Additional quantity of gastric juice for that purpose in March last, have received nothing from him since.

The want of ability or unappropriateness of disposition, have, however, to investigate this subject, more thoroughly, is much to be regretted from Prof. Bergelius of Stockholm, to whom a pint of the gastric juice was forwarded in April last through Mr. Gahan. Consequent to this Swedish Majesty in New York, much important information has been expected and was hoped to have been received in time for insertion, but has not.

Much might have been added to render this complete work more interesting, had time been allowed for its collation & preparation, arrangement, &c., but the necessity of immediately complying with the demands of my professional friends & demand of the public, that I have been compelled to close abruptly. Many experiments have been omitted, but I trust that sufficient have been given to throw light upon some of the difficult & disputed points, of the actual physiology of animal digestion, and demonstrating the necessity of great importance of paying due attention to grades of dieting. The quality as well as the quantity of the attention of physiological physiologists, hence, generally, to be directed to this subject, it cannot fail greatly to ameliorate the human and animal sufferings of the present day.
Thoughts on Digestion

The theory of digestion is a subject upon which so many authors have written, and on which so many hypotheses have been advanced and refuted. Numerous theories have been proposed, and it is difficult to attempt to give a complete survey of them. However, it is important to note the work of physicians and scientists who have investigated the subject, such as Font. Phillips, Richard Romains, and others.

I shall therefore confine my remarks to a few incidental suggestions growing out of reflections on observations, and which may be further pursued by experiment on the gastro-intestinal functions. It is from another demonstration that it appears that the following cases will satisfy, if by no further relation of facts.
I can add a note to the improvement of medical science or the correction of mistaken opinions & erroneous theories.

Since the time of Hippocrates the phenomena of digestion has been a fruitful source of physiological investigation. Differences of opinion. Various theories how long use, plain for a time, fall into disuse, or given place to a new & equally erroneous one. It follows have in turn. To enumerate these would only be to repeat the contrary of most modern authors, contrariwise on this subject. Suppose it for you to believe that the ancient authors won for more correctness in their physiological views of the process of digestion than some of our modern writers. On the Democritus style and his ideas appear to be too full by nature & constitution, down the only true theory as established, supported by the doctrine power of the stomach fluid, to build up their own ephemeral and extremely new of all erroneous theories. Open view dogmatically. I submit to M. J. new theory of digestion by absorption by the veins of
Stomach be an essay that could no
more stand the test of correct physiological
reading or experimental observations. Any man
than the pages of a book can understand the bright
wings of the wind. Even the man than mental

Pain, Physics of the Permeaters few, each-
dreaming influence upon the world-famous
work, alas, garbled excerpts from various
writers, with the addition a few around
opinion and ideas of the authors.

That natural digestion is performed
by the colonic power of the gastroduodenal
has become so well established. It clearly
not demonstrated to be doubted or denied. It is
the only true theory of that power of the
gastroduodenal functions. Efforts
of observation have established that fact.

The gastroduodenal is not only the most
powerful expansive colonic of all elementary
digestion, in the stomach, but it produces
the same effects even out of its network
standing the dances of the feet by Montezuma
Magendie, I think, is the only one who should be considered in the present situation of the human stomach. It differs, upon many concurrent circumstances, from most of the other organs. To effect this, a due quantity of aliments must be introduced at a regular, regular time, or else it will not work at all.