

Diseases of the Stomach.



The stomach is a simple sack or bag. Into it all the food drops as we swallow it. Here it remains some time to be digested. The stomach—unlike the liver—does no other work; but digestion is a complicated and difficult operation. In the stomach the food is mixed by means of a motion of its own with certain natural fluids or juices, until it becomes a thick, half-fluid mass. Failure on the part of the stomach to accomplish this is called indigestion and dyspepsia. It is almost a universal disease, and the fruitful cause of nearly all the other ailments we suffer from. The food remains in the stomach and ferments, just as garbage does in a tub. A foul and nauseous gas is generated, which rises into the throat, and, with other poisons, attacks the whole system by

means of the nerves and blood vessels.

The principal symptoms are these:—Distress after eating; a sense of fullness and deadness; headache, giddiness, bad breath; hot flushes, followed by creeping chills; sleeplessness, loss of ambition and energy, yellowish eyes and skin, a feeling of weariness that is not relieved by our usual repose; desire to be alone; dry and scurfy skin; aching of the back, arms and legs; bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, variable appetite, hunger alternating with a loathing of food; great mental depression, and fears and anxieties without any apparent cause; shortness of breath and trembling of the limbs on making any exertion, etc. The stomach is tender on pressure, and filled with slime and mucus. The liver sympathizes with the state of the stomach, and the result is an attack of bilious-

The evil effects of overeating are corrected by Seigel's Pills.

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