References

From the foregoing experiments.

1. That animal and granaceous are more easy of digestion than vegetable.
2. That the susceptibility of digestion, does not, however, depend upon natural or chemical dispositions.
3. That digestion is facilitated by mastication, division, and tenderness of fibre, and not aided by opposite qualities.
4. That the ultimate principles of aliment are always the same, from whatever food they may be obtained.
5. That the action of the stomach and its fluids are the same on all kinds of diet.
6. That the digestibility of aliment does not depend upon the quantity of nutrient principle that it contains.
7. That the quantity of food generally taken, is more than the wants of the system require, and that such excess, if persevered in, generally produces not only functional alterations, but disease in the coats of the stomach.
8. That bulk, as well as nutrient, is necessary to the articles of diet.
9. That only food is difficult of digestion, though it contains a large proportion of the new-trunk principles.
10. That the time required for the digestion of food is various, depending upon the quantity and quality of the food, state of the stomach, &c. and that the time ordinarily required for the disposal of a moderate meal of the subludes, parts of the meat, with bread, etc. is from time to time and a half hours.
11. That solid food, of a certain texture, is easier
12. That stimulating condiments are injurious to the healthy stomach.
13. That the use of astringent herbs, always free from hurry, is the best way of healing stomach ulcer.
14. That nervousness is the effect of distension of the gastric vesicle.
15. That the process of mastication, digestion, and deglutition, in an abstract point of view, does not in any way, affect the digestion of food, or in other words, when food is introduced directly into the stomach, in a partially digested state, without these previous steps, it is as readily and perfectly digested, as when they are preceded by similar processes.
16. That labor is not necessary to digestion.
17. That the first stage of digestion is effected in the stomach.
18. That the natural temperature of the stomach is about 109.8° Fahrenheit.
19. That the temperature is not changed by the ingestion of food.
20. That the body remains the temperature, and that sleep or rest, in a recumbent position, is sufficient.
21. That the agent of chymification is the gastric juice.
22. That it acts as a solvent of food, and changes its properties.
23. That it is dependent on its action by the warm and motions of the stomach.
24. That it contains free hydrochloric acid, and some other active chemical principles.
25. That it is never found free in the gastric cavity, but is always required to discharge itself by the introduction of food, or other contents.
26. That it is secreted from the pyloric portion from the mucous follicles.
27. That it is known as the acid, but is
generally mixed with mucus, and sometimes with 
saliva. When pure, it is capable of being used 
for months, even years, without harm to 

28. That it coagulates albumen, and after wards 
dissolves the coagulate.

29. That it checks the progress of inflammation.

30. That the pure gastric juice is fluid, clear, 
and transparent; with such odour: a little salt, 
and faintly acid.

31. That, like other chemical agents, it commences 
its action on food as soon as it comes in contact with 

32. That it is capable of combining with a certain 
and fixed quantity of food, and when more is brought 
for its action than it will digest, disturbances of 
the stomach, or "indigestion" will ensue.

33. That it becomes intimately mixed and united 
with the ingesta in the stomach, by the motions 
of that organ.

34. That it is invariably the same substance, modified 
only by admixture with other fluids.

35. That gastric secretion accelerates the digestion 
of food.

36. That bile is not ordinarily found in the stomach, 
and is not commonly necessary for the digestion of 
food; but 

37. That, when oily food has been used, it assists its 
digestion.

38. That chyme is homogeneous, but varies in 
its colour and consistence.

39. That, towards the latter stage of chymification, 
it becomes more acid and stimulatory, and refuses 
more readily from the stomach.

40. That water, alcohol, spirits, and most other fluids 
are not affected by the gastric juice, but partly 
from the stomach, soon after they have been received.
41. That the inner coat of the stomach is of a pale yellow colour, varying in its hue, according to its full or empty state.
42. That, in health, it is constantly thrown off with a mucous coat.
43. That the stomach and intestines are distinguished in their physical and chemical properties.
44. That the appearance of the interior of the stomach in disease is essentially different from that of its healthy state.
45. That the motions of the stomach produce constant churning of its contents, and absorption of food and gastric juice.
46. That these motions are in two directions, transversely and longitudinally.
47. That the expulsion of the chyme is assisted by a transverse band, &c.
48. That chyle is formed in the duodenum and small intestines, by the action of bile and pancreatic juice on the chyme.
49. That true chyle is a semi-transparent, yellowish coloured fluid.
50. That it is further changed by the action of the lymphatic and mesenteric glands. This is only an inference from the other facts. It has not been the subject of experiment.
51. That no other fluid produces this same effect on food that gastric juice does; and that it is the only solvent of aliments.