will gradually disappear
and the bodily ailments— but at the same time
take their departure with them—

We have now placed the phosphor being at some
of the centers which, with continued this to include
Byssefied, I shall be in duty next, to enclosed the
principal operations concerned in the process of
action.
Digestion, the accomplishment of which is the more immediate source of origin of the hyposthetic symptoms. And in the first place, one first requisite to the perfect digestion of food is, that it should be duly acted on by the teeth and the solier before it is introduced into the stomach. The use of mastication are likewise the articles of food from being immediately divided are not only more easily swallowed, but also present a much greater amount of surface, and a much more firm and softer mass to the actions of the masticated walls of the stomach and of the fluid secreted by its mucous membrane. Thus masses of food are allowed to enter the stomach without being sufficiently masticated.
They are acted on more slowly, and in weak stomachs they are only partially, if at all digested—giving rise to flatulence, oppression, and other troublesome symptoms. While in the stomach, and the undigested matter in passing out of it, create violent disturbance during their passage through the remainder of the alimentary canal.

The action of saliva in the food appears to be partly mechanical, and partly chemical or digestive. Its mechanical effects are principally to soften and convert into a bulky mass the alimentary matters, and by its viscosity to facilitate the passage of the bolus during the process of digestion.
The chemical actions of the saliva are however involved in greater obscurity. It is known to possess the property of converting starch into dextrine and rape sugar, which however, among other substances, such as the mucins remnant of the intestine, it appears to have in common with it, and this is pretty nearly all that is known with regard to the part it plays in digestion. According to the theory of Liebig however, an important office of the saliva is to supply oxygen to the starch by intermitting within it, bubbles of air which are engulfed thither the decomposed. The helioplastin occurring in those fish are in the habit of eating their food rapidly, "bolting"
it, as it is termed, and which is very common among people in whom it is an object for any reason to economize their time, is owing to the imperfect instruction, and insufficiency of the food.*

An instructive instance of this is related by Dr. Durnford in the Case of a Palin in whom Dyspepsia was a consequence of his residing at a distance from his place of employment, which compelled him to hurry through his principal meal; and in whom it was cured by learning to eat at a situation which allowed him to devote some time to his dinner.

* It is probable also that the palins appearance, and lean figures of the citizens of the United States, are to be attributed to much to the brutality, which is so prevalent among them of tearing their food, as to the extravagant rate of the ordinary portion in which they indulge; of which I shall, in perhaps, the same word be called "meditation." These being in some degree poison and alien to the body, if not the refinement at least the broads and utility.
When the food has entered, it is subjected to the action of the gastric fluid, and also to the movements presented on it by the muscular coat of that organ, and here the most important part of digestion is accomplished. The chemical composition of the gastric juice has not been yet precisely ascertained. It was formerly supposed that its only active ingredient was the hydrochloric acid, to which its solvent or digestive power was ascribed to be entirely owing; but it seems probable from recent researches that other acids, such as lactic acid, represent as well, the lactic group, and a principle named pepsin has also been discovered in which great virtue are supposed to reside. There is no doubt instance, that a great portion of the gastric juice stores...
... consist of diluted hydrochloric acid, which Dr. Pratt considered was formed from the blood by the decomposition of the common salt existing in solution; and that while the acid was poured into the stomach, the soda which was liberated was removed from the general circulation by the liver, and he considered these two as the opposite poles of a saltware battery. It seems probable however, that supposing this to be a correct theory (as is known in which the hydrochloric acid is formed), that the alkaline drug is better eliminated from the blood by the kidneys. So it has been determined by the researches of Dr. Price Jones that the acidity and alkalinity of the secretions of the stomach, and of the kidneys...
are always in one because it is to me and ther
- in other words - that the urine attains its maximum point of acidity just before a meal, or we should rather say at the latest period after the previous meal; and that it was always least acid and in some cases distinctly alkaline during the time that digestion is going on; that is when the animal acid and gastric juice secretion is most frequent.

But to return from this digestion. It matters more immediately connected with our subject, it is well known that an excessive secretion of gastric juice, or at any rate an excessive degree of acidity in the stomach, owing to a remarkably active state of that organ, found to be a very common source of dyspepsia. This tends to merely temporary irritation,
duration depending on the presence of some substance, difficult or incapable of solution, in which case the stomach is stimulated to turn out a larger amount of mixed than usual, and the symptoms of dyspepsia before described, are the result. According to some authors, another form of acidity arises from the decomposition of the food itself in the stomach. In addition to the deviation from the normal standard in respect to mere quantity, it is very probable that acidity is owing sometimes to an alteration in the quality of the gastric fluid as well, and that acids which are not present, or only in very small proportion during health, become insensibly increased, and the reaction thus deprived, is rendered less fit for the proper digestion of the food, and often gives rise by
its acid properties to pain and irritability. — Dr. Priest makes the observation that, as a general rule, hydrochloric acid is found in the stomach in inflammatory cases, and bitter in cases of a thick and irritable nature, but this statement, as far as we are aware, has not been corroborated by more recent observers. Acidity in the stomach is indicated by a sour taste in the mouth, acid eructations, pain, heart burn, flatulence. Sometimes there is an eructed, at others a marked craving for food. The obvious remedies for this state of the stomach are antacid, the alkalies or the alkali carbonate. Of these the latter are in general to be preferred. But the practice of giving alkalies is sometimes carried to too
great an extent, and a caution of Dr. Prits should always be kept in mind when he have occasion to use them. The remarks that a medicine should be administered sparingly, and not in large quantities, as their action is only to neutralize acidity already formed, and not to prevent its recurrence, and indeed that after a time, when loosely employed, they tend rather to aggravate than to lessen the disease. For the stomach being so frequently exposed to their stimulants, increases its acuteness. To neutralize them, by pouring out an extra quantity of acid fluid. The same author (Prits) also reports, the practice of giving antiseptic and tonic remedies together, as to insure their maximum effects, but says that they should be given at very different periods.
Prinets, with reference to digestion, of course the time for administering the alkalies, will depend on the nature of the acidity. If it is felt, as is sometimes the case when the stomach contains no food, and when it is brisk, arise entirely from the acid nature of the gastric secretions, they should be taken at the time the uneasiness is perceived. If, however, the acidity is troubled, when digestion is begun, and when it may be decided either by an abnormal condition of the gastric juice, or by decompositions matter developed in the half-digested food in such cases the proper time for the exhibition of these remedies will be about a half an hour or an hour after the food has been taken. But the effects stated. The relief afforded by alkalies is only temporary.
temporary; and they have no effect in striking at the root of the evil, by removing the cause of the disturbed condition. This, we must therefore endeavor to do by the employment of those medicines which act in correcting the system generally, and in checking and improving the secretions, such as tonics and antify.

The use of the vegetable bitters such as gentian, quassia, columbine &c. is of great service in these cases, and the mineral acids such as the nitric, sulphuric, or the mixture of the nitric and chloric are perhaps even of still greater—Diocane is a remedy which has been long employed in such cases, and though its mode of action is somewhat obscure, this still much liked, being often found exceedingly beneficial.

If the secretion of the gastric juice be diminished in quantity,
quantity, the powers of the stomach are necessarily weakened, and great uneasiness is felt after eating
bills; the amount of food be proportionately reduced.
In these cases, if the symptoms, the principal
manifestations of derangement are either due to load
in the stomach at the epigastrium, headache, stuff
and some time dizziness, and vomiting of the matter
swallowed. Exactly the same symptoms may be
produced in persons in whom the digitation begins
are perfectly sound, and healthy in their motions
by excess in eating and consequent overloading of the
stomach. This form of acute dyspepsia, as we
before intimated is generally only transient, unless
the exciting cause be constantly in force, and all
the treatment required is to forbid the abstinence burdened
by
by omitting and purging as soon as possible.

But in the case of persons troubled with chronic weakness of the digestive system, the use of small quantities of stimulants is advisable in order to facilitate digestion for the time, and efforts to augment the powers of the stomach and increase the quantity of its secretion. It is also prudent to advise the patient to accommodate as much as possible the quantity of food to the powers of the stomach, and gradually to increase it, as they are restored.

In cases of debilitated stomach connected with anemia, chlorosis, chalybeate remedies are found of great benefit, and in all cases bitters and the tincture of rhubarb are to be used, and as the general health is often found to be impaired, all

measures
Measures tending to improve it will also alleviate
the local disorder.

A very troublesome class of symptoms of frequent
reurrence in Dyspepsia is nausea and vomiting.
Occasionally vomiting takes place immediately
after a meal, in such cases once organic disease
of the stomach, rather inflammation of the mucous
membrane, or an ulcer in it, may be suspected.
And this suspicion will be confirmed if, as sometimes
happens, blood be present in the matter vomited.
In many cases however vomiting occurs, and it is a true
affray among poison to the patient, which would to
arise merely from a certain morbid irritability
of the stomach, it not to depend upon any organic
lesion. Whatever. In these cases it takes place one
or two hours after the food has entered the stomach
and may or may not be preceded by nausea.

This species is likewise dependent upon a mixed
degree of acidity as before described—Vomiting is
also occasionally produced by the regurgitation of bile
into the stomach, and in these cases, as well as
when it has been long continued, the matters ejected
into the part contain bile. Vomiting of long-
standing, resulting from a morbid irritability of the
stomach, may sometimes, it is said, be put an end to
by diminishing the patient's food to the amount
that the stomach bile returns, and then carefully and
very gradually increasing it. Cases have been recorded
by authorities where this mode of treatment has proved
imply successful, and it is always late worthy of
trial.
trial, when other remedies fail, as they often will, to check this troublesome affection.

Again, there is another form of vomiting, which occurs as a disease "pee to", or at least its pro-
adominance is so marked as to turn all other dyspeptic symptoms into the shade. This is under the direction of thin, watery fluid often of a fatty appearance and sometimes intensely acid, sometimes mucilaginous or viscid in its texture. This is known by the name of "pyrosis," "cancer of the bulge," "water-bush," and in its extreme form as vomiting disease, yielding with great difficulty. Sometimes not at all, to the remedies employed for its removal. It is occasionally the result of organic disease.
It has been supposed to be developed more especially after the use of some particular article of food, and its frequent occurrence in Scotland has been attributed to the constant use of oatmeal so general among the lower classes. It has been suggested that it may be owing to a species of fermentation caused by minute vegetable organisms called "lactic," which have been discovered in the "effete," and which is thought to be in the stomach. Indeed the name is the same change that is effected by yeast in the sweet and sour milk, and indeed the matter united in some cases bear a remarkable resemblance to yeast. A number of remedies, in different forms of this disorder, have been found of service, of which the being injection of lime, salt, and acid,
acid, and other actinides, acetate, hydrocyanic acid &c. The sulphite acid has been found in theoretical formulas as an agent for rendering the destruction of the tarcinus, by its decomposition in contact with the lead of the steric juice, and the consequent solution of sulphurous acid, and it is said to have been effected in some cases where it has been tried. In a very obstinate case of chronic poisoning in the wards of the Hospital here lately, in which the tarcinus were found to be present in flesh, members of the matter injected, this substance was tried for some time (as were numerous others) with no perceptible effect.

A very constant attendant on some forms of dyspepsia is flatulence, and it is often a source of most unpleasant...
intimacy, the stomach in health contains a certain quantity of gas which is cleared partly from the air by the action of the diaphragm, partly from the decomposition of the alimentary matter, partly it may be from the denatured substance of the stomach itself. The gases commonly found in the stomach are the carbonic acid, nitric, and hydrogen; these are in body increased in quantity flatulence is produced, and sometimes other gases are present in addition such as sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen. According to Pont, carbonic acid often causes great distress by the difficulty with which it is expelled, in consequence of its tendency to irritate peristaltic contraction of the muscles of the pharynx. The remedies principally used to correct flatulence are...
are the kind called carminatives, occasionally also stimulants are useful. When flatulence arises from the acid product of digestion, cathetics are indicated, and if these "sal volatile" is frequently found the most efficient form. The gas directed from the stomach after caries with its an acid taint or peculiarStrongflavors which may be useful in indicating the existence of the cause. Occasionally serious flatulence occurs when the stomach is empty (diarhhea) in which case it is probably secreted from the bowels by the secreting membrane of the stomach. Many times perhaps in the acid fluid of the intestine. This form may generally be relieved by attention to the time of the patient's meal, so as not to allow the stomach to remain empty too long.
The pains felt in Dyspepsia are of two different kinds. The first "cardiacgia" or heart-burn is almost always found to be associated with acidity, and is seldom true after taking food when the contents of the stomach are most acid. Sometimes, however, it is believed when there is no food in the stomach, and must then depend upon depressed secretion. The explanation for this affection may in simple cases be easily found; it is the result, and which we have previously intimated. The second species of pain, "gastrodynia," is a much more obscure nature. Its cause is in doubt. It generally occurs in pregnancy, and is probably in most cases, hemorrhagic in its nature. They may be relieved by the use of antacids - opium or magnesium carbonate, for instance.
irritation also, and the relief of the other dyspeptic symptoms will be found of service. A modification of this fever sometimes occurs which the name of 'Yolen' is given to the stomach from. The fever that is felt sometimes immediately after swallowing food is in all probability owing to organic disease of the second membrane.

The different forms of dyspepsia are frequently attended with a constipated state of the bowels, which may arise either from a deficient secretion of the bile, or from a morbid activity of the stomach, and a constant deficiency of those substances which serve stimuli to the intestines. In the latter case it is often found useful to take with the first electric quantity of those animal or vegetable juices
tissues, which are incapable of being dissolved in the digestive fluids, and which in passing into the intestines, seem to their presence to excite the physiological and biochemical action of the body. Thus keep up a healthy repercussions. Different substances have been employed for this purpose. The third is epidemics from vegetable, the water covering of the fruit of the cactus, of which the best forms perhaps is the vein of wheat, as it occurs in that is commonly called "brown bread." The two-hundred mustard seeds which were found still live, sometimes much used by glycophytes, and afford some of the bitters they possess in their kind of action. An opposite state of the twelve mustard, but under frequently occurs in connection
connection with Dyspepsia. Dr. Literally de-

the presence

fined that in acidity Mr. Middleham of indisputable
matters in the "Principe ble" can be learned in
attention to the exciting causes. —

Of the part played by the liver and pancreas in
producing Dyspepsia little can be said. It is
yet undetermined with regard to the function of the
bile, how much it is involved in digestion, and how
much to aid in digestion. — There can be doubt, how-

now, that every cause tending to obstruct or
diminish the flow of bile into the duodenum, has
the effect of producing being troublesome constipation.

This we must perceive most clearly by the administration
of those medicines classed as cholagogues. Promote the
flow of the bile, such as the preparations of

Mercurius.
January 12, or else we must seek to fulfill its function by means of laxatives and spirits. Among other remedies, fever blisters are considered very useful in such cases, and are the best substitute for the bile that is known, unless we accept the indiscriminate use of which has also been tried and is said to be considerable success.

Very little can be stated with regard to the pancreas. It has been said to be a third bile gland, being secreted by the microscopiclets of the body, which is fortunate, as it does not interfere with the blood of the pancreas, which is fortunate, as it does not interfere with the blood of the pancreas.
give rise to hypertensive symptoms, both by inter-

fusing with its office of neutralizing the fatty juice,

and acting on the fatty matters contained in the

spleen. It had certainly been a subject of

observation in several occasions, that in those

in whom large quantities of fat were passed through

there was also extensive organic disease of the

pancreas found after death, and this perhaps is

the only circumstance that connects us to the other

prosop of disease that refers during life. The

subject is a very interesting one however, and well

worthy of investigation, for it is to be determined

that the decomposition of the fatty matters

depends upon Caustes (that tell them heavy, the other

organic acid after atom, or the size) which produe

arrangement.
Acremenit in the pancreatic secretion - it was
found interesting point to mention how often
these Invited conditions occurred in connection
with gastric ulcer and other tubercular
disorders, which are held by some to arise from
the imperfect digestion and assimilation of the
fatty principles of food. — In cases where the
pancreatic fluid does not appear to be present
in sufficient quantity, we may use alkaline
solutions as substitutes for it.

In addition to all these forms of dyspepsia there
is also another which affects children, a Me-
forcedly, and which is characterized by symptoms
do to the digestive tract contrary to the usual
diagnosis. That, without taking this into account,
you...
They would act much and perplex her not a little.

The cause must be attributed to the fact that substances which we are accustomed to consider of a most innocuous nature, often produce most profound results, and give rise to very diverse digestive symptoms. Perhaps the best instance of this is that related by Dr. Prout of an individual who was unable to eat mutton in any form without suffering from diarrhea constant sickness, and these results invariably induced. Only when the offending substance was given instantly was this relieved and dispelled under heaving pains such as pills.

The only plan that can be adopted in all like cases is to watch keenly the effect of the different articles used, which the person is in the habit of partaking.
and by restricting him from such succession to ascertainment which is the office of clairvoyance, and this being the discovered to him, entire abstinence from it.

We have now mentioned the principal symptoms as they occur in the various forms of dyspepsia and pointed out the remedy, which should be employed to obviate them. On account of the number and variety of the symptoms that enter into the perfect performance of the function of digestion, it is evident that the cause, tending to treat disarrangement of that process must also be speedily discovered. And it is seldom that the characteristic symptoms occur with such distinctness as to enable us to pronounce with precision.
precisely the disease to arise from any one cause.
More generally then are Scalpel Causes, at birth,
and the consequence of this is, that the combination
and complication of the symptoms is distinct, and
their manifestation, sometime, to contradictory
as to baffle all attempts, directly by the method
enlighten from which they originate, there also
delineates us in a great measure from treating them
by a certain course of medical measures.
We have abstained from speaking of various
affections of the mind, which, are sometimes,
connected with dyspepsia, as palpitations,
dyspnoea, affecting of the head, liver, skin &c.
because they due to be considered either as
incidental attendants of the disease them
As necessary consequences of it.

There is no doubt however, that diabetes, in addition to the tremble and lameness derived from itself is often the precursor of a host of acute and terrible diseases of other organs of the body, and the source from whence they spring.

The invaluable researches of Dr. P. J. B. Jones to the eminent writers have demonstrated how often diabetes and the forms of renal disease originate from the imperfect digestion and assimilation of the food. And there seems also strong reason to suppose that other equally benign diseases, as phthisis and the other forms of tuberculosis diseases are often dependent on their existence on the faulty performance of the
most important function. — If the present
of mankind were sufficiently impressed with the
conviction of the truth of this most frequent fact, they
would perhaps be induced to pay a little more at-

tention to their mode of living; and by the adoption
of wise rules of diet, and by adherence to regular
and temperate habits, they would, at the sacrifice of
some slight temporary gratification, not only escape
a past deal of present suffering, but might reasonably
look forward to arrive at the three score and ten years
attained as the duration of man's existence, comparatively
attested by decency of these present habits, which
are unfortunately too often wrecked and domestic,

M. G. B. Parker.

Finis.