

The blood stream in such a case surcharged with the toxin takes up from the retained or residual fecal contents of the intestine conveys to the transforming and excretory organs larger quantities of these poisons than they can eliminate. All the tissues of the body then become supplied with blood laden with toxins, they are improperly nourished, as a consequence they deteriorate and are soon unable to offer the accustomed and proper resistance to infection and disease. The pros and cons of the matter are being thoroughly threshed in the wheels of experience and controversy. Pathologists, radiologists, gastroentologists, and surgeons are taking part in the discussion of this important and seemingly far reaching of C.I.S. and its treatment. If we thoughtfully consider this disease we must accept Sir Arbuthnot Lane's views and contentions; as we know Lane contends that C.I.S. is the ground work upon which the superstructure of many diseases is placed, although we find the seventeen symptoms and nine diseases unenumerated by him have been pronounced by Dr. Adami to be a horrible jumble. Perhaps so, yet there is undoubtedly enough in Lane's contentions along this line to warrant serious attention rather than sneering and jocular comment.

In the light of latter day finding it is unwise to reject any serious suggestions from a conscientious, scientific worker who has said for example to have been the first to resect a rib for empyema, the first to introduce saline solution into human blood vessels, the first to tie off the internal jugular vein for sinus thrombosis, the first to plate bone, the first to operate on cleft plate and hair lip at the same time, and the first to study C.I.S. as an entity, to short circuit and remove the colon for correction of the condition; therefore, we must take Lane's theory for purposes of discussion and also that of Alfred C. Jordan, of London, who has been associated with Lane in fluoroscopic and X-ray work.

What then are the clinical symptoms of the C.I.S. They may be enumerated roughly in the following order: 1. Pain or discomfort usually referred to the region of the duodenum and stomach, but also to portions of the large intestine; 2. Gastric discomfort, nausea, and occasional vomiting resulting from obstruction to the outlet of the stomach in consequence of ulcer or scitratization of the pylorus or duodenum, of constructing bands about the duodenem in the neighborhood of the pylorus. These symptoms may be classified under the ordinary category of indigestion. 3. Various symptoms which may be catalogued under the term of Intoxication, which Lane has described as flooding the liver with a quantity of toxic material picked up from the stomach, duodenum and small intestine. In excess of what the liver, kidneys and skin are able to deal with, these symptoms vary according to the susceptibility of the individual. Under this head may be groupel a set of individual symptoms and physical signs such as