

quantity, and often sour : there is also frequently a sensation at the root of the tongue, and sometimes through the whole length of the œsophagus, which constitutes what is called Heart-burn. There are eructations, and usually great headache, and the pain is often confined to the ball of one eye.—The tongue is moist and white ; the pulse natural, and there is no thirst. A predisposition to it appears hereditary, and its returns are much influenced by the imagination." In order to remove the paroxysm, the author prescribes an emetic or a purge ; but to prevent its recurrence, the patient is directed to abstain from hot soups, animal broths, fish, the fat of meat, milk and all fermented liquors. On the contrary, he is advised plain meats in moderation, with dressed vegetables, exercise to a degree as to occasion some perspiration, and Seidlitz water as an evacuant. In that species of heart-burn caused by the formation of an acid in the stomach, thereby giving rise to a sensation of heat about the cardia, and of rawness along the internal surface of the œsophagus, our author recommends five drops of the nitric acid every three or four hours in cold water ; and when the disease is checked, this is to be diminished to three, two, and at length one drop every three or four hours.

We now proceed to some organic diseases of the stomach, which, although well understood, are still beyond our means of cure, and therefore worthy of our most serious attention. The first is a stricture of the cardia, which, according to Dr. Pemberton, is indicated by a peculiar sensation on any attempt to swallow solid food "This is a sort of tensive circumscribed sensation about the pit of the stomach, striking through to the back, producing a feeling of incipient suffocation. This continues till the food is rejected, which is done by an effort more resembling hiccup than vomiting." A stricture of the pylorus, says the author, may be confounded with that state of stomach attending chlorotic women ; but