

Obstinate, inveterate, and habitual constipation, - costiveness - not only totally overcome, but also completely destroyed - without using either purgatives, injections or baths - by a natural, simple, agreeable, and infallible means, recently discovered in France.

Contributors

Warton, Mr.

Publication/Creation

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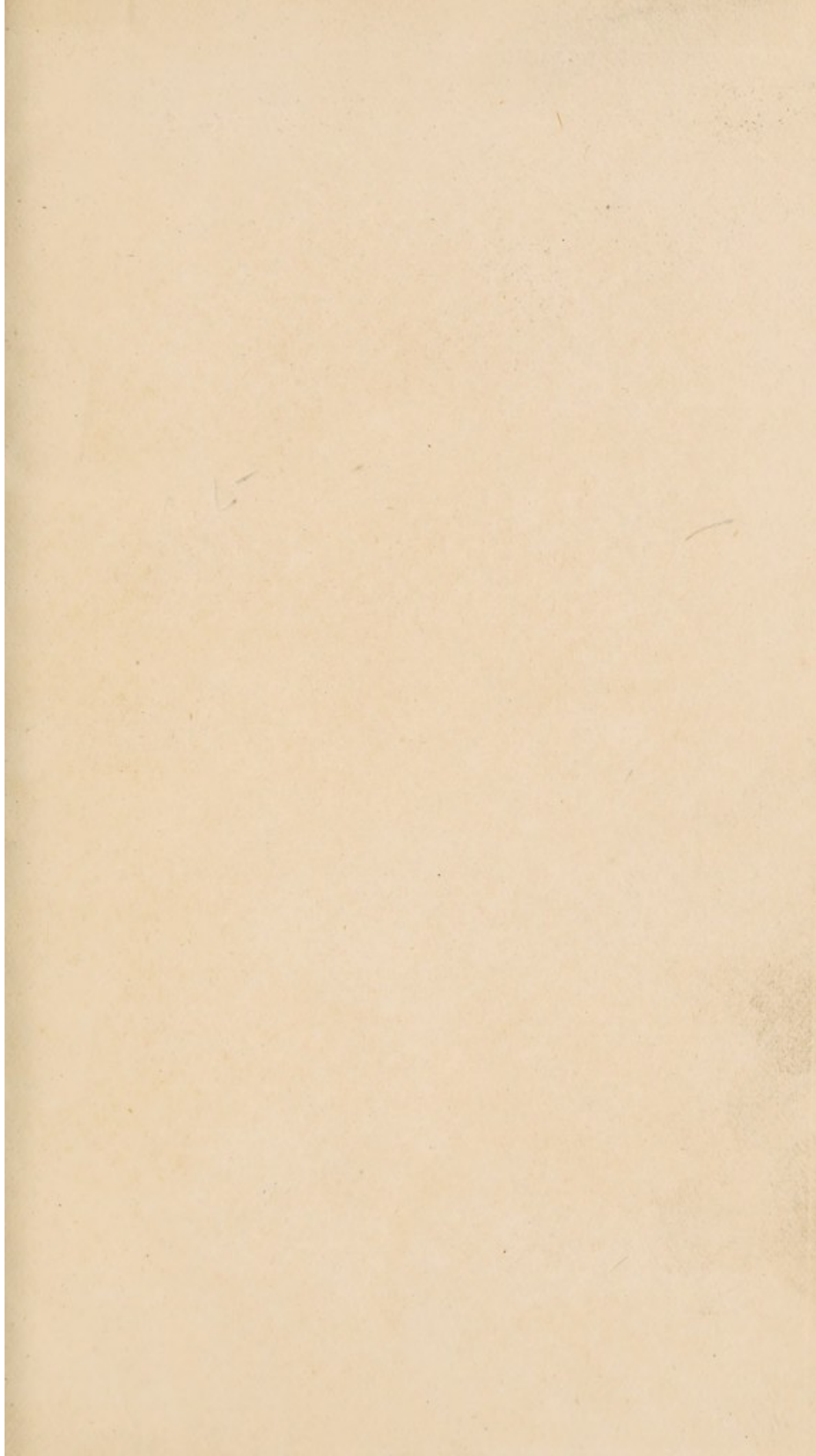



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WARTON





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OBSTRUCTION.

The disorders of the stomach, (1) those of the bowels, (2) and of the liver; unpassiness and relief in these organs, laborious digestion, dysentery, pains of the side, peristaltic headache, weak or extinguished appetite, loud breath, the pulse, weakness of the sight and of the hearing, before the usual age, sleeplessness, debility and thinness of body, are all caused by *Rebellious Constipation* (Costiveness); when it follows, that any means whatever which shall remedy any *REBELLIOUS CONSTIPATION*, will cure at the same time all the disorders which we have enumerated; for the trunk becoming thus destroyed, all the branches (as they depend on the trunk and derive from it even their existence), become necessarily destroyed at the same time.

Now, the *NATURAL* means indicated in this book, cures *Rebellious Constipation*, and, for the reason which we have stated, destroys with it, as is by consequence, the long list of disorders above particularized.

In numerous cases, even hypochondria, the spasm of contraction of the rectum, the descent of the stomach, the retention of the urine, nervous affections, and many of the premature disorders of old age, have, for their cause, *Rebellious Constipation*. It is then that the cure of such *Constipation* leads directly, and by the surest means, to the cure of this last list of disorders also.

The Reader may convince himself of the truth of what precedes, on opening the book in almost any part, and above all, by reading the numerous Certificates of celebrated Physicians, and the multiplied Attestations of other Persons of distinction, which are found in it.

(1) *Quintessence* called *gasteric* and *gastric*.
(2) *Quintessence* called *gasteric* and *gastric*.

OBSERVATION.

THE disorders of the stomach, (1) those of the bowels and of the liver; uneasiness and ailment in those organs; laborious digestion, dysentery, pains of the side, persistent headache, weak or extinguished appetite, fetid breath, piles, weakness of the sight and of the hearing before the usual age, sleeplessness, debility and thinness of body, and all caused by *Rebellious Constipation* (Costiveness); when it follows, that any means whatever which shall *really* cure **REBELLIOUS CONSTIPATION**, will cure at the same time all the disorders which we have enumerated; for the trunk becoming thus destroyed, all the branches (as they depend on the trunk and derive from it even their existence), become necessarily destroyed at the same time.

Now, the **NATURAL** Means indicated in this book *really* destroys *Rebellious Constipation*, and, for the reason which we have stated, destroys with it, as if by enchantment, the long list of disorders above particularised.

In numerous cases, even hypochondria, the shrinking or contraction of the rectum, the descent of the rectum, the retention of the urine, nervous affections, and many of the premature disorders of old age, have, for their cause, *Rebellious Constipation*. It is then that the cure of such *Constipation* leads directly, and by the surest means, to the cure of this last list of disorders also.

The Reader may convince himself of the truth of what precedes, on opening the book in almost any part, and above all, by reading the numerous Certificates of celebrated Physicians, and the multiplied Attestations of other Persons of distinction, which are found in it.

(1) Otherwise called *gastritis* and *gastralgia*.

(2) Otherwise called *enteritis* and *enteralgia*.

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OBSTINATE, INVETERATE, AND HABITUAL
CONSTIPATION,
(COSTIVENESS)

NOT ONLY TOTALLY OVERCOME, BUT ALSO COMPLETELY DESTROYED
(WITHOUT USING EITHER PURGATIVES, INJECTIONS OR BATHS.)

BY A

NATURAL,

SIMPLE, AGREEABLE, AND INFALLIBLE
MEANS,

RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN FRANCE.

(NOTA. *For some very important details which this
Title ought to contain, see page 3.*)

FIFTH ENGLISH EDITION,

TRANSLATED FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST FRENCH EDITION.

"The Judicial Examiner (the able chemist Chevallier) has rendered homage to the perfectly innocuous nature of these two productions (Ergalenta and Cochinchinese Melasse.)"

GAZETTE DES TRIBUNAUX of the 24th May 1843, in its account of the action brought against Mr. Warton in the Court of "Police Correctionnelle."

"Mr. Warton has produced (in the *Cour Royale de Paris*), a voluminous file of DOCUMENTS which attest in the strongest terms and in the most positive manner that *Ergalenta* and *Cochinchinese Melasse* most truly possess the property of overcoming CONSTIPATION, and, consequently, of curing ALL DISEASES which derive their origin from that affection, and against which medical science has been hitherto impotent. All these Documents have been addressed to him by the most estimable persons in each class of society, and by some of the most distinguished Physicians of Paris and of the country; among them, some are legalised."

Journal du COMMERCE of the 8th July 1843, in its account of the action brought against Mr. Warton in the *Cour Royale*.

"M. LE PRÉSIDENT SIMONNET consults his colleagues, and issues a decree which dismisses Mr. Warton cleared and absolved of the charge brought against him."

Journal du COMMERCE of the same day.

PARIS,

A LA MAISON WARTON, RUE RICHELIEU, No 68.

LONDON,

AND BY JAMES YOUENS AND CO., AT THE DEPOT OF ERGALENTA
AND OF THE MELASSE CALLED COCHIN-CHINESE, 45, LUDGATE HILL.

AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1846.



STATIONER

WHOLE, AGGRAVATE, AND INFALLIBLE
MEANS,

RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN A WEEK,

(Note. For some very important details which this

work ought to contain, see page 3) and work

FIFTH ENGLISH EDITION,

TRANSLATED FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST FRENCH EDITION

The author has written in the last French edition, a very important notice, which he repeats in this English edition, and which he has also translated into English. It is a notice of the most important kind, and one which every person who is afflicted with the disease, or who is desirous of preventing it, should read with the greatest attention. It is a notice which the author has written in the last French edition, and which he has also translated into English. It is a notice of the most important kind, and one which every person who is afflicted with the disease, or who is desirous of preventing it, should read with the greatest attention. It is a notice which the author has written in the last French edition, and which he has also translated into English. It is a notice of the most important kind, and one which every person who is afflicted with the disease, or who is desirous of preventing it, should read with the greatest attention.

PARIS,

A LA MAISON WARTON, RUE RICHELIEU, NO 22.

LONDON,

BY JAMES YOUNG AND CO., AT THE DEPOT OF ENGRAVING
OF THE NEWSPAPER CALLED COCHIN-CHINESE, 45, LUDGATE HILL.
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

VERY IMPORTANT

DETAILS

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE TITLE.

The following matter would have been placed in the title, had space permitted.

1. Ervalenta speedily causes the Intestinal Canal to act as in its normal state; that is, *daily*, and in a healthy, free and natural manner.

2. Ervalenta, by restoring the Intestinal Canal to its normal state, promptly re-establishes the stomach itself, if enfeebled, in all its primitive vigour: hence by the use of Ervalenta, Dyspepsia, (*bad digestion—indigestion*) even in its worst forms, soon becomes perfectly cured.

3. The Intestinal Canal being restored to its normal action, and the stomach to its primitive vigour, all the host of painful, refractory, and long standing disorders of the stomach and bowels, become perfectly cured of themselves in a short time. Among the diseases of the stomach and intestines which become thus cured of themselves, are particularly comprehended the diseases, denominated by medical practitioners, chronic GASTRITIS and chronic ENTERITIS (*permanent inflammations of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines respectively*); GASTRALGIA and ENTERALGIA (*nervous affections of the same membrane of the stomach and intestines respectively*.)

OBSERVATION furnished by the author for this Second English Edition. In France, few medical terms are in more general use, among all classes,

than the equivalents *Gastrite*, *Enterite*, *Gastralgie* and *Enteralgie*; and if, in English, corresponding terms are not found, it would be a grave error to suppose that the diseases which those terms represent, are unknown in the United Kingdom. So far from being unknown, those maladies are more common there than any other, and to them may be traced the other principal diseases which decimate the inhabitants. Gastritis and Enteritis, Gastralgia and Enteralgia, are the causes of the Liver Complaint, of Biliousness, of Dyspepsia (*bad digestion—indigestion*), of General Debility, and ordinarily of the numerous complaints described in Chapter XV; they conduct also to Nervous Affections, Hypochondria, Consumption, etc. etc.

Speaking of chronic Gastritis, Professor Dr. Eberle expresses himself as follows: « The worst forms of dyspepsia and all that host of inveterate gastric and bilious disorders of which so much is heard, and the true nature of which is so often misunderstood, are in nine cases out of ten the consequence of (*Gastritis*), a chronic inflammatory condition of the lining membrane of the stomach.” (1)

The same learned medical author, in his observations on chronic Enteritis, says: “ Most of the cases that are usually called marasmus, liver complaint and dyspepsia, consist in (*Enteritis*) chronic mucous inflammation of the bowels.” (2)

4. Every thing contained in this Treatise, respecting the cure of CONSTIPATION (*costiveness*), of slow and difficult Digestion, and of the Diseases mentioned above, by means of Ervalenta, is proved to be “ *the pure truth, the whole truth,*

(1) Professor Dr. Eberle's *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*. Philadelphia, 4th edit. vol. I, p. 248.

(2) The same Work, vol. I, p. 218.

and nothing but the truth," by the DOCUMENTS which this same treatise contains, and which consist, not only of numerous *Certificates* from many EMINENT PHYSICIANS, of *Testimonials* from many worthy MINISTERS OF RELIGION, of *Declarations* from CLOISTERED RELIGIOUS, of *Attestations* from a multitude of other most estimable persons in each class of society, but also of a very great number of AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS recently produced before the COUR ROYALE DE PARIS, on the occasion of the process in law carried on against us, *under the charge of propagating the use of SECRET Remedies, the Ervalenta, and the Cochin-Chinese Melasse*; process which was definitively decided in our favour, before the *Cour Royale de Paris*, the 1st of July, 1843, in consequence of an appeal made by the Government against the sentence of discharge passed, from the commencement, in our favour before the Court of *Police Correctionnelle*. (See in the Title the three passages, reproduced from the Public Journals.)

We give in this book a number sufficiently great of the Series of Documents, Certificates, Testimonials, Declarations, and Attestations which were produced before the *Cour Royale de Paris*, to convince the Reader that never probably until this day, relatively to any means *newly* proposed for curing diseases, were proofs furnished so clear, so complete, so incontestable, and so multiplied; for on reading the Documents, he will remark: 1st. That the persons who declare, attest, depose, are not obscure, but on the contrary, well known; 2dly. That they are not of a doubtful respectability, but often of the highest distinction; 3dly. That their residences are not described vaguely, but indicated with the greatest precision; 4thly. That they are not persons who live all in the same neighbourhood, where *one* might be suspected to in-

fluence *another*;--or persons who, for the reason that they could have been easily visited by him in favour of whom they bear testimony, might be suspected to have been unduly influenced by that individual; but on the contrary, the Reader will remark that they are dispersed, without distinction, over all the territory of France, and even in other countries; 5thly. He will observe that they are persons who, after having transmitted to us declarations to be made use of as occasion might require, in order to co operate with us in propagating the use of the Ervalenta, *confirm* at a *later* period their first Testimonials *by others*, giving thus proof that the amelioration which they had obtained in their health by the employment of this Agent, was not of a passing, but of a durable nature; 6thly. To conclude, the Reader will remark, that these persons, to most of whom we are unknown personally, not satisfied with the very extraordinary efforts which they had made until that time to assist us in the propagation of the use of the Ervalenta, *followed us to the Court of Justice*, to support our conduct by a NEW SERIES OF DOCUMENTS *infinitely stronger than all that they had written before*,—Documents which proved, in the clearest, in the most complete, and in the most incontestable manner, that the extraordinary results attributed by us to the use of the Ervalenta in our various writings, are REAL; so much so, that we were RECOGNIZED INNOCENT before the *Cour Royale*, as at an earlier period before the *Cour de Police Correctionnelle*, of the accusation made by the Government against us, and that we have obtained full, perfect and entire liberty to propagate throughout France, *as by a right which belongs to us, and to us alone*, the general use of the Ervalenta against Constipation, and against the numerous other diseases which derive from it their origin.

If the Reader have not at his disposal the time necessary for the perusal of all these Documents, we are of opinion that

we ought to solicit his attention more particularly to those which have been furnished by the Physicians, the Clergy, and the Cloistered Religious ; because Declarations *so unequivocal and so numerous*, coming, *on the same occasion*, from these three classes of persons, cannot fail to destroy all doubt, if any should remain.

OBSERVATION I. Immediately after our sentence of discharge was passed before the *Cour Royale*, many of the Documents of the Series were reproduced in the Public Journals of Paris. (See the *Journal du Commerce* of the 8th July, and other Parisian Journals of the same period.)

OBSERVATION II. The Documents, Certificates, etc. prove that the Ervalenta cures, besides painful Digestion and Indigestion, besides Gastritis and Enteritis, besides Gastralgia and Enteralgia, besides in a word the other painful, obstinate and inveterate diseases of the stomach and bowels, a GREAT NUMBER OF OTHER DISEASES.

OBSERVATION III. It seems necessary here to state, that the Melasse called Cochin-Chinese, (*Mé-lasse dite de la Cochinchine*), of which it is spoken in the first passage cited in the title, differs from the common cane and beetroot melasses in this particular, that it does not contain the *emphyreumatic principle*, as it is found in the last-named Melasses. For this reason, it does not irritate the alimentary tube, nor attack the urinary passages as the common kinds, but produces, on the contrary, the admirable effects of which it is so often spoken in the above-named Documents.

OBSERVATION IV. In order that the Reader may peruse with more fruit the Documents, Certificates, etc., it is important that he PREVIOUSLY meditate the matter which precedes them in the eighteen following chapters.

CONSTIPATION,

NOT ONLY TOTALLY OVERCOME, BUT ALSO COMPLETELY DESTROYED, ETC.

CHAPTER I.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter, the reader sees many *important* facts, etc., recognised in medicine; for example:—1st. That constipation is the cause of bad digestion, of laborious digestion, and of pains of the stomach;—2ndly. That bad digestion is the cause of unwholesome nutrition, which prevents the strength of the body from being suitably supported, and consequently, the organs, such as the heart, the brain, the lungs, the stomach and the bowels, that is to say, those which are essential to life, from being *maintained* in their normal vigour;—3dly. That the weakening of the organs essential to life, is *the most powerful* cause of diseases;—4thly. That thus constipation becomes the principle of nervous affections, of general decay, of pulmonary consumption, and the mother of chronic diseases:—5thly. That it follows, that almost all diseases admit of being referred to derangements of the abdomen (*the digestive organs, as the stomach, the bowels, the liver, etc.*);—6thly. That purgative medicines derange the nervous system, and diminish vital energy;—7thly. That more obstinate constipation always follows the use of these medicines;—8thly. That the use of injections for combating constipation, is impotent in preventing the evils arising from it;—9thly. That constipation is more difficult to destroy, in proportion as more injections are used;—10thly. That their use ends by entirely destroying, in the persons who employ them, the faculty of evacuating, whether it be by their own intervention, or by that of purgative medicines;—11thly. That after having cured the derangement of the bowels, whether constipation or whether diarrhoea (*looseness*), *all other diseases generally become cured of themselves*. The reader sees, also, that the doctrine professed in this chapter is supported by numerous passages extracted from the writings of the following physicians: Cabanis, Hallé, Barras, Barbet, Morand, Julia de Fontenelle, Tassy, Girard, Tollard, Crommarias, Abernethy, James Hamilton, Henry, Todd, Clark, Charles Turner Cooke, Klein, Gramberg, Hopkins, Besuchet, LeRoy-Pelgas, Signoret.

It is on the following principles, facts, and doctrines inculcated by the French and foreign physicians whoes

names are given below, that every thing contained in this Treatise is founded. Among these physicians, and those whose opinions on the same subject are reported in Chapter II, and many others in Chapter XII, will be found several acknowledged to be the most eminent that have ever appeared, whether in remote antiquity, in ages comparatively recent, in modern times, or during the period commensurate with our own days.

“*Constipation* (costiveness) has the most pernicious influence on *digestion*.”

BARBET, CROMMARIAS, GERARD, JULIA DE FONTENELLE,
MORAND, TASSY, TOLLARD. (1)

“The *slightest perturbation* of the digestive functions causes *disturbance and disorder* in all the others.”—

BESUCHET. (2)

“Different circumstances are apt to induce irregularity in the accustomed period of evacuation : these, together with the facility with which the larger intestines admit of distension without uneasiness being excited, give frequent opportunity for a progressive accumulation of feces (*excremental matter*), whence arise interrupted action of the stomach and smaller intestines, and consequent *dangerous and fatal ailments*.”—

HAMILTON. (3)

“One immediate consequence of constipation is the disordering of the digestive functions, which cannot properly go on, unless the bowels act freely ; when the latter are inactive, they are always filled with vitiated *residua*, and the food is badly elaborated ; it remains longer in every part of the

(1) *Rapport sur le Travail du docteur Bésuchet sur la Gastrite*, p. 153.

(2) *Sur la Gastrite*, p. 79.

(3) *Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several diseases*, p. 12.

digestive tube ; the organs suffer, the tissues are injured, and disturbances progressively more dangerous supervene. But the most immediate and the most pernicious result of constipation, is bad and defective nutrition ; and it cannot be otherwise, as every thing is opposed to healthy digestion. Indeed, torpid bowels, always distended from being the seat of continual repletion, cannot contain other than vitiated fluids ; the functions of the mucous membrane are perverted ; instead of furnishing healthy fluids, favourable to digestion and to the formation of wholesome elements of nutrition, they produce nothing but slimy mucous, which impedes all efficient elaboration. In such circumstances healthy nutrition is impossible.”— SIGNORET. (1)

“ Constipation is the mother of chronic diseases.”—

KLEIN. (2)

“ I am of opinion that it is easy to demonstrate that the latter means (*those of relieving the bowels*), form essentially the basis of all curative methods in most chronic disorders.”—

HALLÉ. (3)

“ This state of the digestive organs may, I think, develop an hereditary scrofulous (*strumeuse*) constitution, and generate tubercular cachexy (*pulmonary consumption*).”—

TODD. (4)

“ Of all these functional disorders, that which most requires our attention, because it generally shows itself *one of the first, and occasions the development of the others*, is the derangement of the digestive functions.”— CLARK. (5)

(1) *Exposition de la Méthode Purgative*, 300.

(2) *Médecin interprète de la Nature*.

(3) *Mémoire de la Société royale de Médecine de Paris*, 1786.

(4) Article “*Indigestion*” in the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*.—NOTA. Writing on the Continent, we have been able to procure only a French translation of the passage.

(5) *Traité de la Consomption pulmonaire*, p. 24.—NOTA. Writing on the Continent, we have been able to procure only the French translation.

“ Of all diseases, Dyspepsia (*laborious digestion*) appears to me to be *the most fertile* source of the various species of cachexy (*bad habit of body*); for *the healthy state of the digestive viscera, and the entire and perfect accomplishment of their functions*, are indispensable for the assimilation of the food, and consequently for the *nutrition of the organs*.”—

CLARK. (1)

“ Cachexy may also proceed from derangement of the various secretory and EXCRETORY functions, and as such derangement *most commonly* accompanies Dyspepsia (*laborious digestion*), it *increases* still more its pernicious influence.”—

CLARK. (2)

“ The causes most productive of disease are those which disturb the nutrition of the body.”—

CLARK. (3)

“ Many persons, attacked with pulmonary consumption complain of the stomach; the reason is, that the disease frequently proceeds from the abdomen.”—

GRAMBERG. (4)

“ Nervous disorders proceed generally, in my opinion, from the digestive system.”—

HOPKINS. (5)

“ All diseases may be referred to abdominal derangement.”

CABANIS. (6)

“ When the intestines are not affected, there is in reality no case of disease.”—

CHARLES TURNER COOKE. (7)

“ We owe to practical observation the absolute certainty that one half of the chronic diseases of women, and particularly of young women, proceeds from constipation.”—

LE ROY-PELGAS. (8)

“ Those who are affected with constipation, repose on a

(1) *Traité de la Consommation pulmonaire*, p. 217.

(2) The same Work, p. 218.

(3) The same Work, p. 223.

(4) *De vera notione et cura morborum primarum viarum*, p. 167.

(5) *Considérations générales sur l'utilité des Purgatifs*, p. 9.—NOTA. The author wrote in French.

(6) *Rapports du physique et du moral de l'Homme*.

(7) *Observations on white Mustard seed*.—NOTA. Writing on the Continent, we have been able to procure only the French translation.

(8) *Médecine curative complète*, chap. xii. sect. 28 or 29.

volcano, of which the devastating eruption, nearly infallible, is always to be dreaded.”— LE ROY-PELGAS. (1)

“Purgatives *disturb* the nervous system, and *lower* the vital energy..... *Increased* confinement of the bowels always follows the operation of an opening medicine.... All medicines, and particularly all opening medicines, lose their power by use.”— HENRY. (2)

“The operation of an injection, as its stimulus is confined to the rectum, is altogether inadequate to procure the full evacuation which the end to be attained requires.”—

HAMILTON. (3)

“Injections deserve the reproach of *perpetuating* the evil which their use is intended to *cure*;.... and the state of constipation is *more* difficult to overcome, in proportion as their use is *more* frequently resorted to.”— BARRAS. (4)

“The habitual employment of injections increases so fatally the primitive degree of constipation, that *ultimately* the patient makes use of them *in vain* to obtain even the *smallest* evacuation.”—See Chap. IV.

“After having cured the derangement of the bowels, *debility and all diseases* generally disappear of their own accord, even in a short time, and this in cases where, previously, they had resisted every means of cure directed against them, and which appeared to offer more chances of success.”

ABERNETHY. (5)

“The only medicamental treatment, of a rational nature, is that which is applied to the digestive tube.”—

SIGNORET. (6)

(1) *Médecine curative complète*, sect. 28 or 29.

(2) *Dialogue between a bilious patient and a physician*, p. 12, 14, 16.

(3) *Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several Diseases*, p. 33.

(4) *Traité sur les gastralgies*, 3e édit. vol. 1, p. 550.

(5) *On the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of local Diseases*.

(6) *Considérations générales sur l'Etat de la Médecine*, p. 100.

CHAPTER II.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

Continuation of the same subject. In this chapter the reader sees :—

1st. That the preservation of health, the same as its recovery, requires that we obtain *one* free evacuation of the bowels *every day* ; —2ndly. That constipation induces the feculent odour of the breath, and depraves the appetite ; that it leads to phthisis (*the wasting away of the muscular flesh*), to the suspension of all the secretions, to serous effusions, dropsy and *death* ; —3rdly. That the chronical diseases of women and of young females, the discharges, with the pains in the head and stomach, which overwhelm them, are occasioned almost always by constipation ; —4thly. That when constipated, we repose on a volcano ; —5thly. That the doctrine professed in this chapter is supported by numerous passages extracted from the writings of the following physicians : James Hamilton, De Blainville, Lafisse, Broussais, Besuchet, Le Roy-Pelgas.

James Hamilton has taken numerous opportunities of informing us of the destructive results of constipation ; the five following passages are extracted from his work already cited :

“ When the feces are evacuated *less frequently* than the age of a person demands ; when they are *indurated*, when their *natural colour and odour* are changed, derangement of the stomach and bowels is indicated, and the approach of disease, *if disease has not already ensued*, is to be *apprehended*. For it is not to be imagined that organs of so great an importance in the animal economy, as the stomach and bowels are, can be long in a state of inaction, and the general health remain unimpaired.”(1)

“ If, again, we consider that the exhalations made into the

(1) *On Purgative Medicines*, p. 13.

cavity of the intestines are excrementitious, and will, if retained beyond the usual period, undergo changes, and acquire injurious acrimony; and if, moreover, we advert to the connexion by sympathy which many of the organs of the complicated animal frame have with the stomach and the intestines, we cannot but recognize the great influence which these must possess over the *comfort*, the *health*, and the *LIFE* of the individual.”(1)

“There is certainly nothing new in the position, that *the loaded state of the intestinal canal commonly induces general bad health*. But when I allege that this state accompanies and aggravates other symptoms of fever, and that it is *the immediate cause of certain disorders incident to children and young people*, I know that I advance opinions in which there is considerable novelty, but in which, I trust, the following sheets will satisfy the medical reader, there is an equal degree of soundness. For I have learned that the due regulation of the alvine discharge constitutes much of the prophylactic (*preventive, hygienic*) part of medicine, and teaches the propriety of advising *those who wish to preserve good health, or to recover it when it is impaired*, to attend carefully to this circumstance.”(2)

“A daily evacuation has also been thought unnecessary, on this account, *that, in many cases little food is taken*, and, therefore, that regular alvine evacuations are neither requisite nor to be expected. The residue of food, unfit for the purpose of nutrition, contributes, no doubt, its share of feculent matter; yet the abundant secretion from different organs, and the exhalation of excrementitious fluids made into the cavity of the intestines, constitute (*much of*) the bulk of the feces collected within them. So long, therefore, as fluid

(1) *On Purgative Medicines*, p. 15.

(2) The same Work, p. 16.

is supplied, and so long as the circulation is supported and secretion promoted, it is equally easy to understand how feces are produced, independently of much solid food, as *to perceive the necessity of their daily evacuation.*" (1)

OBSERVATION.—The opinion that excrementitious matter proceeds *solely* from the food, is both a very common and a very pernicious error. On the contrary, it proceeds also from fluids, become hurtful to the body, secreted by the liver, spleen, pancreas, and the numerous intestinal glands. These fluids, agreeably to nature's intentions, ought to be ejected from the body, in order that the health be not seriously compromised. The intestinal tube, the organ of this operation—operation by which, what is indispensable for the support of the body is retained, and every thing destructive to its economy separated and expelled—cooperates, in this work of separation and ejection, with the other excretory organs, namely, the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

"Costiveness induces the feculent odour of the breath, disordered stomach, depraved appetite and impaired digestion. These preclude a sufficient supply of nourishment; hence paleness, laxity, flaccidity, the nervous symptoms, wasting of the muscular flesh, languor, debility, the retention of the menses, the suspension of other excretions, serous effusions, dropsy, and *death.*" (2)

M. de Blainville proves to demonstration the reason of these effects:

"The continuance of life and health," says he, "is not possible, unless there be an unceasing *arrival* of new parti-

(1) *Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several Diseases*, p. 23.

(2) The same Work, p. 87.

cles, and a continual *departure* of the old ones. Incessantly active, the *vital* and the *general powers* approach constantly a state of equilibrium; the *degree, however, of vitality* is proportioned to the degree of superiority of the former over the latter.”(1)

OBSERVATION.—By the general powers in this passage is meant the secretive, the evacuative, etc., or, if preferred, the *physical powers*, as Dr. Lafisse calls them in the passage which follows.

Dr. Lafisse, commenting on the words of M. de Blainville, says:

“If we cannot exist, unless the nutritive parts of the food be frequently assimilated to our own substance, the *preservation of health* requires as imperiously, that our organs should eject every thing that is foreign to them.” Farther on he expresses himself as follows on the constant approach to a state of equilibrium spoken of by M. de Blainville: “In order that the advantage may be on the side of the vital powers in this sort of struggle between them and the general or physical powers, it is requisite that *the latter should not diminish the energy of any of the functions* (of the vital powers), the *sum of which constitutes life*. Thus, when the feces remain in the intestines longer than their free passage requires, they act prejudicially by their *weight* and by the *pressure* which they exercise on the internal surface of those viscera. We here see organs whose action is *limited by two physical laws*.”(2)

In the three following passages Dr. Lafisse further says:

“If we next reflect on the noxious properties which the excrementitious matter necessarily acquires, simply from the effect of *delay* in its evacuation, we shall feel the importance

(1) *Principes d'Anatomie comparée.*

(2) *Préface à la traduction de Hamilton sur les Purgatifs, par Lafisse.*

of preventing that delay, or of combating its effects when it has taken place.”(1)

OBSERVATION.—The acrid, corrupt, and deleterious properties which the excrementitious matter acquires, when not expelled from the body once in twenty-four hours, are indicated by its insupportable *putridity*.

“It is easy to understand how important it is that the bowels be never disturbed in the exercise of their functions, by delay in the passing of alimentary residue and of intestinal excretion, which, as they are useless for the purpose of nutrition, are become positive *foreign* bodies. The uneasiness which the accumulation of such matter produces in the stomach and bowels—an uneasiness that extends from one to the other—suspends or diminishes the action of those organs. The digestive organs, that is, the stomach and the intestines, fall thus into a state of inertia ; but it is not only the abdomen (stomach, intestines, etc.) which then presents disturbed functions ; the delay which the *circulation* and the *secretions of this part of the body undergo*, renders the same functions *too* active in the *chest* and in the *head*. The digestive organs react, also, sympathetically upon the *lungs* and upon the *brain* ; thus may we account for the *oppression* and *distracting headache* which so often accompany obstinate constipation.(2)

“The minute researches, made by Dr. Broussais on the causes of *inflammation of the digestive canal*, have undoubtedly produced useful results, by exciting physicians to study a species of affection which it is indispensable should occupy an important place in our nosological systems ; but overzealous disciples have extended too far the consequences of

(1) *Préface à la traduction de Hamilton sur les Purgatifs, par Lafisse.*

(2) The same preface.

their professor's labours. They have very often attributed to *inflammation*, or to what they call *irritation*, disorders depending solely upon the *diminution* of the digestive powers, and upon the *accumulation*, either of the feces, or of the abundant fluids which lubricate the intestinal surface. Such is the system which has given rise to the profuse application of leeches, and to the neglect of purgatives, considered as *evacuants*. Now, these two circumstances, the *inertia of the intestinal canal* and the *accumulation of the feces*, being much (*infinitely*) more common than an inflammatory state of the digestive organs, too many of the admirers of Broussais have vainly endeavoured to remove abdominal obstructions by loss of blood, when they have not even tried the most (*the only*) efficacious method of curing." (1)

Dr. Besuchet furnishes us with the two following observations:

"There is then nothing paradoxical in the assertion, that the slightest perturbation in the digestive functions produces disorders in all the others ; this is, above all, rigorously correct, with respect to the viscera contained in the abdomen." (2)

"When digestion is badly performed, it produces bad chyle ; the repairing fluids no longer distribute the pabulum of life through every part of the frame, and the machine soon becomes deranged. It may therefore be most truly affirmed, that digestion is the basis of human health, and that we often deceive ourselves when we can perceive nothing but a *solitary* fact in the affection of an organ apparently unconnected with the digestive passages ; it has often happened to me, to answer applications for advice in cases of chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, etc., etc., by questions calculated to en-

(1) *Préface à la traduction de Hamilton sur les Purgatifs, par Lafisse.*

(2) *Sur la Gastrite*, p. 79.

lighten me on the state of the digestive organs; and to discover, from the answers, that what were supposed to be *essential* or *organic* affections of such and such viscera, proceeded solely from derangement of the digestive apparatus.”(1)

Le Roy-Pelgas expresses himself, on the subject of constipation, in the forcible terms of the four following paragraphs:

“Constipation, or torpidity of the bowels, is *caused* by the heat of the humours, or by the *serosity* collected in the lower part of the intestinal canal; these humours cause the canal to swell; it becomes hard, and consequently unable to expel the daily arrival of fecal matter. The heat described produces a perfectly natural result, that of drying exceedingly the matter in question, and of often baking it into a hard mass; then, in their turn, the desiccation and hardening adverted to, become a second cause of constriction, which, when added to the first, establishes constipation.”(2)

“It is impossible to be too careful in not allowing constipation to establish itself *permanently*, for from it we can expect nothing but the most disastrous results. We cannot doubt that retained excretions acquire, by their principle of decomposition, a degree of corruption capable of producing the most fatal effects. We owe to practical observations the absolute certainty, that one half of the chronic diseases of women, and particularly those of young women, proceeds from constipation. It is to the habitual suppression of the alvine evacuation that a considerable part of the interesting half of the human species owe the deep red, or rather purple, complexion which we have so often occasion to remark, as well as the frequent pains in the head and stomach which torture them, and the discharges so often followed by affections, etc., etc.”(3)

(1) *Sur la Gastrite*, p. 80.

(2) *Médecine curative complète*, chap. xii, sect. 28 or 29.

(3) The same Work and sect.

“ Be assured that from constipation you will experience the same injury as would ensue, in the case of active bowels, if an evil disposed person were to close, *hermetically*, the orifice by which nature has chosen that all animals should expel the excrementitious residue: the comparison is most just. (1)

“ We cannot terminate this article, without imparting to the reader our reflections on the secretions of the human body, since they are connected, by their free egress, with health, and the prolongation of human existence.” (2)

Common sense itself teaches us, that, if the alimentary canal remains *totally* closed at the lower extremity, the appetite must soon become extinct, and even the faculty of eating be speedily lost. In this state of things, in which further nutrition is impossible, it is perfectly evident, not simply that the health is being ruined, but that the disorganization of the body is already beginning to take place in all its parts, and that even death itself is rapidly approaching. Now if ALL these evils ensue when the intestinal canal remains entirely closed, it is not less certain, that they occur IN PART when the constipation is less severe. Indeed, the number and the magnitude of the evils are proportioned to the degree of constipation.

CHAPTER III.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees:—1st. The invincible objections of the physicians Henry and Requin against the employment of purgative medicines in cases of *habitual* constipation; — 2ndly. That,

(1) *Médecine curative complète*, chap. xii, sect. 28 or 29.

(2) The same Work and sec.

there are cases in which the use of purgatives may be permitted.

Concerning the *habitual* employment of purgative medicines, in the case of constipation, we will merely offer some further observations of Dr. Henry, of Dublin, and also of Dr. Requin on purgatives, in his "*Thèse pour le Concours de Matière médicale et de Thérapeutique*," sustained before the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris, in 1839.

"The cure of biliousness (and consequently of its accompanying derangement, *constipation*) cannot be effected by purgative medicines."— HENRY. (1)

"The temporary relief obtained by means of purgative medicines (*in the case of habitual constipation*) is purchased at the high price of the *aggravation* and of the *perpetuation* of the disease."— HENRY. (2)

"Every medicine, strong or weak, which is strong enough to move the bowels, and is used habitually for that purpose, comes within the scope of my objections. The evil is in the purging, and not in the medicine, and it is the practice of purging which I condemn, not the agent by which it is effected."— HENRY. (3)

Some other observations, equally strong, from Dr. Henry, may be seen in the first chapter.

"In the first place, purgation may afterwards bring on *confirmed* constipation, not only in consequence of its emptying the intestine, of its exhausting, as it were, its secretions, and of a certain time being necessary for the return of the physiological conditions of the alvine excretion: but also (and this is much more serious), because it exhausts and blunts, if I may so express myself, the excitability of the intestinal tube,

(1) *Dialogue between a bilious Patient and a Physician*, p. 12.

(2) The same Work, p. 12.

(3) The same Work, p. 17.

which, in its *normal* state, the impression alone of the fecal matter (that is, its acrimony) would suffice to put in action.”—

REQUIN. (1)

“When, on the contrary, the state of constipation is become *permanent*,—*chronic*,—it is proper to remark here, that purgatives must not alone constitute the whole treatment; that, on the contrary, they must even be administered sparingly, since, as we have already said, they tend to increase the indolence of the intestines; they cure the evil momentarily, but they do not prevent its return. What is then to be done? It is to have recourse to purgatives only in cases of necessity, and to direct against the state of constipation a combination of *hygienic* resources, the details of which are foreign to my subject.”—

REQUIN. (2)

In quoting the foregoing learned authors, we have no intention, any more than they, of proscribing the use of purgatives in every case of disease. They are, for instance, frequently indispensable in cases which are accompanied with immediate danger;—cases, therefore, which could not be confided to less energetic means

CHAPTER IV.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees :—1st. Invincible objections against the use of injections, in the case of *habitual constipation*;—2ndly, The remote yet certain evils that the shrinking (*rétrécissement*) of the rectum brings on, evils which are the *inevitable* consequences of the habitual use of injections of *every kind*;—3rdly. That the Ervalenta is the only existing means of destroying the shrinking of the rectum, and consequently of reestablishing the faculty of evacuat-

(1) *Thèse* cited above, p. 40.

(2) *Thèse* cited above, p. 55.

ing, when, by the use of injections, that faculty is weakened, or even totally lost.

The inconvenience of constantly resorting to the use of injections, in cases of constipation, would be much more supportable if the health did not suffer from the practice; but that is not the case. A short time after having begun to use them, even should they consist of water merely, the bowels completely lose the power of emptying themselves, unless the use of the same means be continued; for injections debilitate the rectum more and more, until it can no longer perform *naturally* its periodical evacuations. This is not the most serious consequence that results from their use; their habitual employment increases so *fatally* the primitive degree of constipation, that *ultimately* the patient endeavours *in vain* to obtain by means of them the smallest evacuation. This fact is proved, incontrovertibly, by the numerous letters which we receive from patients, who inquire of us what they must do to deliver themselves from this horrible position, brought on by injections.

The loss of the evacuating function, produced by the use of injections, is restored by the NATURAL *and simple means*, which it is the object of these pages to explain.

In support of what we have just said respecting injections, we adduce the following passage from the excellent treatise of Dr. Barras.

“The use of injections,” says Dr. Barras (1), “must not be too often repeated; in this respect, the practice of the present day is reprehensible, for their frequent use produces evil consequences which are in no manner compensated by the benefit of the evacuations which they procure. These

(1) *Traité sur les Gastralgies*, 3me édition, vol. 1. p. 550.

evacuations afford but a momentary relief; whereas the flatulent colics, the abdominal swellings, and tympanitis itself, occasioned by the abuse of injections, last several days. These evils proceed especially from the most commonly employed injections, such as warm water, decoction of linseed, etc., and it is not the only objection that can be made against them: they are mere palliatives, and perpetuate the evil which is sought to be remedied by resorting to them; for it is certain that in cases of gastric neurosis, emollient injections perpetuate the constipation; and it is equally certain that constipation is more difficult to overcome in proportion as injections are more used, and that the more they are employed the more they are obliged to be employed. What I here assert, I have observed in a multitude of cases, and particularly on myself."

Indeed, as by the use of injections the state of constipation does not cease, but on the contrary becomes more obstinate, (for the disposition of the bowels to be inactive progressively increases,) digestion is imperfectly performed, an impure chyle is elaborated, morbid blood is produced, unhealthy humours are generated throughout the whole body, and a sickly constitution becomes established. It is from this cause that the body experiences a diminution of its powers, that it is no longer in a state to resist victoriously the attacks of sudden disease, nor to throw off the morbid affections which may have already taken possession of some of its parts.

From this brief enumeration of the destructive consequences that ensue from the use of injections, it is evident that their employment opens a wide road to disease, and undermines the best and the strongest constitutions. Since, from the employment of injections, the excretions by the liver, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, and above all by the intestinal canal, can no longer take place in a healthy manner, nor the blood any longer perfectly free itself from its im-

purities; the inevitable consequences of this state are corporal debility, or obesity, nervous sufferings in the limbs, or general nervous affection, diseases of the sanguiferous system, gastritis, dysentery, malignant fever, muscular weakness, paralytic affections or apoplectic attacks; lastly, life, instead of attaining its natural extent, often becomes shortened by a quarter, or perhaps by half a century.

CHAPTER V.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees :—1st. That the Ervalenta is a NATURAL, simple and agreeable means of subduing habitual constipation, and that it destroys it *totally*;—2ndly. That Ervalenta causes the bowels to act *daily*, freely and healthily;—3rdly. That the use of Ervalenta after some time becomes superfluous, the evacuations, by the effect of its employment, taking place *spontaneously* every twenty-four hours;—4thly. That the Ervalenta is a kind of food, a nutritive farina, a natural production;—5thly. That this food is more easy to digest than any other known article of diet;—6thly. That by its use the most laborious DIGESTION becomes soon *exceedingly easy*;—7thly. That by employing this food, the inflammatory affections of the stomach and bowels, known in medicine by the terms GASTRITIS and ENTERITIS, and the nervous affections of those organs, known in medical science by the terms GASTRALGIA and ENTERALGIA, even of very long standing, become cured;—8thly. That persons who have become WEAK and EMACIATED, recover promptly by its use their primitive strength;—9thly. That the cures which take place from the employment of Ervalenta, *cost nothing*, properly speaking, because being a food by excellence, it is already much cheaper, considered in the sole point of view of nutriment, than almost any other article of diet that can be taken in the state of disease; consequently, the patient will not have made, *in truth*, the least outlay, for having obtained, by means of the Ervalenta, the reestablishment of his health;—10thly. That Ervalenta suits every state of health, and even every state of disease in which the least food is permitted.

The preceding considerations lead to the following con-

clusion:—If, when the bowels refuse to perform their natural functions, instead of having recourse to purgative medicines or to injections, we could succeed in discovering a NATURAL, *simple, agreeable, and infallible means* of causing the intestines to act daily, in a free, healthy, and *natural* manner; if we could discover, for instance, some *alimentary* substance which would cause the bowels thus to act, we should not only avoid, by the employment of it, all the evils produced by purgatives and injections, but, besides, we should obtain all the advantages which are derived from the natural action of the bowels. With the exception of those who inherit a bad constitution from their parents, we should see no more delicate and weakly children, no more dwarfish and emaciated persons, nor any more individuals broken down so long before the approach of old age. On the contrary, *children* would become strong; *young people* tall and robust; *adults* healthy and vigorous, and the *old* would acquire much of the unfaded appearance of younger days.

But those who would be the most grateful for such a discovery, are they who, during a considerable portion of their existence, having found themselves obliged to resort to the use of purgatives or to injections, have experienced all the inconveniences, the sufferings, the ills, which are their unavoidable consequences,—they alone would appreciate such a discovery at its real value.

A natural, simple, agreeable, and infallible means, such as we have described, has at length *truly been discovered*; a means which, without the help of purgatives or of injections, causes the bowels to act daily, in a healthy, free and natural manner, even in the most obstinate and long-established cases; a means which, after some time, renders even the *use of itself* superfluous, by leaving the intestinal canal in complete possession of the faculty of performing its office *spontaneously and perfectly* in every respect.

The *natural, simple, agreeable, and infallible Means* which constitutes this discovery is the habitual use, as a part of the daily food, of ERVALENTA. The principal properties of that farina are the following :

1. This substance, *in part* a substitute for bread, *has not, like the latter, the property of constipating the intestines.*

OBSERVATION.—Bread constipates forcibly all those who are predisposed to costiveness, and, on that account, should be modified in its effects by the Ervalenta.

2. The food prepared with this alimentary substance is exceedingly palatable.

3. Ervalenta *preserves* the bowels from constipation, and consequently preserves those who make use of it, from *the necessity of having recourse to* purgatives, or to injections.

4. Ervalenta, after being taken during a period more or less prolonged, according to the slightness or to the gravity of the case, restores to the bowels inclined to constriction, their faculty of emptying themselves naturally, that is to say, without employing Ervalenta or any artificial means whatever.

5. Ervalenta becomes, in this way, a sure means of protection from the *serious and innumerable diseases* which constipation rapidly induces.

6. It is more easily digestible than any other known article of food by *weak* stomachs, and by those which have been *injured by gastritis, by gastralgia, or by bad digestion.*

7. By using it, the slowest and most laborious DIGESTION soon becomes quick and easy.

8. GASTRITIS and ENTERITIS, or inflammation of the stomach and bowels, as well as GASTRALGIA and ENTERALGIA, or painful nervous affections of those organs, even of the most inveterate and obstinate description, are cured in a short time by the use of Ervalenta.

9. It speedily restores to their *former strength*, persons

who have become weak, emaciated, and delicate, and *who have vainly endeavoured to recover their strength by every other means.*

10. It reduces obesity.

11. As respects expense, Ervalenta, which serves both as a *truly curative* medicine and as food, is very much cheaper than any other means of cure hitherto proposed.

12. Ervalenta is of facile employment, is as suitable to the most delicate as to the most robust, is adapted to all states of health, is consistent with every case of disease in which food is permitted, and is proper for both sexes at every age.

These extraordinary properties of the Ervalenta are fully established by the authors of the *certificates, documents, etc.*

CHAPTER VI.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees the manner of preparing the Ervalenta and of using it; and learns that *two ounces*, which cost only about two-pence-halfpenny, suffice, in the greater number of cases, for the meal of one person.

Ergalenta prepared with milk.—For one person, *two ounces* of Ervalenta are *gradually* mixed with a pint of milk. Less may be taken, if this quantity be too much for the appetite. It will be sufficient to boil the mixture from five to eight minutes. Butter and sugar are added to suit the palate and sometimes the *Mélassé* (treacle), called *Cochin-Chinese*. If preferred, the butter may be excluded; salt also may be substituted for the sugar.

Ergalenta prepared with strong beef soup.—For one person, *three ounces* of Ervalenta are gradually mixed with a pint and a half of strong beef soup. Less may be taken,

if this quantity be too much for the appetite. It will be sufficient to boil the mixture from five to eight minutes. During the time of boiling, salt is added to suit the taste.

NOTA.—The manner of preparing the Ervalenta, and of making use of it, is the same in all diseases.

OBSERVATION.—An ounce of Ervalenta costs about 5 farthings. A book of *Instructions* is inclosed in every *packet* of Ervalenta.

CHAPTER VII.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees:—1st. Who the persons are, that can ALONE hope for a satisfactory result from the use of the Ervalenta;—2ndly. That the Ervalenta is simply an article of diet, and in no manner a medicine of *any kind whatever*;—3rdly. That it is on account of its being *essentially alimentary*, and *in no manner medicinal*, that it is *slow* in producing its evacuating effect, while medicine produces its effect *precipitately*;—4thly. That this difference is the cause of the Ervalenta curing, and of medicine so often increasing disease;—5thly. That purgative medicine, by its *prompt, precipitate* and *impetuous* action, perpetuates, for example, constipation, laborious digestion, gastritis, and so many other diseases; whilst the Ervalenta, by its *benign, calm* and *infinitely gentle* action on the organs, cures those diseases.

The persons who are entitled to expect a satisfactory result on the alvine evacuations, from the employment of Ervalenta, are those SOLELY who use it daily at breakfast and supper, during a space of time more or less considerable, according to the gravity of their cases; or, in other words, until the bowels act daily, in a free, healthy, and natural manner, *without having recourse to Ervalenta*. It is easy to comprehend that such must be the case, if we bear in

mind that Ervalenta is merely an alimentary substance, and, in no manner, a medicine. It is precisely because its nature is *essentially* alimentary and *anti-medicinal*, that its effect is not perceptible before the third, or perhaps the fifth, day of its use, and even sometimes, in obstinate and long standing cases, not before the tenth day. Ervalenta is, therefore, slow in producing its effect, when, on the contrary, the effect of purgative medicine is produced with precipitation. It is precisely this difference which is the reason, as we shall presently see, why the former *cures*, and why the latter so often *increases*, disease.

Purgative medicine, by its prompt, precipitate, and impetuous action, *always* does violence to the stomach and bowels, irritates and fatigues them, and exhausts their strength. It is on this account, that the relief obtained by its means is only temporary; that the constipation, which is sought to be subdued, augments in intensity; that laborious digestion, *gastritis*, and so many other disorders, which owe their existence, or their persistence, to constipation, acquire additional gravity.

On the contrary, the action of Ervalenta on those organs is, necessarily, *always infinitely gentle*, and therefore *natural*. At all times gradual and slow, that action never hurries, never precipitates, never offers violence to nature. To this *benign* and *calm* manner of acting, is to be ascribed the extraordinary cures which the Ervalenta operates.

We have insisted on the necessity of persevering in the use of Ervalenta twice a-day; first, because, otherwise, a satisfactory result will rarely be obtained; and, secondly, because several persons, having expected from the Ervalenta an effect almost as sudden as that produced by purgative medicine, had erroneously abandoned it, in order again to resort to injections, — this fatal means! which ruins the health more rapidly than even medicine itself, as we have already shown in Chapter III.

It is by conforming to this advice, of persevering in the use of Ervalenta, that so many individuals, of every class of society, in Paris and the country, have obtained the cure which they had sought in vain in every other direction; that so many persons, have ultimately been enabled, after *more than twenty years* of suffering, to transmit to us documents which attest their cure, not only of constipation and of laborious digestion, but also of gastritis, paralysis, and many other dreadful diseases.

CHAPTER VIII.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees the utility of the Ervalenta for those who digest with much difficulty from the great weakness of their stomachs. Persons with weak stomachs are begged, in this chapter, to put to the proof, as compared with the efficacy of the Ervalenta, the value of the substances extolled so often in the advertisements of newspapers, as being very nutritious and very salutary for all persons whose organs of digestion are weak; thus, they will acquire the *certitude* that in place of sustaining the comparison, those substances are, on the contrary, almost always *difficult* of digestion, *but little* nutritive, and that they often produce the kind of constipation which is *the most difficult* to destroy.

Among the numerous substances proposed in latter times as articles of food eminently suited to persons whose stomachs are weak, or impaired by bad digestion, by gastritis, or by gastralgia (although these substances are sometimes patented by governments, and approved by medical academies), besides that, for the most part, they are very expensive,—we do not know even one that possesses the properties attributed to it. On the contrary, they are often found to be of difficult digestion, to be but slightly nutritive, and to give rise to the kind of constipation the most difficult to destroy.

On this account, instead of extolling the Ervalenta as an article of food which quickly restores to weak and disordered stomachs their primitive powers, — we entreat those persons who have made use of the substances to which we have alluded, were it even during a succession of years, to give the Ervalenta the trial of a few weeks. We are certain of receiving from them the acknowledgment, that the benefit derived from that aliment, in so short a space of time, is immeasurably greater than any they had experienced from the use of other alimentary substances, during as many years.

It is not difficult to understand how the Ervalenta re-establishes, more promptly than any other aliment, the debilitated stomach in all the energy of its functions; it is : 1. That this substance is *easier to digest than any other*; 2. Because it quickly reinstates the bowels in their normal condition, by causing them to act daily, and in a healthy, free, and natural manner. Now, as soon as these results are obtained, the debility and disorder of the stomach soon disappear.

OBSERVATION. Concerning the property really possessed by Ervalenta of rendering quick and easy the digestion which was previously painful and laborious, we refer to the proofs furnished by the authors of the *attestations, documents, etc.*

CHAPTER IX.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

Efficacy of the Ervalenta in establishing promptly, in their former strength, persons who are become weak, emaciated and delicate.

For this purpose, Ervalenta is not less efficacious than when employed against constipation. It will be easy to com-

prehend how it possesses this restorative property, by reading chapters 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, and the *attestations, documents, etc.*

CHAPTER X.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees the *extraordinary* effects of Ervalenta on persons even in a state of health. He sees, for example: 1st. That the use of Ervalenta imparts strength to the sight and to the hearing; —2ndly. That it reestablishes refreshing sleep; — 3rdly. That it strengthens the memory; —4thly. That it gives an aptitude to study and to business: —5thly. That it produces cheerfulness of mind and youthful feeling; —6thly. That it ameliorates the whole being; and 7thly. That it procures a more complete enjoyment of all the faculties of the body and of the mind.

The useful properties of Ervalenta, in a state of health, concern a very great portion of society; for it *speedily produces an extraordinary increase in the powers of the body, and in the strength of the mind.* Its effects, in this respect, are infinitely superior to those of any other kind of food.

Persons who make it part of their food, for a few weeks, experience a great general improvement. They observe that they never before knew so perfectly what it was to enjoy delightful and refreshing sleep during the night; what it was to be completely awake during the day; in what consisted bodily strength, vigour of mind, lightness of spirits, and youthful feeling, unless perhaps in youthful days; they also remark that they never so perfectly knew what was the power of memory, aptitude for business, sagacity and penetration in study, in a word, in what consisted the *complete enjoyment of*

all the bodily and mental powers. Even the *sight*, the *hearing*, etc., acquire a degree of *acuteness* which was unknown when the nutriment consisted only of the usual alimentary substances. In experiencing this amelioration of their whole being, they are struck by the fact, *that they never so perfectly knew what was LIFE.*

It would be easy to explain these extraordinary effects; but after all that has preceded, it would be superfluous, since it can easily be done by the reader's own reflections.

CHAPTER XI.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees many facts of great importance relative to the physical education of *infants at the breast*, and of those under *two years*; and among others, that when the child is fed in part with Ervalenta, instead of being so often ill, it is almost always in vigorous health; that it becomes rapidly developed, that dentition is much less laborious, that ablactation is felt less, that muscular strength and symmetrical proportions distinguish its body, and that cheerfulness and intelligence adorn its mind.

After the examination of a large number of statistical records of the mortality of infants, Buffon has established, that all which parents can reasonably calculate on, as respects the duration of the life of an infant *just born*, is, that such child will survive its birth *eight years*, and no more; that is, if many children live longer, an equally great number live a much shorter period of time, which reduces the whole to an average not exceeding the small number of years named. Whence comes this horripilating mortality among infants? Chiefly from the kind of food with which they are nourished. The basis of the food of the mother who suckles the infant,

and consequently of the milk with which the infant is supported, is *wheaten* bread, and preparations of which *wheaten* flour is the basis. Wheat, then, is not only the basis of the food which is given to it, but also the basis of the constituent parts of the milk that it sucks from its mother. All mothers know that the quality of their milk is modified, in an extreme degree, by the substances which they take for food and for drink. Is it then with *wheaten* food, which is *now* known to be the cause of the illness of an immense number of adults of both sexes, and particularly of the indisposition of *elderly* persons, that *infants at the breast* can be expected to be nourished with impunity?

In the numberless and extraordinary cures which have been wrought by means of the Ervalenta, it has been found necessary, in almost every case, before any marked result could be obtained from that Farina, to abstain, more or less, for a time, from *wheaten* diet.

The reason is, that *wheaten* food is, first, of its own nature, and secondly, on account of the large quantity of it which each person consumes, of all our aliments that which is digested with the greatest difficulty. Even the *stomachical* digestion of *wheaten* food is difficult with most who are not accustomed to strong exercise; but the *intestinal* digestion is with these same persons so exceedingly difficult, that, in many cases, it is *impossible*. It is this difficulty or impossibility in the *intestinal* digestion of *wheaten* food which is the chief cause of constipation, of the necessity of purgatives and of injections, and the cause of the greater number of diseases in persons of every age.

OBSERVATION (*furnished by the Author for this Second English Edition.*) In England *wheaten* bread constitutes of itself so large a part of what is eaten, that at breakfast and at tea scarcely any thing else is eaten that is solid; at dinner, also, and at supper,

bread (and not unfrequently other preparations from wheat) forms no inconsiderable part of the food. In France, and many other parts of the Continent, much bread is also consumed by the peasantry and labouring people; but, by the middle class, less is probably eaten than in England, for this class commonly taking but two meals a-day (breakfast from 10 to 11 o'clock, and dinner from 5 to 6), and each meal generally consisting of varied and nutritious dishes, comparatively little bread is eaten.

Ergalenta replaces, either in whole or in part, not only bread, but also every kind of food prepared from wheat; and its use is not accompanied with any of the evil consequences so often attendant on the use of wheaten preparations.

Bread and the other preparations from wheat constitute excellent food for persons in vigorous health, and even for children as soon as their bodies shall have acquired strength; but when the adult is in ill health, and the infant feeble, those preparations should form a less important part in the nourishment of each. We would not, however, totally interdict wheaten food either for the infant or for the mother, except in case of illness. When they are well, we would reduce the employment of wheat to half, and the other half we would replace by preparations with the Ergalenta. Then, and then only, should we find the *tariff* of infant mortality, furnished by Buffon, materially incorrect.

Let, therefore, the mother who suckles, nourish her child (*and herself for the sake of her child*), twice a-day, with preparations from Ergalenta. Thus, instead of being frequently ill, each will almost always possess vigorous health; the infant will become rapidly developed; teething will be less difficult; ablactation will cost but a few tears; muscular strength and symmetrical proportions will distinguish its body, and

intelligence and cheerfulness adorn its mind. Thus, in relation to the infant, happiness and joy will occupy the place of tears and misery; and the parents, who had hitherto supposed that crying and lamentation were appendages inseparable from infancy, will rejoice in considering that nature, even towards that early stage of our existence, has not been lavish in cruelty, but, on the contrary, prodigal of beneficence, when her laws, as connected with the digestive organs, are not contravened by unfavourable food.

CHAPTER XII.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

Here the *Eryalenta* is considered as a *sure* means of curing *most diseases*. In this chapter the reader sees, for example, these two facts:—1st. That *disease proceeds from a morbid state of the intestines*;—2ndly. That *in curing the derangement of the intestines, whether constipation or whether diarrhœa (looseness), every other disease becomes cured of itself, even in a short time*;—3rdly. He sees, besides, that this doctrine, so valuable and remarkable on account of its simplicity, is supported by numerous passages extracted from the works of the following *celebrated* physicians: James Hamilton, Abernethy, Cabanis, Hallé, Hoffman, Portal, Broussais: and also by the professor Eberle, Charles Turner Cooke, Scudamore, Requin, Marcq, Signoret, Guibert, Hopkins;—4thly. That like passages are found in the writings of Dessault, Richter, Schmucker, Fischer, Scarpa, Andouillé, Bertrand, Cheston, Gondret, Lafisse, De Blainville, LeRoy-Pelgas, Todd, Clark, Lebau, Klein, Lavalley;—5thly. That a crowd of similar passages are found in the ancient writings of Hippocrates, of Celsus, and of Galen, as well as in the books of the great masters in medicine of comparatively recent times, such as Sydenham, Cullen, Huxham, Brown, Baglivi, Morgagni, Tissot, Haller, Stahl, Stoll;—6thly. He sees *how* it comes to be that the re-establishment of the intestines is followed by the cure of the other diseases;—and 7thly.

That it follows, as a *rigorous* consequence of this doctrine, that the Ervalenta, which cures the derangement of the bowels, *must necessarily cure also diseases in general*. This fact, so *infinitely* important, is, moreover, confirmed by the certificates and the other documents

1. The *health* of the body proceeds, in general, from the *healthy* state of the bowels.

2. *Diseases* generally proceed from a *morbid* state of these viscera.

OBSERVATION I.—In general, the state of the intestines is *healthy* when the alvine evacuations are free, daily, and take place without the use of medicine or of injections.

OBSERVATION II.—The state of the intestines is *morbid* when the person suffers from diarrhœa (*looseness*) or from constipation, and, in the latter case, finds it necessary to make use of medicine or of injections.

OBSERVATION III.—As it is the morbid state of the bowels producing constipation, which constitutes the ordinary derangement of these viscera, and comparatively seldom that which causes diarrhœa, we shall limit what we have to say, to the former. It is proper, however, to observe that Ervalenta cures diarrhœa as well as constipation, as will be seen in several of the *documents, attestations, etc.* This apparently opposite effect, every enlightened physician will be able to explain without difficulty.

3. We shall not in general be cured of any disease whatever, by *any possible* means, if it be accompanied with constipation, without in the first place subduing the latter, and afterwards curing the morbid disposition of the intestines which causes the constipation; or, what is nearly the same thing,—if an alleviation of the disease be obtained, it will be quite fugitive, if we are not cured of the constipation accom-

panying it, and of the morbid disposition of the bowels which produces the latter affection.

4. By curing constipation and the morbid disposition of the bowels which causes it, all diseases in general disappear of themselves in a short time, and even in cases where, previously, they had resisted *every* method of cure which seemed more direct.

These principles of treating diseases in general, even of an opposite character, principles so valuable and so remarkable for their simplicity, are not new, as we are about to see. Abernethy, an eminent medical character in London, who has been dead but a few years, was acquainted with them; and, by observing them in his practice at a time when they were much lost sight of by other medical men, he rapidly acquired, by the extraordinary cures which he operated, a celebrity which extended itself over the whole of the United Kingdom. (See the passage containing his doctrine in the first chapter.)

Abernethy taught that it is very rare for any one to suffer from disease of any kind whatever, without the intestines becoming immediately attacked more or less seriously; that as soon as the bowels are attacked, the original disease becomes more intense; that the primary disorder now being aggravated, the intestines become worse, and so on, the one reacting continually and reciprocally on the other.

“Disorders in the functions of the intestines,” says Abernethy, “may produce in the nervous system a diminution of the functions of the brain, even so as to occasion apoplexy and hemiplegia (*paralysis affecting only one half of the body*), or a state of excitation causing delirium; partial nervous inactivity and insensibility, or the opposite state of irritation and pain. It may produce in the muscular system weakness, tremors and palsy; or the contrary affections of

spasm and convulsions. It may excite fever by disturbing the actions of the sanguiferous system, and cause various local diseases by the nervous irritation which it produces, and by the weakness which is consequent on nervous disorder or imperfect chyfication..... Affections of all those parts which have a continuity of surface with the intestines, as the stomach, throat, mouth, lips, skin, eyes, nose and ears, may be caused or aggravated by this complaint." (1)

Abernethy further says : " By correcting the obvious errors in the state of the digestive organs (*intestines*), local diseases, which had baffled all attempts at cure by local means, have speedily been removed, and the patient has acknowledged that such an alteration has taken place in his general health, as greatly excited his surprise." (2)

Hamilton (James), a celebrated Scottish physician, showed the infinitely extended application of these principles, by the diversified and extraordinary cures which he operated in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh ; cures which have been carefully entered and described in a *register* kept there (beginning with the year 1796). (3)

Charles Turner Cooke, an English medical writer, is penetrated with the same conviction, and, in his work already quoted, he shows, at every page, the success that may be expected from the application of these principles to all, or to nearly all, the diseases of the human body. (See the passage transcribed in the first chapter.)

Cabanis, one of the most celebrated physicians of France, as we have seen in the passage from his works quoted in chapter I, *attributed all diseases to intestinal derangement,*

(1) Abernethy, *On the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of local Diseases*, p. 70.

(2) The same Work, p. 22.

(3) *Hamilton's Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several diseases.*

and, consequently, their cure to the re-establishment of the healthy state of those viscera.

“Broussais has demonstrated,” says Dr. Lavolly, (1) “that most internal diseases have their primary seat in the irritation of the membranes of the stomach and intestines. Hence,” says he, “are derived the denominations *gastritis* and *gastro-enteritis*, terms with which every body in France is familiar.” (2)

In speaking of the influence of digestive derangement in the production of fever, Professor Eberle says: “Let but this citadel of the animal system (the digestive organs) languish, and the enemies of human health will speedily attack the outposts, and make an easy conquest of the whole.” (3)

Professor Eberle observes as follows on another occasion: “The mucous membrane of the stomach and of the intestinal canal, being much exposed to the action of irritating causes, is far more frequently the seat of irritation than any other structure of the system, and it is, almost invariably, in a deranged condition in all general diseases.”—(3)

The works of the preceding physicians are not the only medical treatises in which we find the same principles insisted on. On the contrary, it is difficult to meet with any medical author, from Hippocrates to the present day, who has written upon subjects connected with this question, in which we do not find the same principles more or less forcibly urged.

“It is a fundamental fact in pathology,” says M. Guibert, (4) that most diseases, by miasmatic infection, extend their action to the alimentary canal, and it is doubtless this truth that the ancients wished to express, when they said that the intestinal tube attracts the febrile virus.”

(1) *Manuel d'Hygiène*, p. 21.

(2) *Eberle's Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*. Philadel. 4th ed. v.1. p. 41.

(3) The same Work. Vol. I. p. 35.

(4) *Essai sur les Emissions sanguines et les Evacuants*. 1840, p. 113.

“ There is no acute rheumatism without more or less irritation of the digestive passages.” — MARCQ. (1)

Let us listen also to what is said by a celebrated practitioner, whose general views preceded the practical rules of more modern authors :

“ Whatever difference may appear in diseases, whether in their symptoms or in their seat, there exists, amongst a great number of them, this analogy, that, if we compare the treatments adopted by the most able practitioners, recommended by the most justly celebrated authors, and crowned with the least equivocal success, we shall find them founded so much on one same basis (*intestinal derangement*), and directed so much by one same method (*the cure of that derangement*), that we shall imagine that we are reading one sole and same treatment, or that of one only disease, a treatment which is diversified according to the intensity of the disorder, to the circumstances, and to the constitution of the patient.” —

HALLÉ. (2)

“ The only medicament treatment of a rational nature, is that which is applied to the digestive tube.” — Passage already quoted from M. SIGNORET. (3)

“ If the *classification* of chronic diseases were established on the most successful mode of treatment (*the cure of the intestinal disorder*), the labours of nosologists (*medical authors who occupy themselves with the classification of diseases*) would be reduced almost to nothing.” — SCUDAMORE. (4)

“ When we are able speedily to dissolve obstructions and to re-establish the excretions either in the beginning of diseases or before they commence, we are able also, with great

(1) *De l'Action des Emétiques et des Purgatifs sur l'Economie animale*, p. 157.

(2) *Mémoires de la Société royale de Médecine de Paris*, for 1786.

(3) *Considérations générales sur l'état de la Médecine*, p. 100.

(4) *Treatise on Gout*.

advantage, to prevent very serious evils, and the danger even which threatens life.”— HOFFMAN. (1)

“There are but few cases of chronic disease, of fever, of disturbed digestion, of cholic, of flatuosity, of jaundice, of vomiting, of diarrhœa, of melœna, of œdema and of dropsy, in which there is not some obstruction in the abdominal viscera.”— PORTAL. (2)

“The deterioration or depravation of the senses often originates in the same cause and demands the same treatment. I shall cite amaurosis (*blindness produced by paralysis of the retina or optic nerve*); deafness, of which the source was pointed out even by Hippocrates; and an analogous affection of the sense of feeling, which I have seen quickly yield on the employment of suitable evacuants.”— HOPKINS. (3)

“In the course of every disease, whether acute or chronic, practitioners of all ages have agreed in considering as an essential condition in the treatment, the care of maintaining the free action of the intestines.”— REQUIN. (4)

“The abdominal apparatus is to the body what the pendulum is to the clock; if the pendulum performs its oscillations perfectly, the motions of all the wheels of that piece of machinery are performed perfectly also: in like manner, if the action of the abdominal apparatus is perfect, the relative dependence of all the parts of the mechanism of the body is (without perhaps the exception of a single case) also in a perfect state; all the organs of the body are in health; and all the systems of organization fulfil perfectly their destination.”—

WARTON.

Without offering a transcription of passages of this kind

(1) *Médecine raisonnée*, vol. 5. p. 212.

(2) *Maladies du Foie*, p. 45.

(3) *Considérations générales sur l'Utilité des Purgatifs*, p. 10.

(4) *Thèse, pour le Concours de Matière médicale et de Thérapeutique*. Paris. 1839, p. 53.

further than those just quoted, and those contained in chapters I and II, we refer our readers to others in the following authors: Cabanis, (1) Charles Turner Cooke, (2) Hallé, (3) Dessault, (4) Richter, (5) Schmucker, (6) Fischer, (7) Scarpa, (8) Andouillé, (9) Bertrand, (10) Cheston, (11) Gondret, (12) Lafisse, (13) De Blainville, (14) Le Roy-Pelgas, (15) Signoret, (16) Todd, (17) Clark, (18) Lebau, (19) Klein, (20) Lavalley (21), (Eberle, (22) etc., etc.

The writings of Hippocrates, of Celsus and of Galen, as well as those of the great masters in medicine of comparatively recent date, such as Sydenham, Cullen, Huxham, Brown, Baglivi, Morgagni, Tissot, Haller, Stahl, Stoll, down to Broussais of our own days, furnish a multitude of passages in which diseases in general are attributed to intestinal affections,—passages which convince us that their opinion on this question, in its whole extent, was nearly identical with that of the authors who have furnished us the passages adduced.

Lastly, we refer the reader for confirmation of the principles contained in this chapter, to the authors of the Certificates, Attestations, Documents, etc.

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- (1) *Rapports du physique et du moral de l'Homme.*
 (2) *Observations on white Mustard-seed.* Throughout.
 (3) *Reflections in the Mémoires de la Société royale de Médecine de Paris.* for 1806, p. 310.
 (4) *L'Origine de l'Erysipèle.* (5) *Chirurg. Biblioth.*, liv. 8, p. 538.
 (6) *D'autres maladies occasionnées par les maladies des intestins.*
 (7) *Observations sur l'état de la médecine en Angleterre.*—NOTA. Fischer is a German author and physician.
 (8) *Les affections intestinales, causes d'autres maladies*
 (9) *Mémoires de l'Académie de Chirurgie*, t. 3, p. 505.
 (10) The same Work, t. 3, p. 484. (11) *Pathological Observations.*
 (12) *Mémoire concernant les effets de la pression atmosphérique sur le corps de l'homme*, p. 3. 1819.
 (13) Preface to the French translation of *Hamilton on Purgative Medicines.*
 (14) *Principes d'Anatomie comparée.*
 (15) *Médecine curative complète.* Throughout.
 (16) *Considérations générales sur l'état de la Médecine.* Throughout.
 (17) Art. *Indigestion*, in the *Cyclop. of Practical Medicine.*
 (18) *Traité de la Consommation pulmonaire.* Throughout.
 (19) See the French translation of the preceding *Treatise* of Dr. Clark.
 (20) *Médecin interprète de la Nature.* (21) *Manuel d'Hygiène.*
 (22) *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine*, 2 vols. Philadelphia.

It will not here be superfluous to show in what manner so many truly remarkable results as those which form the subject of this chapter, are produced progressively, as the intestines are restored to the energy of their functions. Medical science teaches us that the *digestive organs, on becoming re-established in all their energy, increase proportionally the sum of the vital powers.* The vital powers thus acquire *ascendancy* in the struggle which constantly exists between them and the general or physical powers; for in these circumstances, “*the latter,*” as Dr. Lafisse justly says, “*do not retard any of those functions of which the reunion constitutes life.*” Thus diseases and debility diminish immediately in intensity, and health and strength increase, until they become dominant. In a short time their domination is followed by the extinction of all disease and of all debility.

OBSERVATION.—The *general or physical powers* are those by which the exhausted particles, which no longer contain any *vital principles*, are carried out of the body, as is effected by the excretions of the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys, and, above all, by the *alvine evacuations.* The *vital powers*, on the contrary, are those which continually *supply* the body with new particles *containing vital principles*, as is effected by nutrition and by respiration, in order to replace the exhausted particles eliminated from the body by the general or physical powers.

It follows, therefore, that all that there is to be done to obtain the results promised in this chapter, *is to re-establish the digestive functions in all their energy.* And it is evident that we can accomplish this, if we can reinstate the *stomach* in all its normal vigour. Now we can reinstate the stomach in all its normal vigour, if we can induce the *bowels* to act daily, in a healthy, free and natural manner; and we have seen that, by means of Ervalenta, they may be re-established in such a state-

CHAPTER XIII.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees that there are four facts established by the preceding chapter, which concern *infinitely*;—1st. Every patient, whatever may be his disease;—2ndly. Every aged person who is overwhelmed prematurely with infirmities;—3rdly. Those who would seriously endeavour to preserve themselves from disease;—and 4thly. Those who desire to give to life all the extent that is compatible with the conditions of human nature.

The *first fact* established by what has been read in the preceding chapter is, that when a person is *ill, whatever be the nature of the disease*, whether acute or chronic, the bowels are, almost without the exception of a case, deranged and consequently irregular in their action; or, what amounts to the same, that they do not procure the patient *healthy, free, daily and natural evacuations*; and that by reinstating them in a condition of performing their functions *healthily, freely, daily and naturally*, we shall generally succeed, by this *means alone*, in curing the disease, of whatever kind; and that, commonly, we shall not succeed in curing it, or only very imperfectly, *by any other means*.

OBSERVATION.—By natural evacuations, we mean those which take place without the use of medicines or of injections.

The *second fact* established in the preceding chapter is, that, when the *aged are prematurely overwhelmed with infirmities*, their bowels are commonly too inactive, or more or less deranged; and that, by succeeding in causing these viscera to act *healthily, freely and naturally*, we shall generally succeed in re-establishing the impaired health of such

persons, and consequently in *considerably prolonging their lives.*

The *third fact* established in the preceding chapter is, that commonly, *in order to be preserved from diseases*, nothing more is required than to maintain the bowels in a state such, that they act healthily, freely, daily and naturally; and that by neglecting to maintain them in that state, we shall not succeed in escaping the attacks of diseases, frequently *the most fatal.*

The *fourth fact* established in the preceding chapter, is that, in general, *in order to give to life the whole extent compatible with the condition of human nature*, it is sufficient to maintain the intestines in a condition such, that they perform their office daily, in a healthy, free, and natural manner; and that those persons who neglect to maintain the bowels in such a state, cannot, by any means whatever, escape a premature death, which, in consequence of such neglect, is the fate of nearly the whole human race.

CHAPTER XIV.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees: — 1st. The importance of Ervalenta as respects the four facts of the last chapter;—2ndly. That when the disease is acute and the patient employs Ervalenta, he passes through the morbid phases with less suffering and with less danger than when supported by any other article of food;—3rdly. That the period occupied by many diseases is *greatly abridged*, when the patient uses Ervalenta; — 4thly. That the period taken up by convalescence is also, by the same alimentation, reduced frequently *to much less than half of its usual duration*;—5thly. That the *ordinary* reason that aged persons eat little, have no strength, and that they are prematurely very infirm, is *habitual* constipation;—6thly. That consequently, to give to those persons the liberty of the bowels, is to deliver

them from their infirmities ;—7thly. That *habitual* constipation is not the natural state of elderly people, but, on the contrary, an entirely accidental state ;—8thly. He sees what is the cause of its origin with them, and of its persistance ;—9thly. That the use of Ervalenta is the sole means of destroying it ;—10thly. That by destroying habitual constipation, and by preventing its return, aged people will obtain comparatively vigorous health ;—11thly. That to die prematurely by many years, in consequence of habitual constipation, is the lot of *most* of the aged, because that affection gives birth to serious diseases, and hurries on the infirmities of old age ;—but that, now, the aged, in consequence of the discovery of the properties of Ervalenta, can destroy the constipation with which they are affected, and thus prevent the abridgment of their days.

1. Importance of Ervalenta, in relation to the *first fact* of the preceding chapter, namely, *the means of curing diseases.*

If the disease be *acute*, and any food be allowed, the patient, when supported by Ervalenta, passes through the various *morbid phases* with less suffering, with less danger, and sooner recovers his former strength, than when he is sustained by any other food whatsoever. The reason of this is, first, because this substance is digested with infinitely more facility than any other article of diet ; secondly, because it procures the patient *spontaneous* alvine evacuations,—an advantage in most cases exceedingly difficult to obtain, without the use of Ervalenta, whatever means be employed. On account also of the very easy digestion of this substance, and of its agreeable flavour, the patient almost always prefers it to every other kind of food. It is also correct to add, that, by the use of Ervalenta, the ordinary duration of numerous diseases is *very much* shortened, and that of convalescence reduced to one half, and often to much less. These facts prove that Ervalenta is analeptic (*strengthening*), and that,

in consequence of this property, it becomes, by its employment, medicamental (*curative*); like every proper article of diet, well suited to the nature of the disorder.

If the disease be *chronic*, Ervalenta is of still greater importance, since there is nothing that can ever prevent the patient from using it. We have already seen that, in the case of disease, it is above all indispensable to submit the intestines to a *judicious and successful* treatment. Now the means of doing this are alone offered by Ervalenta; we say *alone*, because, if we do not use it, we are forced to resort to the habitual employment of purgatives, or of injections, for there remain no other means of treating the bowels; and we have seen that both these methods invariably augment the evil. On the contrary, by using Ervalenta, the opposite result is obtained; the derangement of the bowels gradually disappears, and, in the same proportion also, the chronic disease. By this means Gastritis, for instance, is cured in cases where every other manner of treating that afflicting disorder is unattended with any advantage.

2. Importance of Ervalenta, in relation to the *second fact* of the preceding chapter, namely, *the means of restoring to a comparatively robust state of health, the Aged who are prematurely overwhelmed with infirmities.*

To be afflicted with constipation, is very frequently the lot of persons of an advanced age; but they must not suppose that this is an *unavoidable* evil, since many old people have active bowels. The intestines of so many of the aged are in a state of constriction, not because these persons eat but little, but because, at some previous period, constipation had accidentally come on, and was suffered to become *permanent*. When once this evil has occurred, the use of purgatives and injections only tends to augment it, as we have seen in Chaps. III. and IV.; it is their effect at all periods of life, and still more in old age. The *ordinary* reason that old people

take so little food, that they are without strength, and become prematurely very infirm, is their state of *continual constipation*. Therefore, in order to restore such persons to a comparatively healthy and vigorous condition, it is indispensable to discover a means of enabling them to overcome the *disposition* of the intestines to constriction, and this without the habitual employment of purgatives or of injections. Now, by using Ervalenta they obtain that result, and it is the *only* known means of obtaining it. The importance, therefore, of Ervalenta to the aged, it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate.

3. Importance of Ervalenta, in relation to the *third fact* of the preceding chapter, namely, *the means of preservation from diseases*.

From all that precedes, it is clear that, so long as we avoid becoming victims of permanent constipation, we shall escape diseases; and that at an age, somewhat advanced, instead of being, as is usual, prematurely overwhelmed with infirmities, we shall possess, together with health, the strength and powers of *much younger* persons. The use of Ervalenta, which is the only means of preservation from permanent constipation, without continually resorting to purgatives and injections, is, on that account, the only means also of preservation from diseases.

4. Importance of Ervalenta, in relation to the *fourth fact* of the preceding chapter, namely, *the means of giving to life the whole extent compatible with the conditions of human nature*.

It is evident that we shall prevent the shortening of life, if we can preserve ourselves from the diseases and premature infirmities of old age. Now, as, by the use of Ervalenta, we can preserve ourselves from habitual constipation, we can preserve ourselves also from disease and premature infirmities.

To die prematurely, by many years, in consequence of permanent constipation, *is the fate of the majority of old people.* And unless this tendency of the bowels be overcome, it cannot be otherwise; for constipation ends by depriving the stomach of all its powers of digesting any kind of food whatever. In such a state of things, the whole strength of the body necessarily leaving it, the person dies. It is, however, very certain that the aged will escape this untimely death, if they can avoid habitual constipation. Now, this is precisely the result that is obtained by means of Ervalenta.

CHAPTER XV.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees:—1st. The means of informing himself whether his bowels are in a healthy state;—2ndly. That if his bowels are in an unhealthy and deranged state, and that he permits that state to continue, he will be seized, at a moment not perhaps distant, with some serious disease, such as dangerous obstruction of the intestines, Gastritis (*inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach*), Enteritis (*inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels*), hypochondria, skirrhus of the liver, palpitations of the heart, retention of the urine, malignant fever, intense rheumatism, gout, dropsy, convulsions, epilepsy, phthisis (*consumption*), paralysis, apoplexy, etc., etc.;—3rdly. That there are a great number of persons, who, without suspecting it, have their intestines in an unhealthy and deranged state;—4thly. He sees what are the means by which these persons can ascertain whether their bowels are in a good or a bad condition; and, consequently, whether the use of Ervalenta would be efficacious in restoring those viscera to their normal state;—5thly. He sees that to acquire *indubitably* that knowledge, means are pointed out which are as infallible as the thermometer for indicating the degree of temperature, or as the clock for showing the hour;—6thly. That not to feel himself ill is far from being a guarantee that his

bowels are not in a bad state ;—7thly. He sees why so many persons find themselves ill or frequently indisposed at an age but little advanced ;—8thly. Why so great a number die twenty years, or perhaps even half a century, before they could have expected it ;—and 9thly. That if the counsel which we give were followed, all, with comparatively few exceptions, would arrive at an extreme old age *without ever*, or scarcely ever, having been ill.

Many who do not suspect it, have their intestines in a state of greater or less derangement.

Among the number, are those whose tongues are loaded, and breath fetid, when they rise in the morning.

In the number, also, are comprehended those who suffer from acidity in the stomach, little or no appetite, a sense of heaviness and oppression after eating, transient slight pains in the region of the stomach, a sense of fulness in that organ, pain in the side, general debility, difficult digestion, giddiness, offensive flatulency, difficulty in passing the urine, limbs excessively sensible to cold, nausea, nervous affections, oppression in the chest, eructations, oppressive dreams, impossibility of sleeping, unrefreshing sleep, shiverings.

Of this number are those who are affected with fever, with shortness of breath, frequent headaches, a quick and feeble pulse, rheumatism, cough, tumours in the body, cutaneous eruptions, wind on the stomach, dimness of sight, or hardness of hearing before the age at which these infirmities are generally felt, or with passing disturbance of the sight and momentary suspension of consciousness.

To this number, also, belong those upon whose faces are depicted anxiety and languor ; those in whom is perceived progressive emaciation ; those who are affected with spasms or cramp ; those whose sleep frequently suffers interruption, who are disturbed by the slightest noise ; those whose serenity of

mind is destroyed by trifles, or habitually much disturbed; those whose alvine evacuations are of an unnatural *colour*, or consisting of matters *differing visibly* from one another; whose motions do not take place regularly once a day, or are more frequent than once a day, or which do not occur without the use of medicine or of injections; those whose evacuations are hard, liquid, or fetid; or that are not moulded to the cylindrical form of the intestines; those whose wind is offensive, or whose urine is *thick, turbid, pale, too abundant, or too scanty*.

OBSERVATION. — “Stools,” says Dr. Besuchet, “in the state of perfect health and good digestion, should have very little odour.”

In this number are included those who are frequently indisposed: those who are often low spirited; those who, on rising in the morning, do not feel themselves refreshed; those who become fatigued by the slightest exertion; those who sleep much, or who feel an inclination to sleep difficult to overcome.

Of this number are also frequently those who spit blood. — (OBSERVATION furnished by the Author for this Second English Edition.)

Of this number are those whose teeth rapidly decay, who suffer from frequent tooth-ache, or a putrid discharge from the teeth.

Lastly, in this number are females who are affected with leucorrhœa (whites), or with profuse, suppressed, or scanty menstruation.

All persons affected in any of the preceding manners, will make use of Ervalenta with singular advantage.

There are several of the preceding diseases, with which it is not always easy to know whether we are or are not attacked. In this case, it will be *extremely facile* to judge of the real state of the bowels, by ascertaining with care *the state of the tongue and of the breath, on rising in the morning, and the*

state of the stools and of the urine. If, at rising, the tongue is furred or the breath offensive; or if in the alvine evacuations or in the urine, there is ascertained to exist some of the indications which we have described higher, *they are more certain than all the others.* These means, so simple, of removing all doubt, whether the bowels are in a healthy or in a morbid state, are *as infallible* as the thermometer for determining the degree of temperature, or even as *a clock for indicating the hour.*

It will probably be said: “But I do not feel ill; how is it possible that I can be so without knowing it?” When the stomach is affected, do we always perceive it? When the bowels are habitually constipated for several succeeding days, do we constantly notice the ill effects it produces on the health? When the liver does not secrete bile enough, or when its secretions are vitiated, have we always knowledge of the existence of the disorder? If, however, such derangements should not be speedily remedied, they would often be followed by dangerous consequences.

Therefore, after having ascertained the state of the bowels by means of the present directions, if it be found that those viscera are not in a good state, let the evil be remedied without delay, otherwise there is matter for apprehending that it will be followed later by some serious illness, such as a dangerous obstruction of the intestines, gastritis (*inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach*), enteritis (*inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels*), hypochondria, skirrhus of the liver, palpitations of the heart, retention of the urine, malignant fever, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, convulsions, epilepsy, phthisis (*consumption*), paralysis, apoplexy, etc.

It is in consequence of neglecting to ascertain, by the means we have pointed out, the state of the intestines, that so many persons of both sexes find themselves attacked by dis-

ease before they are advanced in years, and even, frequently, in their youth; that so many *die* twenty years, fifty years, and even more before they had reason to expect it. If all were carefully to attend each day to the state of the bowels, the number of those who suffer from disease would soon be *considerably diminished*; the *middle aged*, and still more the young, would not so often be carried off by death; families would not so frequently be dilacerated by the torture of losing those whom they had cherished the hope of possessing still many years; and although the ranks of death would ultimately be filled up, in the same proportion as in all preceding periods, it would, at least, be with *old people* who would have passed their lives in the plenitude of health, and who would have died *without scarcely ever having been ill*.

CHAPTER XVI.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

In this chapter the reader sees NINE SOLEMN AFFIRMATIONS from us relative to Ervalenta; for example:—1st. That it possesses the property of *totally destroying* constipation;—2ndly. That it cures laborious DIGESTION, GASTRITIS, ENTERITIS, GASTRALGIA and ENTERALGIA, and MOST OTHER DISEASES, whether chronic or acute, with which the *abdominal viscera*, including the liver, are so frequently affected;—3rdly. That Ervalenta is no other than an alimentary farina perfectly *pure*, without containing any drug or any injurious substance mixed with it—a fact which has been CERTIFIED by the able chemist CHEVALIER, who was appointed by the French Government to analyse the Ervalenta, on occasion of the action brought recently against us, first in *Police Correctionnelle*, and afterwards before the *Cour Royale de Paris*;—4thly. That Ervalenta may be given as food even to little infants, and to the most delicate females;—5thly. That we are able to declare that, after the results obtained in consequence of the

great number of experiments which have been made with it, Ervalenta is the most wholesome and the most salutary of all alimentary known substances.

1. We *solemnly* affirm, that Ervalenta possesses the property which we attribute to it, of overcoming, without medicine or injections, *habitual* constipation.

2. We *solemnly* affirm, that Ervalenta possesses the property (if its use be persevered in, and if the causes which conduct to a relapse be avoided), of overcoming, also, the *disposition* of the bowels to become constipated.

3. We *solemnly* affirm, that DYSPEPSIA (*painful and laborious digestion—indigestion*), whether simple or complicated, mild or violent, is successfully cured by Ervalenta, when even every other mode of treatment has left the patient unalleviated of his sufferings.

4. We *solemnly* affirm, that chronic GASTRITIS and chronic ENTERITIS (*permanent inflammations of the mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines respectively*) are successfully cured by Ervalenta, when even these common but formidable diseases have resisted every other means that medical science was able to suggest.

OBSERVATION.—The nature of the preceding diseases, at once perhaps the most common and the most alarming of all others, is explained at page II of “IMPORTANT DETAILS,” which precede the first Chapter.

5. We *solemnly* affirm, that the greater part of the other disorders, whether chronic or acute, by which the abdominal viscera comprehending the liver, are so commonly affected, and which so obstinately resist the various treatments hitherto prescribed in those cases, yields to the curative influence of Ervalenta.

6. We *solemnly* affirm, that Ervalenta is *solely and simply* an alimentary Farina.

7. We *solemnly* affirm, in consequence, that no medicinal nor any noxious substance whatsoever is mixed with this Farina; and we appeal to chemistry to attest the truth of our declaration; for, by analysis, that science will obtain the proof, that Ervalenta is, simply, such as we affirm it to be.

OBSERVATION. This analysis has already been operated at Rheims, at Caen, at Angers, at Geneva, etc., etc., and NOTORIOUSLY at Paris, on the occasion of our trial in that capital. The French Government appointed the able chemist, CHEVALIER, to perform the analysis. The result of the analysis was, the *full and entire confirmation* of our last TWO SOLEMN AFFIRMATIONS, — affirmations that we had already long before made in many editions of our Treatise on Constipation; for M. Chevalier declared and DEPOSED that “*Ervalenta does not contain anything that can, by possibility, do the least harm to any person whatsoever; that, in fact, it is nothing more than an alimentary farina.*”

8. We *solemnly* affirm, that Ervalenta may be given as food, even to infants, and that the diet of females, in the most delicate state, may consist of it, without their experiencing the slightest inconvenience, whether in the stomach, in the bowels, or in any other part.

9. We *solemnly* affirm, that, in consequence of the singularly beneficial properties which Ervalenta is universally found to possess, and of the immense number of trials which have been made of it, in France and in foreign countries, we believe ourselves justified in declaring that it is *the most wholesome and beneficial* of all alimentary known substances, and

particularly for all persons who are not in a perfect state of health.

CHAPTER XVII.

IDEA OF ITS CONTENTS.

Prediction respecting the future doctrine and practice of medicine. In this chapter the reader sees :—1st. That the cure of diseases is not possible without a healthy and perfect **ANIMALISATION** of the substances with which we are nourished ;—2ndly. That a healthy and perfect animalisation of those substances is not possible, as long as the abdominal apparatus continues more or less deranged by disease, and, from that cause, incapable of executing healthily and perfectly its functions of digestion, of evacuation, etc.—3rdly. That the cure of the abdominal apparatus is not possible, but by means of Ervalenta.

1st. Considering that *the heart, the lungs, the brain, the sanguiferous vessels, the nerves, the muscles, the organs of sight, of hearing, and of smell, the sense of taste, that of touch, the lymphatic system, the cutaneous exhalents, and the other organs and systems of organisation of the human body*, cannot preserve their organisation if they cease to be supplied with nourishment by the alimentary apparatus, that is, by the stomach and intestines ;

2dly. Considering that not one of these organs, nor of these systems of organisation, can execute the functions proper to it in *the perfect manner* which is indispensable to its destination, if the nutrition which it receives from the alimentary apparatus is insufficient, not strong enough, or unwholesome ;

3dly. Considering that the nutrition which these organs and which these systems of organisation receive, *can neither be sufficient, nor strong enough, nor wholesome, if the sto-*

mach and the intestines cannot execute *their own* functions in a perfect and wholesome manner, which happens when these last viscera are diseased ;

4thly. Considering that it is fully proved by the *Certificates* and *other Documents*, which we *here* submit to the view of all, that Ervalenta cures with complete success the stomach and the intestines, in those cases of disease which we have exposed in our first five Solemn Affirmations, cases which ordinarily offer the most obstinate resistance to every other manner of treating them ;

WE PREDICT, without fear of being confounded by the event :

1st. That physicians themselves, at a period of time BUT LITTLE DISTANT, will recognize generally in the Ervalenta, properties of *the most powerful nature* for curing almost all (*if not absolutely all*) the diseases of the abdominal viscera ;

2dly. Considering the dependance in which *the nervous system, the respiratory organs, the sanguiferous system, the fibrous and muscular structures, the cutaneous exhalents, the organs for the separation of the recrementitious substances, the lymphatic system, and the other organs and systems of organization of the human body on which the functions indispensable to life depend* ; considering, we say, the dependence on which all these organs and systems of organisation are on the stomach and the intestines, WE PREDICT, with equal boldness, that physicians in general, at a moment which is not less near, will order Ervalenta to be employed on the alimentary tube, not for curing *purely and simply* the derangement of that apparatus, but rather to be enabled to cure indirectly, by means of that tube and of Ervalenta, *the diseases of the organs and systems of organisation which we have just named*.

WE PREDICT equally, *as consequences* :

1st. That on employing Ervalenta in the manner stated, physicians will confide *with perfect security to Nature alone* the care of many of the diseases of those organs and systems of organisation already named, which in general, until this moment, *neither art nor nature* has succeeded in curing;

2dly. That the employment of Ervalenta will soon render comparatively simple the medical art, at present so excessively complicated, even for its adepts;

3dly. That the said employment of Ervalenta will deliver, after but a short delay, that art from a great part of the *uncertainty* on which it still reposes, relatively to *practice*.

In effect, it is completely evident that *health* depends on the perfect ANIMALISATION of the substances which we take to nourish us, and *disease*, on the imperfect animalisation of those same substances.

OBSERVATION. By *animalisation*, we mean the conversion into *our own* substance of the aliments which we take.

Now, as it is demonstrable that the animalisation of those substances is very imperfect and unwholesome, when the abdominal apparatus, from being more or less deranged by disease, is incapable of executing its functions of digestion, of evacuation, etc. perfectly and healthily, it follows, as a rigorous consequence, that the cure of the diseases of any of the numerous organs, or systems of organisation of the human body, cannot be obtained until the abdominal apparatus be re-established in a state of health such that it may be able to execute all the functions of digestion, of evacuation, etc., perfectly and healthily.

We have, however, seen that the abdominal apparatus cannot be influenced to execute its functions of digestion, of

evacuation, etc., perfectly and healthily, neither by purgative medicine nor by injections, and that there remains no other means than the employment of Ervalenta to operate such re-establishment. Ervalenta being, then, the only means of re-establishing that apparatus in a healthy and perfect state, is the only means also of obtaining a healthy and perfect animalisation of the substances that we take to nourish us, and, consequently, the only means of procuring us a perfect cure of the diseases of our other organs and of our other systems of organisation, which are all supported, as we have recognised above, by the animalisation of the substances that we take to nourish us.


Philosophical physicians must always have been disposed to believe that the Supreme Being has not shown more power or intelligence in the construction of the organs and of the systems of organisation of the human body, than SIMPLICITY in the means by which in general they are susceptible, when diseased or deranged, of being re-established in their normal state. If curable cases have often, in his practice, opposed considerable resistance to re-establishment, he has attributed it to not having employed means of cure perfectly in concordance with the plan of nature.

(AUTHENTIC COPY.)

SERIES OF DOCUMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

CERTIFICATES, ATTESTATIONS, TESTIMONIALS, AND DECLARATIONS.

 We have placed at the head of each document a summary of the case the cure of which is there consigned.

No. 1.

LEGALISED CERTIFICATE OF J. P. T. BARRAS, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS,

[Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Sweden, of the Medical Society of Emulation, and of several other learned Societies; Honorary Physician of the Prisons of Paris, and of the Administration of Charity of the eleventh District (*Arrondissement*) of that city; Author of the "*Traité sur les Gastralgies et les Entéralgies; ou Maladies nerveuses de l'Estomac et des Intestins.*"]

MANY DIFFERENT CASES.

I, the undersigned, Doctor in Medicine, Knight of the Legion of Honour, certify, that many patients, for whom I prescribed the use of the *Ervalenta* of M. Warton, have experienced the greatest benefit from it; I furthermore attest,

that this alimentary and medicinal substance has never, to my knowledge, done injury to any one, and that I believe it to be incapable of doing harm.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered the present, to bear witness to the truth, in order that he may make use of it, when needful.

Signed BARRAS, M. D.

Paris, rue St. Lazare, No. 55, June 30, 1843.

Certified by us for the attestation of the signature of Doctor Barras, above written.

Paris, June 30, 1843.

Signed WOLF, *Commissaire de Police*.

On stamped paper, sealed with the Commissary's seal.

[NOTA. This certificate was presented by Doctor Barras on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*, in consequence of the action brought against us by the Government. The *Journal du Commerce* of the 8th July 1843, in its account of this trial, *has incorporated this Certificate.*]

No. 2.

CERTIFICATE OF A. CLAISSE, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE
OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(MANY DIFFERENT CASES.)

I, the undersigned physician, residing at St. Valérien, arrondissement of Sens (Yonne), certify that I have prescribed the use of Mr. Warton's Ervalenta to many persons affected with habitual constipation, arising from chronic affections of the digestive organs; and I affirm that the effects produced by it have always been of the most beneficial nature.

I have given the present Attestation from the sole motive of rendering homage to the truth.

Signed A. CLAISSE.

(Given at) Paris, June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This Certificate was presented by Doctor Claisse, on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 3.

TESTIMONY OF J. JACQUIN, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF
THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(MANY DIFFERENT CASES.)

(Extract from the *Journal des Débats*, of July the 2nd, 1842.)

When a *simple* alimentary substance, agreeable to the palate, easy of digestion, and hitherto unknown in the Western nations of Europe, becomes, by sufficient employment, a remedy capable of subduing so serious an affection as *rebellious* constipation, it is the duty of the physician who has had an opportunity of frequently employing it during a long practice in different provinces of the Ottoman empire, where this disease, from being occasioned by the use of opium, is much more intractable than in these countries, to make known to his medical colleagues, as well as to those who are under the influence of this disturbing and dangerous diathesis, all the advantages that may be derived from such an aliment, whether employed as a therapeutic agent, or as a *hygienic* means, —that powerful auxiliary of every appropriate medical treatment.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that we signalise the importation into this country of the *Ervalenta*, and the happy idea of consigning, in a small work, all the properties of the fecula of that African plant, with the best method of admi-

nistering it. We are the more obliged to the importer, because he has thus enabled us, by repeated trials, to ascertain: first, that here, as well as in the East, the results obtained have been most satisfactory; and secondly, that, besides the property of overcoming the most inveterate constipation, Ervalenta, when its use is continued long enough, unlike every other means, permanently removes, in by far the greater number of cases, the causes of that affection.

And as, in most diseases, the derangement of the digestive passages accompanies their apparition, and often even becomes the source of their element, it is easy for every enlightened physician to foresee the important part that Ervalenta is called upon to perform, when administered before or during the morbidic phases.

Always disposed to encourage every discovery useful to the art, and interesting to humanity, we shall willingly communicate concerning this exotic, whose innocuous properties are certain, every information that may be requested, whether verbally or by writing.

Signed J. JACQUIN, *Doctor in Medicine,*
formerly Surgeon of the armies and of the military hospitals.
6, rue d'Amboise, Paris.

No. 4

TESTIMONY OF L. HUSSON, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF
THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(MANY DIFFERENT CASES.)

M. Marie probably knows that Madame Fontaine, the aunt of Madame Ligner, uses the Ervalenta in consequence of my advice, and that she finds it beneficial.

I mentioned it to her in consequence of many trials made

on other patients, with their consent, and of which numerous respectable persons in society had suggested to me the idea, because they themselves assured me they derived great benefit from the use of that farina.

I have tasted it and examined it, (superficially, it is true,) and from its taste and effects I consider it to be *not a medicinal substance, but an alimentary one, possessing laxative virtues*, which should sometimes be assisted by laxative agents in beverage or in food.

Sorrel is not a medicine and yet it is laxative;

So is spinage;

Quinces, medlars are not medicaments and yet they constipate: why should not a fecula be laxative? The bread of the troops *is extremely so*.

Mr. Marie can avail himself of these reflexions in his pleadings.

Signed L. HUSSON.

Paris, rue Richelieu, No. 45, June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This testimonial was sent by Doctor Husson to the Court during the pleading of our counsellor, M. Marie, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and was addressed to him personally. The *Journal du Commerce* of the 8th July 1843, in its account of this trial *incorporated this Testimonial*.]

No. 5.

TESTIMONY OF L. PETRON, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF
THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(TWO DIFFERENT CASES.)

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Having had an opportunity of appreciating the two-fold quality, nutritive and laxative, of your fecula, Ervalenta, I

recommended its use to one of my patients, who experienced the most beneficial effects from it; I am desirous of giving it a farther trial in the case of a member of my own family, who has been a great many years subject to habitual constipation. Your prospectus announces that you furnish a packet of it gratis to physicians who wish to submit it to the test of experiment. If you would, Sir, be so obliging, I would thankfully avail myself of your offer, and would do all in my power to make known, in this part of the country, so useful a discovery.

Receive the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

Your all devoted servant,

Signed L. PETRON,

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris:

Lisieux (Calvados), rue d'Orbec, 22nd of March, 1842.

No. 6.

TESTIMONY OF H. TWEFFORD, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF THE FACULTY OF STRASBOURG.

(TWO DIFFERENT CASES.)

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Sir,—Two ladies, who inhabit that part of the country in which I practise, procured from you, by my advice, some of the Ervalenta, which has been very beneficial to them. Encouraged by this experiment, I now request you will send me, by the quickest conveyance, three packets of that substance, for which I shall hasten to remit to you the price.

I have the honour to salute you.

Signed H. TWEFFORD, JUN., *Doctor in Medicine,*

Montbelliard (Doubs), July 4, 1843.

No. 7.

TESTIMONY OF M. DELAROCQUE, OF ROUEN, DOCTOR
IN MEDICINE OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(A REMARKABLE CASE.)

[NOTA. This is an extraordinary and splendid cure performed by Doctor Delarocque, by means of the Ervalenta, on the son of M. Foucault-Desnos, at Flers (Orne). We did not receive this testimonial directly from Doctor Delarocque himself, not having the honour to be known to him, but from M. Foucault-Desnos, at Flers, in the *remarkable* Attestation which we have inserted in this series, under the No. 21.]

No. 8.

TESTIMONY OF M. DIEULAFOY OF TOULOUSE, DOCTOR
IN MEDICINE OF THE FACULTY OF MONTPELLIER.

(SEVERAL DIFFERENT CASES.)

[NOTA. This Testimonial consists in several different cases of success obtained by Doctor Dieulafoy, by means of the Ervalenta. We did not receive this Testimonial directly from Doctor Dieulafoy himself, not having the honour to be known to him, but from the Count De Ferrabone, at Toulouse, in the remarkable Attestation which we have inserted in this Series under the No. 36.]

No. 9.

TESTIMONY OF M. SICOT, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE OF
THE FACULTY OF PARIS.

(CURED BY THE USE OF THE ERVALENTA.)

[NOTA. This Testimonial consists in the *extraordinary*

cure of the physician himself by means of the Ervalenta.
We have not received this Testimonial directly from Doctor Sicot, not having the honour to be known to him, but from M. E. Aubert, residing at Bretteville-l'Orgueilleuse, in the affecting Attestation which we have inserted in this Series under the No. 40.]

No. 10.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

*Slow and difficult Digestion.—Frequent sick headaches.—
Habitual oppression in the head.—Study painful.*

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—It is now eight months since I began to use your fecula, the *Ervalenta*, and I suppose that you will be glad to learn the result which I have obtained from it.

Slow and difficult digestion, frequent sick-headaches and an habitual oppression in the head, which rendered the labour of study very painful to me, but above all an obstinate constipation which had set at defiance every remedy and every system of diet for the last twelve years,—such, Sir, were the affections which caused me to have recourse to the *Ervalenta*, after consulting my physician, who allowed me to try it. I confess that, disheartened by so many useless trials of other means, I made that of the *Ervalenta* with little confidence; but I was most agreeably surprised to experience its beneficial effects from the fifth day, when the natural evacuations took a sufficiently regular course. Encouraged by this first success, I persevered, and, at the present time, without being able to say that I am quite cured, still I must acknowledge a decided improvement in my state of health. If my stomach still requires considerable attention on my

part, it is, however, certain that my evacuations take place daily, except on those days when my digestion has been disturbed. My sick-headaches are less frequent, and my ability to study has returned, in spite of a too long-continued application, which, I have no doubt, must have greatly counteracted the effect of my treatment. I am therefore determined to continue it, being filled with the hope of a more complete cure. At any rate, I am able confidently to bear witness to the efficacy of the *Ervalenta* in cases of constipation, since I had never been able, till then, to discover any laxative article of food. It is for that reason that I do not hesitate to recommend the use of it to every one whom I know to be afflicted with that infirmity.

In the expectation of being able to inform you of additional success, receive, Sir, the assurance of my consideration.

Signed L'ABBÉ WARNET,
Director of the Seminaire du Saint-Esprit.

Paris, rue des Postes, June 26, 1843.

P. S. I am quite ready to confirm, by word of mouth, the testimonial that I give here; and you may send to me, for that purpose, the *incredulous* whom you have not been able to convince.

[NOTA. The *Journal du Commerce* of the 8th July, 1843, in its account of the action brought against us, and judged definitively in the *Cour Royale de Paris*, has incorporated this remarkable Attestation.]

No. 11.

(LEGALISED ATTESTATION.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Apoplectic attacks.—Paralysing Spasms and Cramps.—Indescribable Pains in the loins.—Incapability to walk or to

raise or turn the head without fainting.—Inability to remain in any position.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—If my declaration can contribute to inspire confidence in the use of the Ervalenta, I hasten to inform you that it has produced on me a miraculous effect, for I was afflicted ever since the age of 50 (I am now 71) with an habitual constipation, which prevented me during 4, 5, and 6 days from going to the water-closet. I need not relate to you, Sir, the sufferings I endured when the unavoidable moment of evacuation arrived; I have had therefrom apoplectic attacks which kept me whole hours without giving signs of life; paralysing spasms and cramps, pains in the loins impossible to describe; without being able to walk, or raise or turn my head without fainting, nor able to remain in any position.

It is principally since 1832 that these disorders had become more intense, although I had recourse all the time to the use of injections, medicine, baths, pills, all of which gave me but momentary relief. I really despaired of obtaining a cure, when I saw advertised in a newspaper, an *exposition of a natural and easy means of overcoming constipation*; I immediately employed it, and during the last ten months that I have done so, I have enjoyed, as at present, perfect health, with the use of all my limbs.

I must, however, mention, to the credit of the Ervalenta, that, after using it for four months, believing myself out of danger, I discontinued it; scarcely, however, five weeks had elapsed, when all my preceding disorders returned to overwhelm me; I was again obliged speedily to have recourse to the Ervalenta, which, God be thanked, saved me a second time, and during the four months which have elapsed since I returned to the Ervalenta, I am quite reestablished. I

shall continue to employ it as an alimentary substance, feeling all the good that it does me.

I confess that, the second time, I followed more punctually the regimen recommended in the instructions, than I had done the first time.

It is, therefore, with well-merited gratitude that I beg you will accept, Sir, my sincere thanks, and believe me to be, with the most perfect consideration,

Your most humble and most obliged servant,

Signed F. MORIN,

Officer en retraite, Knight of the military order of Saint-Louis and the Legion of Honour, residing at Choisy-le-Roi.

Choisy-le-Roi, June 28, 1843.

We, first Adjoint, executing the functions of Mayor of the parish (*commune*) of Choisy-le-Roy, certify that the above-written signature is truly that of Mr. F. Morin, and that faith should be given to it.

Choisy-le-Roi, June 29, 1843.

Le premier Adjoint au Maire,

Signed ROND.

Sealed with the Mayor's seal.

[NOTA. This *remarkable* document was presented by M. Morin on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. The *Journal du Commerce* of the 8th July, 1843, in its account of the said trial, has incorporated this *Attestation*.]

No. 12.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I have addressed to one of my friends, the Deputy

Attorney General (*Substitut du Procureur du Roi*) at Paris, the testimonial which you request of me on the subject of your fecula. He will communicate it to his colleagues, and I hope it may have a tendency to influence the court favourably towards you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments,

Signed ALPH. AMY.

Provins (Seine-et-Marne), June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. See besides, two other Declarations of M. Amy, inserted in this Series under the Nos. 44 and 45.]

No. 13.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,

And Disorders caused by it.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I am sorry to learn that jealousy pursues you in the sale of your Ervalenta. If, as I have every reason to believe, the discovery of that plant and the sale of it in France belong to you (for I am not aware that any apothecary or any other person in trade had introduced it before you), I consider your rights to be inviolable, and have no doubt that justice will declare itself in your favour.

You will have, I am persuaded, the testimony of all who, like myself, have made use of the Ervalenta, to bear witness, against those who deny it, that that farina is, most truly, as you announce it, a remedy or rather an aliment most efficacious against constipation in cases when it is necessary to have recourse to it. Its use presents no danger; and when I see so many quacks and empirics speculating and trading, in the face of day and in the open market, on the ignorance

and on the credulity of the common people, with the advantage of seeing the municipal authorities shut their eyes on a means of livelihood so immoral, and oftentimes so injurious to our fellow-creatures, I cannot conceive that they are disposed to condemn yours; which, if it is not without profit to yourself, is also not destitute of advantage to those who, attacked with the serious disorders which proceed inevitably from habitual constipation, find, in the use of the Ervalenta, more than had been offered to them by medicine and pharmacy in this class of diseases, before the discovery and employment of that farina.

I cannot say, on this subject, anything more than I have already stated in my first letter, which is to be found in the small pamphlet which accompanies the packets of Ervalenta. You can refer to it, and appeal to its testimony as the expression of truth.

Receive, Sir, the renewed assurance of my sincere sentiments.

Signed L'ABBÉ DURANTON, *Rector of Armeau.*

Armeau, Arrondissement de Joigny (Yonne), June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. l'Abbé Duranton on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. His preceding Attestation, to which he refers, was sent to us *eleven months* earlier; and, although we have already given it publicity in several editions of our Treatise on Constipation, we think it well to keep it still before the eyes of the Reader, under No. 14 which follows.]

No. 14.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Suppressed perspiration.—Congestion of blood to the head.—Catarrh.—Insupportable headache.—Tingling in the ears, with discharge.—Gastritis and numerous other ailments.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Absence from home has prevented me from answering you as soon as you desired in your letter of the 7th inst. It is with much pleasure that I send you an account of the beneficial effects which, during the last three months, I have derived from the use of your Eralenta.

That plant, both as food and as medicine, really possesses most invaluable properties. Satisfying the wants of the stomach, by furnishing it with an aliment which is not only exempt from all danger, but which is also exceedingly wholesome, it unites at the same time the advantage of being an excellent stimulant to assist the functions of indolent bowels, thereby preventing the numberless disorders which proceed from a state of habitual constipation. I know by the experience of 13 years how very fatal such a state is to the health. In consequence of a violent irritation of the stomach, brought on by study perhaps too severe and too unremitting, I was affected with a most serious indisposition, the result of inertia of that organ, which, no longer performing its office regularly, kept me in a destructive state of habitual constipation. A sudden suppression of perspiration in the inclement season of 1829, very considerably aggravated my already critical state. A congestion of blood, which settled in the head, brought on a concentration of humours, so fatal in its consequences, that, the means resorted to not having been able to produce a speedy derivation, I suffered insupportable pains in the head and tinglings in the ears, accompanied with a discharge of humours, which left me neither quiet nor even intermission from pain. These sufferings and disorders became complicated with Gastritis and other ailments of every kind.

Several able and enlightened physicians, whom I consulted in the capital and in the country, gave me very good advice, and especially that of combating my habitual constipation,

which was more injurious to me, they said, than I imagined. I was not more ignorant than they on this point, and was not less persuaded that health depends on the perfect functions of the stomach, and its normal condition: but what I was as ignorant of as they, was, how to cause that fatal constipation to cease. In fact, all the means which they pointed out to me, and those which I took upon myself to employ, afforded me nothing but inconstant relief, and which consequently was not, and could not be, curative. Truth compels me, Sir, to acknowledge that, in my peculiar position, I have derived from the Ervalenta, which I have now been using for three months, the most marked benefit. I cannot tell you that I am perfectly cured and freed entirely from all my ailments; but what is certain, is, that my health is exceedingly improved, and that I have reason to hope, that, possessing a naturally good constitution, I shall in time obtain a complete cure.

I hope, Sir, that this Attestation on my part will be acceptable to you. As much as I detest quackery, with its falsehoods, as much, also, I honour a useful profession wisely applied to the benefit and wants of humanity.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

Signed L'ABBÉ DURANTON, *Rector of Armeau.*

Armeau, arrondissement de Joigny (Yonne), September 19, 1842.

(See the preceding Attestation of M. l'Abbé Duranton, No. 13.)

No. 15.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I now inform you of

the good effects produced on my health by the use of your Ervalenta and CochinChinese Melasse ; you are aware that I was afflicted with so obstinate a constipation for more than ten years, that no remedy had any longer any effect ; astonishing to say, since I have used your means daily, I find myself exceedingly well, and I thank you for your good advice.

Receive, Sir, my distinguished salutations.

Signed L. ROBETTE, *Public Brewer.*

Boussu, near Mons, Belgium. June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Robette on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris* ; in this document he confirms the Attestation that we received from him *eight months* earlier, dated 2nd October, 1842, and to which we have given publicity in several editions of our *Treatise on Constipation.*]

No. 16.

(SEVERAL DIFFERENT CASES.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Insupportable pains in the head, and also in the stomach.—

Incapability of sleeping during near 35 years.—Burning heat in all the limbs.—Internal continual pains.—Emaciation.—Dazzling of the sight.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—A constipation which, for more than 12 years, had resisted every method of treatment,—insupportable pains in the head and stomach,—added to a sleeplessness which for about 35 years (1) had never allowed me to close my eyes,—a burning heat in all my limbs,—in one word, Sir, internal

(1) This perpetual inability to sleep was induced by a catastrophe, when the author of this letter was in the army of Napoleon.

continual pains,—such was my state previous to using your Ervalenta and your Cochinchinese Melasse.

The effects have been so extraordinary, that, from being sick and emaciated, I am again become well and active, and my friends agree in saying that they never saw me in such good health.

All those of my acquaintance who, like me, still employ your Ervalenta, and have used the Cochinchinese Melasse, experience from them great benefit, and will persevere in their use, even in health, as the most efficacious means of continuing well. All congratulate themselves on the fortunate discovery, and think that you will succeed in preserving agents of so beneficial a nature from being prohibited by the law, for the sake of the suffering part of humanity.

Thanks to your Ervalenta, Sir, notwithstanding my sixty-six years, I hope to prolong an existence which, from being painful and distressing, is now quite supportable; for the head-aches, a passing disturbance of the sight, with momentary suspension of consciousness, the internal pains, and almost the sleeplessness, have long ago disappeared. Notwithstanding these happy results, I shall not continue less the use of your Ervalenta, because I consider it the best security against relapsing into the same state.

Accept, Sir, with the expression of my heartfelt gratitude, the assurance of the high consideration of your most humble servant,

Signed GENTIL, *Propriétaire.*

Quai du Roi, Chemin du Halage, No. 12, à Orléans (Loiret), June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Gentil, on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. In this document he confirms the Attestation which he had sent us *eleven months* earlier, dated 9th July 1842, and to which we have given publicity in several editions of our *Treatise on Constipation*.]

No. 17.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I lose no time in answering your letter, and in informing you, that being affected with chronic Gastritis, which has tormented me for more than ten years, and which causes me an almost continual constipation, I had recourse to the Ervalenta and the CochinChinese Melasse, of which I have made use for about eighteen months.

These aliments, without entirely curing me, have afforded me much more relief than all the other means which I had previously employed.

This is what I am able to certify in rendering homage to the truth.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

Signed MONTIGNEUL.

Vitry-le-Français (Marne), June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Montigneul on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. Four days after having sent it, he addressed to us the letter under No. 18, which follows.]

No. 18.

GASTRITIS.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—In my hurry to answer by return of post your letter of June the 27th, having been struck with astonishment on receiving news so unforeseen and unexpected,—I omitted to request

that you would be so good as to reserve for me eight packets of Ervalenta (*about 72lb.*) and a bottle of Melasse of six kilogrammes (*13lb.*), in case you should, against all probability, sink under the weight of the accusation, so unjust and so little deserved, which has been brought against you.

You will have the goodness to put by for me, in case that should be possible, some of the freshest packets, for you will understand that, as I shall not consume the whole at once, the fresher they are the better will the last portions be that I shall employ.

You will be kind enough to keep the whole for me in depot, until I can send for it by a friend, who will be furnished with particulars sufficiently exact to leave you no doubt of his coming from me; the delay will not be very long, as he will have to go to Paris shortly.

If, on the contrary, as I hope and desire, you come off victorious, I shall continue to send for it as I want it, in the same way as before.

As for me, I am persuaded that judgment will be given in your favour: it seems to me impossible, and contrary to common sense, that it should be otherwise. It is truly inconceivable that the Government should persist in endeavouring to procure the suppression of one of the most important and useful discoveries that has ever been made until this day; and it is said that we live in an age which appreciates and encourages those whose services are unequivocally important to humanity; such assertion is then, in reality, only derision; but envious men are so greatly to be apprehended, they employ so many means of attaining their ends (and unfortunately they generally succeed), that I made up my mind to write to you,—simply as a measure of precaution,—this letter, which, I ardently hope, will be entirely useless.

I beg you will favour me with a line, in order to let me

know whether the scale has preponderated in favour of justice or of infamy.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept the sincere good wishes always formed for your complete success, by him who has the honour to be your very devoted servant,

Signed MONTIGNEUL.

Vitry-le-Français (Marne), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, July 2, 1843.

(See Mr. Montigneul's preceding Attestation, No. 17.)

No. 19.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Having been for the last five-and-twenty years under the necessity of eating and taking my food without the assistance of a single tooth in my mouth, I was continually in a state of the most painful constipation, unable to relieve myself of the result of two and often four days' digestion without the use of the Scotch pills, which always threw me back into the same state. I at length found alleviation in your very agreeable Ervalenta; I had not made use of it more than four days, when I found myself relieved; and, for the last eight or nine months that I take it every morning, I have not failed a single day to visit the water-closet; and this without effort or pain, even when my previous digestion has been very painful in consequence of the imperfect mastication of the food that I take.

Having attained my eightieth year, I am resolved never to change that excellent alimentary preparation, even when I shall be perfectly cured.

I am of opinion, Sir, that for the benefit of mankind, you

cannot too strongly recommend the use of that excellent farina, employed according to your directions.

I am very grateful for your care in forwarding it to me, and beg you will accept the expression of all the sentiments of your devoted servant,

Signed LE CHEVALIER DE MONTREUIL.

Sagy, near Vaux (Seine-et-Oise), June 28, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. le Chevalier de Montreuil on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*; in this document he confirms an Attestation which he had sent us *six months* earlier, dated the 12th December 1842, and which contains the following passage.]

This is so superior to the other breakfast preparations which I have made use of for many years, that I intend to continue it for the rest of my life.

Signed DE MONTREUIL.

No. 20.

(LEGALISED CERTIFICATE.)

GASTRITIS.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

I, the undersigned, Achille Antoine Lez, architect, declare that, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I was attacked with Gastritis, or an affection of the stomach, which, having become more and more serious, obliged me, from December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one (at which period I experienced a violent crisis), to undergo a regular medical treatment.

In the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in spite of the treatment and regimen followed,

I continually suffered from a constipation which began eighteen months previously, and which had become so violent, that I could not procure an evacuation without the use of repeated injections, purgative medicine producing no effect on me; baths alone affording me temporary relief on those days when I made use of them.

In this state of things, I became acquainted with the farina of Mr. Warton, of Rue Richelieu, No. 68, at Paris, known by the name of Ervalenta; I requested some of it, and I certify that I took of it daily a quantity of from eighty to one hundred and fifty grammes, ($2\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 ounces) divided amongst my meals.

Two days after having begun this new treatment, and without any other change in my alimentary regimen, the constipation ceased, and, from that time forward, I had regular evacuations every twenty-four hours, by continuing to take the Ervalenta; the result of which, independently of the preceding, was to render my digestion easier, to cause to disappear the internal abdominal swelling which I experienced, and to facilitate the escape of flatulency by the lower parts.

I cannot, therefore, avoid attributing to Mr. Warton's Ervalenta the relief which I experienced. I employed that farina in soup (made with or without meat), and in cakes. I consumed three packets of Ervalenta, each weighing four kilogrammes (*about 9lb.*), mixed with a proportionate quantity of soup (*broth*). I soon became used to that aliment, which in a short time appeared to me so palatable, that I ate it without needing it, and in preference to all other soup; after taking it, I never experienced any inconvenience, it digested perfectly, and I did not perceive any disturbance in any of the animal functions, that could make me suppose that the Ervalenta was any thing else than an alimentary farina, cooling and slightly laxative.

I have not employed the Cochinchinese Melasse, which Mr. Warton had not then announced, but only the Ervalenta, which did me so much good, that I wrote to him to thank him for it.

At present my natural functions are well performed; for nearly a year I have not taken Ervalenta; I am merely somewhat careful in the choice of my food, and my health is greatly improved.

I much desire, for the benefit of mankind, to see the use of Mr. Warton's Ervalenta extend itself; being convinced that it is destined, by its virtues, to contribute powerfully towards ameliorating the health of a multitude of persons.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered the present certificate to Mr. Warton, in order that he may make use of it, when needful.

Signed A. A. LEZ, jun., formerly of Fontainebleau.

Lorrez-le-Bocage, June 29th, 1843.

Certified by us, Mayor of the parish (*commune*) of Lorrez-le-Bocage, chef-lieu de canton, arrondissement de Fontainebleau, department of Seine-et-Marne, undersigned, for legalization of the signature of M. Lez, architect, above-written.

Signed LAURENT.

Sealed with the Mayor's seal. On stamped paper.

Town-Hall of Lorrez-le-Bocage, June 29th, 1843.

[NOTA. This Certificate was presented by M. Lez, on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*; in this document he confirms the Attestation which he had sent us *fifteen months* before, dated the 26th March 1842, and to which we have already given publicity in several editions of our Treatise on Constipation.]

No. 21.

[NOTA. This remarkable Atestation and the Attestation under the No. 22, were presented on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

(FOUR DIFFERENT CASES.)

1st CASE.—*Gastritis. — Habitual constipation. — Bad digestion. — Want of appetite. — Violent pains in the stomach. — Frightful emaciation. — Extreme flatulency. — Pains from the stomach to the throat. — Dreadful colic. — Buzzing in the ears. — Continual spitting. — Pain in one thigh. — Pain in the knees.*

2nd CASE.—*Gastritis during twenty years.*

3rd CASE.—*Gastritis.*

4th CASE.—*General Illness. — Intense habitual constipation.*

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive the letter, in answer to my last, which you were so good as to address to me; I return you a thousand thanks for it. Your esteemed favour of the 27th has also just reached me; and not being certain whether it is for the 1st or the 4th of July that you are summoned (the figure not being legible), I lose no time in answering you. May my testimony be of service to you; no one is more useful to humanity than yourself.

The reason, sir, which caused me to have recourse to the Ervalenta for my son, was as follows: about Easter, 1842, that young man, then twenty-one years old (who had never committed any excess, I can say, not the smallest of any kind, having always enjoyed excellent health and having a good appetite), began to experience bad digestion; and, up to the beginning of September, the disorder increased;

and, from that time, the progress of the disease was more rapid, constipation commenced, pains in the stomach made themselves felt, and emaciation showed itself in a frightful degree. Then, by the advice of medical men, leeches were applied to the pit of the stomach; we employed poultices, and ointment of tartrate of antimony, and the patient scrupulously observed the regimen prescribed for him, and took no articles of food excepting those which are reputed to be the lightest and most suitable.

All these precautions, except during a few intervals when the patient felt himself better and recovered a little flesh (without, however the constipation, ceasing during this period), all these precautions, I say, did not prevent his falling into the most deplorable state. In the beginning of April, the constipation became much more intense, injections had scarcely any effect, the pains in the stomach were more violent; an immense quantity of wind, which came away sometimes above, sometimes by the lower parts, and of which he often could not release himself, made him cruelly suffer; to all that must be added, pains from the stomach up to the throat, colic at times dreadful, buzzing in the ears, an almost continual spitting, a pain in one thigh, for which we made use of frictions for a long time, and another pain in the knees.

I then consulted for the second time Dr. Delaroque of Rouen, who fortunately, as may be seen by his prescription, ordered the use of Ervalenta. (*The prescription is presented below.*) The effects of that farina were, from the commencement, wonderful; no more bad digestion; at the end of two or three days, the constipation ceased, and the patient entirely discontinued the use of injections; his appetite also rapidly augmented.

After having made his dinner for some time, and with great success, on green vegetables, taking *Ervalanta* in milk night and morning, he ventured to dine on meat; he

partook for some time of boiled beef, and this for several weeks ; he then began to recover his flesh in an astonishing manner ; this made him too bold, and I observed to him several times that he made too copious a dinner ; he ate too much fat, as I often remarked to him ; he also mixed perhaps too much wine with his water, ate rather too much bread (it was rye-bread), and he thought there was no danger in eating a considerable quantity of it.

The constipation then showed itself by degrees, indigestion followed, and before long he lost the flesh he had recovered by using Ervalenta, and experienced the sufferings with which he had been afflicted at various other periods.

He was obliged to return to Ervalenta, subsisting entirely on it, and to use it in but very small quantity ; he adds to it a little of the Cochin-Chinese Melasse which you sent me a few days ago.

This regimen has already been as beneficial to him as it was possible to expect ; he suffers no more pain, the constipation has ceased, he has several times taken at dinner a little meat-soup which he digests well, and he has begun to increase the dose of Ervalenta.

In a word, my dear Mr. Warton, I bless you every moment for having procured my son so great a relief. If, as I hope, I am able to save him, it is to you that I shall owe his life.

If you save the life of my son, sir, it will not be the only good which you have done in our part of the country.

My brother, Louis Foucault, who resides here, and of whom I have already spoken to you, although far from having been reduced so low as my son, has nevertheless suffered greatly from a Gastritis with which he has been afflicted for the last twenty years. The Ervalenta, which he employed, after seeing Dr. Delaroque's prescription of April the 11th, has performed wonders in his case ; he is in as good health as any man can desire.

Another person, a poor girl, named Marie Mesnil, of St. Clair de Halouze, arrondissement of Domfront, who had been forced by Gastritis to keep her bed almost continually for the last five years, and who, by my advice, had also made use of Ervalenta, was wonderfully relieved in a very short time.

Another person also of our town, named Nicolas Dugué, rue d'Argentan, who had been ill for a great many years, and who had heard of the great benefit which Ervalenta has been of to my son, wished also to try it. This man, constipated in the highest degree, who in spite of oft-repeated injections had been for eight days unable to visit the water-closet, was enabled to do so after only once taking Ervalenta, and that the next day; he takes that farina morning and night, finds it agree perfectly with him, and has no need whatever of injections.

I am summoned to Alençon to serve on the jury on the 3d of July, and I leave on the 2d to go there. If you should have any thing to communicate to me, write to me at Mr. Dagion's, rue du Jeudi, but I beg you will not pay the postage of your letters in future.

I have the honour to be, sir, with respect and gratitude,
your very humble servant,

Signed FOUCAULT-DESNOS.

Flers (Orne), June 29, 1843.

P. S. As I am not known to the Judges, they will perhaps place no confidence in my declaration. I do business, or have done, with Messrs. Le Masquerier Couriot and Co., merchants, rue de la Vieille-Monnaie, No. 22 (*of Paris*); Mr. Paul Caillebotte Feron, rue des Bourdonnais, No. 7 (*of Paris*); Mr. Martial Caillebotte, rue des Lavandières Ste. Opportune, No. 31 (*of Paris*).

I have the honour of being known to the vicomte Le Mercier,

ex-député de l'Orne, colonel of one of the Legions of the National Guard of Paris (*rue du Cherche-Midi, No. 15*).

DR. DELAROCQUE'S PRESCRIPTION.

Take night and morning a cup of asses' milk.

Keep the mouth constantly moistened with barley-water sweetened with honey, without using it as a gargle.

Every evening apply to the fore-part of the neck a poultice of bread-crum and water, mixed with a table-spoonful of mustard, which must be left on till the part becomes red. In the daytime surround the neck with flannel; if needful, apply some leeches to the throat.

Morning and evening rub in a warm room, the region of the stomach and the upper and lower limbs with a piece of cloth wetted with tincture of mint and balm (*melisse*); if the smell does not inconvenience the patient, leave the cloth on the stomach.

When the inflammation of the throat shall have disappeared, the use of Alicant wine must be tried; half a table-spoonful to be taken every three hours, and of which the first dose must not be taken till half an hour after the first meal.

The diet to consist of ERVALENTA with milk.

During the day, take two or three cups of natural Vichy water.

Signed DELAROCQUE,

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris.

April 11, 1843.

[NOTA. M. Foucault-Desnos has written along the side of the prescription as follows: "I have the honour to observe to you, that when I had the consultation with Dr. Delarocque of which I have spoken, at the commencement of April, the patient, independent of his Gastritis, had a sore throat,

respecting which I also asked Dr. Delarocque's advice." This is the reason why his prescription respects almost exclusively the throat, neck, etc.]

[Four days after having sent these documents, M. Foucault-Desnos addressed to us the letter, No. 22, which follows.]

No. 22.

GASTRITIS.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm to you my letter of the 29th ult., in which I entered into explanations, perhaps too detailed, concerning the state of my son; the essential bearing of which was, that the reason of his making use of Ervalenta is, because, being affected with a very serious Gastritis, that aliment was prescribed for him by Dr. Delarocque, of Rouen, his physician; and that the Ervalenta produced a miraculous improvement in the patient; as, also, in the case of several other persons.

As I am not certain, Sir, whether it is on the 1st or on the 4th of the present month that your trial comes on, I thought it might not be useless to send to you a short letter from my brother, and a certificate from another individual. If it can be of any use to you to have one from the poor girl of the parish (*commune*) of St. Clair, whom I mentioned in my former letter, let me know, and I will procure it for you immediately.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with all possible respect and gratitude, your most devoted,

Signed FOUCAULT-DESNOS.

Flers (Orne), July 1, 1843.

Pray, Sir, excuse such a scrawl; I have been making my preparations for leaving to-morrow for Alençon, and feel myself so fatigued that I am unable to write more.

[NOTA. The documents alluded to in this letter are the Attestation No. 23, and the Certificate No. 24 which follow.]

(See the preceding Attestation of Mr. Foucault-Denos, No. 21.)

No. 23.

GASTRITIS.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Difficult digestion.—Frequent abstinence from food necessary.—Extreme debility.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Since I have made Ervalenta part of my food, my health has greatly improved. For about two-and-twenty years I had been suffering more or less, almost continually from a disorder of the stomach. For several years I had been reduced to make use only of a very small number of articles of food; a week rarely passed without my being forced to remain 24 hours, and sometimes longer, without taking any thing but a few tumblers of sugar and water; constipation was continual; so much so, that, for the last 5 months, I was unable to procure an evacuation without the use of *injections*; I was extremely debilitated.

Now, I eat meat and vegetables; I make three meals a day, two of them on Ervalenta; I have natural evacuations with sufficient regularity; I have been enabled to suppress entirely the use of injections, and lastly my strength has in a great degree returned.

For nearly three months that I have made use of Ervalenta, I have experienced only two or three bad digestions. I find that aliment very agreeable, and were I even in the en-

joyment of the best health, I should take it by predilection; but in the position in which I am, I should be exceedingly chagrined were I to lose the means of obtaining it.

Therefore, Mr. Warton, I can attest, if it be necessary, that I have not been able to perceive any exaggeration in the eulogium you make of Ervalenta in the instructions which I have received with the packets.

I have the honour to be your most humble servant,

Signed L. FOUCAULT.

Flers (Orne), June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. L. Foucault on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 24.

(**CERTIFICATE.**)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Laborious digestion.—Prolonged incapability of eating.

I, the undersigned, Nicholas Dugué, who have been ill for a great number of years, certify that, during a crisis (*crise*) which I lately experienced, I remained nearly a fortnight without being able to take anything, or scarcely anything; and that, at the same time, I was constipated to a degree such, that frequently two or three injections daily produced no effect on me; that, in this dreadful situation, I learned that the son of Mr. Foucault-Desnos, who for a long period had been exceedingly ill, now found himself relieved in an astonishing manner, and that it was after subsisting, during a few days, on an alimentary preparation made of a fecula, called Ervalenta; that, in the midst of the cruel sufferings which afflicted me, I also resolved to use that food, and that to my very great astonishment I visited the water-closet the next day.

I lastly certify, that having taken Ervalenta during the three last days only, morning and evening, its happy effects continue, and that my digestion is perfectly well performed. May God bless him who has invented so miraculous an article of food.

Signed N. DUGUÉ.

Flers (Orne), June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This Certificate was presented by M. Dugue on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 25.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I learn with pain the opposition which is raised against you respecting Ervalenta, since it is notorious that nearly all those who have made use of it have found great benefit from it.

Without entering into fresh particulars concerning the happy effects produced in my case by that fecula, I persist in what I stated in my letter, which you have inserted in your pamphlet. I find myself as well now as when I had the honour of writing to you, only I am obliged to have recourse to the same means (the use of Ervalenta), twice or three times a week, in order to maintain myself in the same state of health as I have already described to you.

As to the Cochin-Chinese Melasse, I can say nothing about it, as I have never made use of it. I took the Ervalenta simply in milk, with the addition of butter and coarse sugar. That sufficed to obtain for me the excellent results mentioned in my first letter, to which you may refer all persons who

entertain any doubts concerning the efficacy of Ervalenta.

Be pleased to accept once more the expression of gratitude with which I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

Signed L'ABBÉ SERGENT.

Petit Séminaire at Angers (Maine-et-Loire), June 29, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. l'abbé Sergent on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. His preceding attestation, to which he refers, was sent to us *eleven months* before, and although we have already given it publicity in several editions of our Treatise on Constipation, we have thought it would be well to keep it still before the eyes of the reader, under No. 26, which follows.]

No. 26.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Headache.—Congestion of blood to the head.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—If I did not answer your last letter of the 22nd on its reception, I have not thought less of satisfying you respecting what you ask me. I am even flattered to be able to pay you this feeble tribute of my lively gratitude.

I can confidently attest, that, of all alimentary substances known in this country, there is not one so suitable for constipated persons as Ervalenta.

I do not exaggerate, I think, in expressing myself thus, since (having sought in vain, during ten years, some alleviation of this infirmity, both from the various kinds of food and from medicine,) I have never been able to obtain anything more than temporary relief, which was always follow—

ed by increased constipation. Three months have not yet elapsed since I first made use of the fecula, called Ervalenta, and already my motions are natural and almost regular, without having had recourse, during all that time, either to injections or to medicine, means which had become necessary to me.

I was subject to pains in the head, and to congestions of blood in that part, both of which have disappeared since I began to employ Ervalenta, although I had the influenza very violently, accompanied with fever, at the time I began the treatment.

I therefore cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to the author of so valuable a discovery, since that aliment is, at once, most beneficial and very palatable.

Deign, Sir, to accept the assurance of the lively gratitude with which I have the honour to be your very humble and obedient servant,

Signed L'ABBÈ SERGENT.

Angers, Petit Séminaire, July 31, 1842.

(*See the preceding Attestation of M. l'Abbe Sergent, No. 25.*)

No. 27.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—In order to do homage to truth, I declare, most willingly, that I have made use of Ervalenta against the constipation with which I have been afflicted for more than twenty years, and that I still make use of it; that it is agreeable to the taste, easy of digestion, and that it affords relief to my indisposition. I do not, however, think that it

will cure me completely; the reason of which is, perhaps, that I am unable to confine myself to the system of diet which you prescribe.

I have the honour to be your devoted servant,

Signed ZEVORT, SEN., *Barrister.*

Bourges (Cher), June 29, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris.*]

No. 28.

GASTRITIS.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR, I hasten to reply to your letter which I received yesterday. According to your request, and with my hand on my conscience, I will disguise nothing that relates to my present state after 15 months' use of Ervalenta; to which I am indebted for being still in existence.

Suffering from a constipation, the result of Gastritis, which had existed, unchecked, ever since 1803, I was in a state to be despaired of, when I first employed the Ervalenta for my evening-meal; for I employed it only in the evening.

All remedies were without effect in my case. Your means could not cure me since I am incurable, but it has procured me a relief far beyond my hopes. Its effect has constantly maintained itself, and I have never, since I began using it, employed any other means of overcoming my disorder. If, at my age of 69, and in my despaired-of state, overwhelmed by numerous infirmities, I have not been able, by means of Ervalenta, to recover perfect health,—at least my existence is become supportable.

If any one should be necessary to produce conviction to

the Judges of the truth of my words, application may be made to Mr. Delaine, attorney (*avoué*), of Paris. A fortnight ago, passing through Le Mans, I had the honour to receive his visit, and I remember mentioning to him by what means I had prolonged my life to this day, and preserved an existence so necessary to my grandchildren.

My family, Sir, unite with me in expressing to you our lively gratitude.

Should you be interdicted from selling Ervalenta, that unhappy circumstance would strengthen the other motives which induced me last summer to purchase, in the cemetery, a piece of ground which is to cover us for ever. If I seek to prolong my days still useful to my family, for myself I fear little the end of all things, for therein I shall find the term of the ills which have never ceased to afflict my life.

Accept the assurance of my esteem and of my gratitude, and believe the sincerity of the feelings expressed, Sir, by your servant,

Signed Lefebvre, SEN.

Le Mans, 41, rue Auvrai, June 29, 1843.

P.S. I forgot to say that I have taken the Cochin-Chinese Melasse but three times, when I found myself too much inconvenienced, and that each time it succeeded; but I am so far gone in the disorder that all success is much more difficult in my case, for, I repeat it, my existence is a phenomenon; and, were it not for your means (Ervaleuta), I should quit this earth without regret.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Lefebvre on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*, by this document he confirms the Attestation which he had sent us *six months* before, and to which we have already given publicity in several editions of our Treatise on Constipation. Further, M. Lefebvre has sent us, at different pe-

riods, several other Attestations of a similar nature, which he took pleasure in writing us, so great was the gratitude that he felt for the benefit he had derived from Ervalenta. The following letter, No. 29, is one of the Attestations of which we have just spoken; he sent it us about *eleven months* before the preceding.]

No. 29.

GASTRITIS DURING 40 YEARS—HABITUAL
CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—The more successful have been in my case the results of the use of Ervalenta, the greater is my apprehension of not being able to continue the employment of it, since I have learned through my newspaper that rigorous measures were being adopted to stop the sale of certain remedies. Be pleased to put an end to my uneasiness, by informing me, whether, after having exhausted the second supply which you sent me, I may hope to procure a further quantity.

I avail myself of this opportunity, in order to express all the gratitude which I owe you for the unhoped-for success of the first quantity sent me; for having suffered during about 40 years from Chronic Gastritis,—obliged for the last 20 years to use the injection apparatus, and no longer obtaining any result from it this last winter,—I had no pretensions to hope for the happy effects produced by your first supply in April last; they are such, that, ever since that time, I have never made use of injections, and that after having used the first quantity sent, I was able to discontinue for four weeks the use of Ervalenta without the slightest inconvenience. I have just begun the second packet and I tremble lest I should not

be able to procure myself a further provision of it ; I await your answer with impatience.

In whatever way I have employed Ervalenta, the benefit which I have obtained from it obliges me to a gratitude which I take pleasure in reiterating to you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the distinguished consideration of your devoted servant,

Signed LEFEBVRE, SEN.

Le Mans, rue Auvrai, 41, August 2, 1842.

(See the preceding Attestation of M. Lefebvre, No. 28.)

No. 30.

(SEVEN DIFFERENT CASES.)

1st Case.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—*Pains in the bowels.*

2nd Case.—RETENTION OF URINE.—*Diarrhœa.*—*Coughing with expectoration.*

3rd, 4th, and 5th Cases.—HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

6th Case.—GASTRITIS.—*Laborious Digestion.*

7th Case.—GASTRITIS.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I reply to your letter, in which you request me to inform you of the result produced by the farina which you call Ervalenta. It is as follows :

I was afflicted with constipation, and only went to the water-closet once in eight or ten days. I often experienced pains in the bowels, and a feeling of indisposition which without amounting to disease, made me apprehensive of the future. Since I have taken your farina, I go regularly every day and have experienced a remarkable improvement of health—So much for myself.

Mr. Gamard, a baker of my parish (*commune*), has a son whose life was despaired of: since he has employed your farina he is much better; his retention of urine, which I named to you in a former letter, has quite disappeared. (*See the Attestation, No. 31.*) He had a cough which caused constant expectoration, and which prevented his resting at night; now he sleeps soundly, he coughs and spits much less, and his parents hope, by continuing the use of your farina, to cure him completely.

Mrs. Fino, Miss Leger, and Mr. Bernard, a rich land-owner (*propriétaire*), all three are constantly extolling the benefit which they have derived from your farina.

M. Fabier, rector of Héry, attacked with Gastritis, could not eat anything in the least degree difficult to digest. Since he has taken your farina, he eats anything and everything; his digestion is performed with great facility, and he experiences no pain whatever.

M. Fabier, our rector, has authorized me, on his own responsibility, to say that Mr. Duranton, rector of Armeau, afflicted with Gastritis, finds himself infinitely better since he began using your farina.

In fact, this is unanimous; all, who have used it, speak highly of it; not one speaks of it unfavourably.

If you think that my letter can serve you at the trial, I certify the contents of it to be the truth.

Receive my respectful salutations.

Signed MALET,

Captain en retraite, Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Héry (Yonne), June 29, 1843.

P.S. We were aware of your trial reported in the *Bulletin des Tribunaux*, and we all hope that you will have the same success in the *Cour Royale*.

[NOTA. Captain Malet, in speaking in the preceding do-

cument of Mr. l'Abbé Duranton, rector of Armeau, was not aware that we were already informed by that respected ecclesiastic himself, of the great benefit which he had derived from the use of Ervalenta. (*See his Attestations*, Nos. 13 and 14.)

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by Captain Malet on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

[In a preceding Testimonial, Captain Malet had given us more precise details concerning the state of Mr. Gamard's son, relatively to the unexpected results that he had obtained from Ervalenta: these details are found in No. 31 which follows.]

No. 31.

DIARRHOEA.

Retention of the Urine.—Total absence of Sleep.—Entire prostration of Strength.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you that your Ervalenta has been of the greatest benefit to a young man in the country where I reside. He had been given up by the doctors, and was in a deplorable state. His illness consisted in a diarrhoea which forced him to go to stool four and five times a-day, in an entire retention of the urine, in an absence of all sleep and in a total prostration of strength.

Now the diarrhoea has ceased, as well as the retention of urine, and he already performs those two functions like a person in sound health.

Accept the salutations of your respectful servant.

Signed MALET, *Captain en retraite.*

Hery, near Seignelay (Yonne), May 24, 1843.

(See the preceding Attestation of Captain Malet, No. 30.)

No. 32.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Headache.—Debility.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—The species of affection which made me have recourse to Ervalenta is an habitual state of constipation, which, for a great many years, has rendered life a burden to me, by the deplorable consequences which follow in its train, such as headaches, debility, etc., etc.

As to the effects produced on me by that fecula, I cannot say that they are so complete as I could desire, for I am still far from being radically cured; but what I can say, is, that have to congratulate myself on having had recourse to Ervalenta, which was strongly recommended to me by one of my friends, and that I entertain the hope, by continuing to use it, of being freed at last, and for ever, from my sad infirmity.

Moreover I should add, that it is not yet four months since I began to employ Ervalenta, and that I have consumed only two packets of it.

A third order for some more, which I addressed to you only a few days ago,—my firm intention of addressing to you other orders,—the advice which I have given to others, and which they have followed, to try that valuable resource, must guarantee to you, and to every one else, how greatly I

esteem Ervalenta, and how much I should regret its being prohibited.

I most sincerely hope that these few lines may be of service to you, and that you may come off victorious from the attack directed against you.

I beg, Sir, that you will accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Signed SEVAUX, Priest,
Pr Professor at the petit séminaire at Mortain.

P.S. If you should unfortunately lose the trial, and it should thus become useless to apply to you, I hope you will have the goodness to let me know.

Mortain (Manche), June 29, 1843.

[NOTE. This Attestation was presented by M. l'Abbé Sevaux on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

In a letter which we received from M. l'Abbé Sevaux the 15th May, 1843, the following passages are found :

It is about two months since I received from you a packet of Ervalenta ; I have to congratulate myself on having made use of it.

At the time when I am writing to you, *I find myself better than I have ever been.*

Signed SEVAUX.

No. 33.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Frightful debility of the stomach and nerves.—General debility.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Wishing to be useful to you in the vexatious pro

ceedings commenced against you, and perfectly convinced also that your Ervalenta is merely an alimentary substance, most valuable in many cases, and never hurtful, I hasten to add my voice to those of so many other persons who, like me, have obtained the most happy results from the use of that fecula.

As to what concerns myself, Sir, I owe you unfeigned gratitude; for, affected with inveterate constipation which, giving way to no regimen, to no curative method, had finally reduced my stomach and my nerves to a frightful state of debility,—I have recovered, once more (I take pleasure in saying it), by the use which I have made of your fecula, for about eighteen months (a few short intervals excepted), if not a perfect state of health, towards which however I progress daily, at least a most marked amelioration, and, above all, a feeling of vigour to which I was become a stranger.

The letters which I have written to you during those eighteen months, to ask you for fresh supplies of Ervalenta, and especially the request which I made that you would establish a depot of it at Geneva as soon as possible,—are guarantees of the favourable opinion which my own experience had caused me to form of it.

I hope, with all my heart, for the good of mankind, that your discovery, far from being suppressed, will be known more and more, and may thus contribute to the relief of so many persons affected in the same manner as myself.

Moreover, I cannot believe, that, in a country so enlightened as France, with an administration of justice so judicious and equitable, the interest of a few individuals (*the apothecaries*) can obtain the prohibition of an aliment, which, even supposing it of little efficacy, has never been able to do any harm.

Deign to receive, Sir, my salutation and the testimony of my perfect consideration.

Signed L^s. SORDET,
*Formerly Professor of the Academical College of Geneva, and
now Conservateur of the Archives of the Canton of that name.*
Geneva (Switzerland), June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Sordet on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*; in this document he confirms several other Attestations, which he had sent us in the course of the preceding *eighteen* months, but which we do not produce here, except No. 34, which follows and which is one of them.]

No. 34.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—The use of Ervalenta has been always salutary to me, and so long as it forms an essential part of my food I feel myself at all times not only relieved of my constipation but more active and lighter. For some time, I have regretted that some of your fecula was not within my reach or, at least, that you had not a depot of it in our town, or nearer to it than Paris. Be so kind, I beg, to forward me a packet as soon as you receive my letter. I declare to you, Sir, that I have quite given up consulting the doctors, who have never done me any thing but harm, and it is toward you that I turn my eyes with confidence.

I have two excellent friends (one of whom ranks among our most distinguished Counsellors of State), who are attacked with nearly the same disorder as myself, and whom I endeavour to induce to make use of the same means. Were

it not for a slight apathy, with which I reproach them, and that I am on the point of overcoming, they would already have had recourse to your Ervalenta, which I have induced them to taste.

It is, I repeat, Sir, very much to be regretted, for our sakes, that we have not a depot of it at Geneva, but we hope before long to enjoy that advantage.

Expecting, Sir, to hear from you, and to receive the parcel, I pray you to accept the expression of my consideration and of my gratitude.

Signed L^s. SORDET, *Director of the Archives.*

Servette, near Geneva (Switzerland), May 14, 1843.

(*See the preceding Attestation of M. Sordet, No. 33.*)

No. 35.

(MANY DIFFERENT CASES.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Having been for a long time inconvenienced by an obstinate constipation, in spite of all the remedies that I could employ, I had found no means of overcoming it till I made use of Ervalenta. It is after having obtained so successful a result, that I now seize the opportunity which presents itself of thanking you for having been the instrument of it. I am happy to inform you that other persons besides myself, for whom I obtained some of it, have experienced great benefit and continue to make use of it.

Accept, I pray you, my thanks, and believe me your devoted servant,

Signed DELAMARE BENOIST.

Rouen, June 30, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Delamare Benoist on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 36.

(MANY DIFFERENT CASES.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—GENERAL SUFFERING.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I have long intended to write to you to say how happy I am to have followed your treatment. My negligence prevented me from doing so earlier, but as I know that you are now harassed (*by the action brought against you by the Government*) I will no longer defer it.

In the month of October last, I informed you that, ever since 1827, I had been continually ill, in consequence of a constipation which had resisted all the remedies that various physicians had prescribed for me. From that period, now sixteen years ago, I took daily at least one injection, and my condition only became worse: when, at length, I saw in the newspapers the advertisement of Ervalenta (and I was so ill at that time that my relatives and friends have since told me that they had all condemned me), I resolved to request you to send me a packet of it, and some of the Melasse.

I discontinued the injections, and, at the end of a month, that is, about the 15th November, I began to obtain some result; I persevered, and I do so still; for I find myself in good health. I have recovered flesh, have a healthy complexion, and am no longer constipated.

I have not eaten wheaten bread since the month of October, nor partook of other *potage* than that made with Ervalenta. I believe that I should be quite cured, if I could resolve on

taking more exercise on foot, but I confess it I am very indolent.

I ought to tell you, that my physician, Doctor Dieulafoy, in consequence of the effect which this diet produced on me, prescribed it to some of his patients, who came to me to request my advice how to act, and to learn whether the remedy was really a good one. You may suppose what my answer was; and I can assure you that two of those patients, amongst others, find themselves infinitely better.

I intend to continue to use Ervalenta for a long time to come; I dare not change it, so much do I fear a relapse.

I had read in a medical journal, which my physician had lent me, the vexatious proceedings carried on against you; I thought that they were all finished. I sincerely wish that my letter may contribute to enable you to come off victorious from the struggle which jealousy has created. Be so good as to inform me of the result; for I am really very much interested in all that concerns you, and the more so, because I look upon you as my saviour.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the expression of my distinguished sentiments,

Signed LE COMTE DE FERRABOUC.

Toulouse, 5, Place Lafayette, July 1, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. le Comte De Ferrabouc on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 37.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Great debility of the stomach.—Continual pains in that

organ.—Painful affections in all the limbs.—Inability to walk

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—It was a year the 10th of last month, since I have used Ervalenta.

At the beginning of that period, I found myself in the most disastrous condition; constipation, which was always natural to me, was so severe, that, for several months, I had not been able to bear any solid food: my diet consisted entirely of very liquid preparations, in order to avoid the pains in the stomach which I experienced continually when I took more solid food.

My constipation was such, that, in spite of the frequent and daily use of injections, and even of purgative medicines, it was only with great difficulty that I could obtain one or two evacuations in a week.

I was besides overwhelmed with painful affections in all my limbs, to such a degree that I could not walk a step out of the house.

After using Ervalenta for a fortnight, my alvine functions were re-established in their normal state; I had no more pain in the stomach, and the other pains had almost entirely disappeared.

Thus, for the last ten months, I enjoy the most perfect health; continuing, however, the use of Ervalenta, in a quantity of 60 grammes (2 ounces) daily, in two *potages*.

It is to that valuable alimentary substance that I am indebted for the satisfactory state of health which I now enjoy; for which, Sir, I owe you not merely thanks, but even heart-felt gratitude.

I am, Sir, with perfect consideration, your very humble servant,

Signed BARBIER, *Officer en retraite*.

Rouen, Rue de la Seille, No. 1, July 1, 1843.

P.S. I am exceedingly grieved at not having sooner received your letter of June 27, announcing the trial. It reached me only yesterday evening in the country.

If by misfortune you should lose your cause, will you have the goodness to inform me of it, in order that I may procure, if it be possible, a few packets of Ervalenta from Mrs. Gosset (your Depository at Rouen).

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Barbier on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*.]

No. 38.

(THREE DIFFERENT CASES.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—INDIGESTION.

Obstructions.—Sleeplessness.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Having been tortured for many years with constipation, my only disorder, which occasioned indigestion, obstructions, sleeplessness, etc., etc., I had consulted for it several physicians. Those gentlemen knew no other way of opposing it than by means of injections and purgatives, on the effects of which I had seldom reason to congratulate myself, except with the drastic, called *Irroé*.

During my journey to Paris in September last, I paid you a visit, and after seeing the letter of Mr. Gardiol of Apt, I did not hesitate to purchase a packet of Ervalenta. I have made use of it, and have experienced the most astonishing benefit from it; *my health was never so good*. My mother and my wife's mother have also been perfectly re-established by it. I consequently availed myself of my relative, Mr.

Nelzon Armand, of Nimes, to procure from you a further quantity last June.

If, instead of inhabiting a small town, I lived in a large one, I should take a pleasure in speaking of your Ervalenta, and should request you to place a depot of it with me, less for the sake of gain than with the view of being useful to my fellow creatures.

I had expressed to you, when in Paris, how little confidence I had placed in your advertisement; I have seen the public and myself also, so grossly deceived by a number of remedies approved of by the Faculty and authorized by the Government, that nothing but a conversation with yourself, Sir, could suffice to determine me to try Ervalenta, in which you inspired me with confidence.

I am well known for my veracity, and you may show my letter to various merchants of this town, of Avignon, of Uzès, Nimes, etc. It may be useful to you. Accept, Sir, my most distinguished salutation,

Signed I. DELEUZE.

Roquemaure (Gard), July 2, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Deleuze on the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*; by this document he confirms an Attestation of the same nature which he had sent us several months before.]

No. 39.

(TWO DIFFERENT CASES.)

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Frequent head-aches.—Continual pains in the legs.—Palpitations.—Feelings of faintness.—Sleeplessness.—Bad digestion.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Not doubting that you derive satisfaction on being in-

formed by those who make use of your Ervalenta, of the good effects which they obtain from it, I hasten, on the occasion of your trial, to write to you a few lines on the subject. It appeared to me absolutely impossible that a curative means, powerful enough to put an end to a state of inveterate constipation, should be contained in the virtues of a simple farina. Experience, however, has quite succeeded in demonstrating to me the contrary; I have, therefore, no fear in asserting that the habitual and daily use of the agreeable alimentary *potages* composed of that farina, is, for all who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with constipation their true and only *sheet-anchor*.

The young man, sir, for whom I lately requested a packet of that fecula, begging you to send it in the same box with that which I required for my own use, has already experienced the greatest relief. His satisfaction and his astonishment are, I confess to you, both at the highest point, and his joy is the greater, because he no longer doubts of seeing himself restored to that perfect state of health of which he had been deprived by an intestinal affection, and which, as all the resources of the *medical art* had been administered to him in vain, he had, for so long a period, despaired of ever recovering.

He is one of my best friends, and one for whom I am greatly interested; we see each other frequently, and both of us find a reciprocal consolation, especially when our conversation turns on that *admirable means* of seeing ourselves, some day, delivered from disorders at once so similar and so cruel. We were saying yesterday, and with heartfelt joy, I assure you: “We shall then, at last, be restored to life.”

For my part, my dear sir, after more than twenty years of suffering from the most implacable constipation,—tired of employing uselessly a thousand remedies,—forced to yield to my misfortune,—I had resigned myself to patience;—sup-

plicating, however, the Eternal to hasten my fatal hour, and thus to put an end to that execrable constipation, the natural source of so many other evils, by which I found myself overwhelmed.

But now, sir, since I have known the excellent alimentary and farinaceous substance, bearing the name of Ervalenta, which a divine hand has doubtless confided to yours for the good of suffering humanity, ever since I have had the happiness of enjoying the agreeable *potages* obtained from it, I am forced to acknowledge that, of all the means hitherto employed to combat and overcome a disease such as constipation, the sole and only curative resource lies in the beneficial and salutary properties contained in the said farina.

Some time ago, sir, I had the honour of acquainting you with the various disorders with which I found myself attacked. I mentioned to you, first, the frequent headaches which I suffered, the almost continual pains which I felt in my legs, the pulsations which tormented me, especially after my meals, the feelings of faintness, sleeplessness, all fatal effects of the bad digestions which were unfortunately but too common with me. All these different scourges of my existence, excited for so long a period by the mother-disease (constipation), which reigned in an irresistible manner in the centre of my frame, and on one of its most delicate points, have gradually abated in intensity, and have ended by disappearing nearly altogether.

Be pleased to accept, my dear sir, the expression of the sentiments of my liveliest gratitude, and of the most distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be your very humble servant,

Signed F. GARDIOL.

Bonnieux (Vaucluse), July 3, 1843.

[NOTA. This Attestation was presented by M. Gardiol, on

the occasion of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. By this document, Mr. Gardiol confirms an Attestation of the same nature which he had sent us *ten months* before, dated 17th September, 1842, from Apt (Vaucluse), and to which we have already given publicity in several editions of our *Treatise on Constipation*.]

No. 40.

(TWO DIFFERENT CASES.)

Extraordinary cure of a Physician
OF THE FACULTY OF PARIS,
BY MEANS OF THE ERVALENTA.

1st CASE.—*Severe general illness.—Habitual constipation.*

2nd CASE.—*Severe illness.—Dreadful wasting away.*

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I intend this day to acquit myself of a most sacred debt which I owe you, that of gratitude; and I scarcely know in what manner best to express myself.

For in truth, sir, what words can suffice to thank you for the service which you have rendered me? None such exist; and all that I could say to you would be infinitely below the gratitude with which my heart is filled towards you.

Abandoned and condemned by all the physicians of the vicinity, *I am now in perfect health*; I owe my cure to your Ervalenta, and that cure is, according to the expression of Dr. Sicot, a *miracle*.

I, therefore, owe you my life, and as nothing in the world can be put in comparison with that, I am utterly unable to repay so great a service, except by begging you, sir, to re-

main firmly convinced, that so long as I shall still continue to enjoy that life which I have again received from you, I will devote it to express my ardent desires for your perfect happiness, and to extend, as much as may lie in my power, the use of your Ervalenta.

I have also great pleasure in informing you that Dr. Sicot, who was so ill and so *horribly wasting away*, is perfectly cured by the Ervalenta; and that in consequence of my advice. It is, you see, the patient who has cured the physician.

I beg, sir, you will accept from me a thousand thousand thanks, and command me on all occasions. I shall be most happy, if you will enable me to prove to you the extent of my gratitude.

With these sentiments, I have the honour to be, sir, your very humble servant,

Signed AUBERT.

Bretteville l'Orgueilleuse, near Caen (Calvados), July 4, 1843.

No. 41.

TESTIMONY OF THE ABBESS OF THE CONVENT
AT AUTUN (SAONE-ET-LOIRE).

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Madame la Supérieure charges me to tell you how very much she is satisfied with the good effects which the Ervalenta has produced. The person who has made use of it, finds herself very much better in health, since she has followed, *with exactness*, the regimen indicated in your Instructions. She thanks you for benefits so important, and prays you to send her another packet of your excellent Ervalenta as soon as possible.

Madame la Supérieure will do herself the pleasure, Sir, to make known this excellent curative means to the persons with whom she is acquainted, believing that thus she will render a real service to those who are in a weak state of health.

I have the honour to be, with perfect consideration, Sir,
your very humble servant,

Signed L. LIOTARD,
Nun of the Convent du Sacré-Cœur.

Convent at Autun (Saone-et-Loire), July 18, 1843.

No. 42.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—HEMORRHOIDS (PILES).

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I saw with pain in the *Estafette*, of the 1st of this month, that you had been subjected to inconvenience before the tribunals, on account of the means which you have employed with *real* success against constipation, I say *means*, as being a more suitable term than *remedy*. The latter term was too strictly interpreted, for *yours* is rather a means than a *remedy*, since it tends rather to exclude remedies properly so called, than to favour their use.

As you have gained the cause, and as you are not interdicted the sale, I presume that you will continue to furnish it (Ergalenta), but at a more moderate price, and in that case, I shall continue the use of it, because I have experienced benefit from it; and whether it pleases Messrs. Chevalier (1)

(1) M. Chevalier is the chemist who was appointed by the Government to analyse the Ergalenta.

and the judges or not, I shall persist in it, and recommend it to those who may consult me on the subject. I await your answer.

I salute you with consideration.

Signed JAQUET.

Montford l'Amaury (Seine-et-Oise), June 11, 1843.

No. 43.

[NOTA. In a letter which M. BETOUT, Rue du Faubourg-du-Roule, No. 44, Paris, addressed to Mr. Warton, dated June 11, 1843, the following passage is found :]

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

MADAME BETOUT avails herself of this opportunity of recording *here* the praise due to the merits of your farina called Ervalenta, of which she has experienced for a long time the *wonderful effects*.

No. 44.

[NOTA. The two following letters, Nos. 44 and 45, which were received in consequence of our trial in the *Cour de Police Correctionnelle de Paris*, did not less occupy the judges at the time of our trial before the *Cour Royale de Paris*. The *Journal du Commerce* of July 8, 1843, in its account of the said trial, *has incorporated these two Declarations*.]

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—I have heard of your trial before the *Police Correctionnelle*, and nevertheless I request more of your article, because I am persuaded that its use is salutary to me.

I beg of you, therefore, to forward to the office of the Pro-

vins carrier, rue Coq-Héron, No. 6, directed to Mr. Amy, a packet of Ervalenta and a large bottle of the Melasse.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

Signed ALPH. AMY.

Provins (Seine-et-Marne), June 22, 1843.

[NOTA. Having informed M. Amy that these two productions had not undergone any diminution of price in consequence of the trial, he did us the honour of writing the following answer, No. 45.]

No. 45.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the non-diminution of the price of Ervalenta and of the Melasse, I *persist* in requesting a packet of the one and a large bottle of the other, because I derive a *real* benefit from their use.

I therefore expect, Sir, by the return of the carrier, rue Coq-Héron, No. 6, the articles which I have requested of you.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

Signed ALPH. AMY

Provins (Seine-et-Marne), June 24, 1843.

(See the preceding letter of M. Amy, No. 43, and also his letter No. 12.)

No. 46.

SEVERE GENERAL ILLNESS.

TO MR. GUERINEAU, *Senior*, at Mr. Deschamps', merchant, rue du Hasard, rue Richelieu, No. 8, Paris.

My dear father,—Do not fail to bring with you two packets

of Ervalenta, from Mr. Warton's, rue Richelieu, No. 68. *It is to that farina that mamma owes her restoration to health, and that we, for the future, may be without anxiety.* Therefore, do not fail to execute this commission; each packet weighs about 9 pounds.

We soon hope, beloved father, to have the pleasure of seeing you; receive from us all a thousand kisses, and rely on the affection and devotedness of your son,

Signed BONNEAU GUERINEAU.

Chatellerault (Vienne), June 30, 1843.

No. 47.

PARALYSIS.

Habitual Constipation.—Sleeplessness.—Vertigo.—Irritation of the stomach and bowels.—Unremitting nervous pains.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

For the last eight years I have been affected with Paralysis of the whole of the right side. From the very beginning of that long period, I have been afflicted with a painful and obstinate *constipation*, most difficult to endure. I was constrained by so serious an affection to have recourse to all the resources of doctors and apothecaries. But, in consequence of the remedies employed to overcome the constipation, I experienced Sleeplessness, Vertigo and Irritation of the stomach and bowels in so great a degree, that, during these years of torture, I often believed that the moment was not distant when I should sink under my sufferings.

It is now six months since I began using Ervalenta, and I still continue to employ it. Since I have used it, I have quite left off all purgative and laxative medicines, as well as injections. The result is such, that I find myself, as it were, rege-

nerated. I now experience no more privation of sleep, no more vertigo, no more irritation, and, were it not that I still feel frequent nervous pains and the paralytic stiffness which constantly impedes the motions I wish to perform, I should fancy myself in my normal condition.

I must however, acknowledge, that, in my Paralysis, there is, since I have made use of Ervalenta, a *striking* amelioration; whence I think I may confidently infer, that, as the cure of the Paralysis has already made great progress, without the slightest relapse, I shall approach still nearer to a perfect cure by continuing to employ the same means. I am even induced to believe that, if I was not at so advanced an age (66 years), I should be completely restored to health.

Supposing, nevertheless, that this perfect recovery so much desired should never be obtained, it would not be the less certain that my paralytic state is much improved and continues to improve every day; that I am, apparently, become younger; that I have a clear and healthy complexion, which is what I have not had for many years; that my health is no longer exposed to those numerous and serious derangements, which it suffered from all directions during the eight years that preceded the use of Ervalenta; and that, being in the enjoyment of a degree of strength to which I was a stranger for so long a period, the same injurious causes no longer produce on me the same fatal effects. For the latter reasons, life is now no longer a burden to me; I am, on the contrary, cheerful, and I must say, comparatively happy.

Being an invalid, I cannot, at my age, without exposing myself to the danger of speedy dissolution, receive the innumerable visits which the publicity of this attestation, with the indication of my name and residence, would probably occasion; for this reason, and being desirous of doing all the good in my power to suffering humanity, short of risking my life, I have requested my medical attendant to receive the

visits of the public for me. In case of great necessity, he will also give my name and address. He will give, to all who require it, every satisfaction on the details of my disorder, and every information they may desire, concerning the cure. The name and residence of the physician are :

JACQUIN, M.D.

Paris, 6, rue d'Amboise, May 10, 1842.

No. 48.

DIFFICULT DIGESTION.

Habitual Constipation.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

I have received, and almost used, the whole of the packet of Ervalenta which you were so good as to send me; it has done me a great deal of good, as my digestion is much improved; but it has not perfectly re-established me; the constipation still continues, but in a degree less severe. I have, however, been able to give up entirely the use of injections and tisanes of every kind.

Hoping soon to hear from you, I have the honour of saluting you.

Signed L'ABBÉ SIGNORET, *Rector of Melve.*

Melve, Arrondissement de Sisteron (Basses Alpes), June 1, 1843.

No. 49.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Buzzing in the head.—Noises in the ears.—Rheumatic pains.—Permanent sabulosity in the digestive passages.—Nervous affection.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Having been, for some years past, subject to a constipation more or less obstinate, I have constantly been forced to have recourse to injections and purgatives; but being tired of those inefficacious means, I availed myself of your Ervalenta, which was recommended to me, and began to make use of it in October 1841. Natural evacuations took place during that month, and although I persevered in taking it only for a month, they continued during a part of the winter; they then gradually ceased, and the constipation reappeared as obstinately as ever.

This new state of things becoming complicated with a buzzing in the head, noises in the ears, rheumatic pains affecting the left side from the hip to the lower part of the leg, and also with permanent *saburra* of the digestive passages, I returned again, on the 1st of May last, to the daily use of Ervalenta as part of my food; in consequence, the constipation and the other disorders which I have mentioned have disappeared, except the nervous affection, which increases and is very painful. In the evening, I rub the left side, and exercise it daily by walking two or three leagues, but without experiencing any alleviation from these mechanical means.

Uncertain whether I ought to endeavour to overcome this affection by purgatives, or whether I should confine myself to Ervalenta diet, of which the effects on the intestines appear likely to cause it to cease, I beg, Sir, you will aid me by your advice on this subject, as I wish not to act contrary to the printed instructions which accompany the Ervalenta.

I was in the army thirty-two years, and quitted it four years ago; I am now 54.

I think it is proper to mention to you that my left side was severely bruised, 25 years ago, in consequence of a violent fall from a horse on that side; I have, however, never experienced any pain in it from that time.

I have the honour to be, with the most distinguished sentiments, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

Signed LE BARON BRADY DE LOGTHEE.

Paris, 15, Place Royale, June 21, 1842.

No. 50.

GASTRITIS.—PAINFUL DIGESTION.

Habitual constipation.—Melancholy.—Agitated sleep.—Heaviness of the head.—Foulness of the mouth.—Heavy eyes.—Hardness of hearing.—Loaded stomach.—Bowels resisting and painful.—Sides hard and full.—Acid eructation.—Shortness of breath.—General indisposition.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

I know not how to express to you my gratitude, nor in what terms to speak of your invaluable Ervalenta, so sovereign a remedy has it been for me.

At the age of 29 I was attacked with Gastritis. For 14 years, I felt symptoms of that disease. I was constantly obliged to observe a strict regimen, was always constipated, and forced every third day to make use of an injection. My digestion was inexpressibly painful. I was continually ailing, and my sufferings rendered me always melancholy. During the last three years, I was four times dangerously ill, always of Gastritis, without ever being cured.

By the effect of a fortunate chance, I saw in a journal, *Le Siècle*: “*No more Constipation. No more Injections. No more Purgative Medicines;*” these words struck me forcibly, for, during 14 years, constipation had been my torment. I immediately communicated with my brother, who resides in Paris, requesting him to go and consult you: a few

days after, viz. May the 28th, I received a packet of Ervalenta. When it arrived, I was constipated as usual, and was obliged to use an injection before I could take supper. That very evening I had a meal prepared with your Farina; I found it excellent. I generally supped on thick gruel or panada, both of which constantly disagreed with me; they digested badly and my sleep was agitated. That same night I enjoyed a sound sleep and my digestion was unaccompanied with pain, and since the 28th of May, the day I received the parcel, I can say with you: *No more Constipation. No more Injections. No more Purgative Medicines.*

The symptoms of my disorder, besides the above related, were heaviness of the head, foul mouth and tongue, heaviness in the eyes, difficulty of hearing, loaded stomach, resisting and painful bowels, sides full and hard, sour eructations, shortness of breath, excessive constipation; in a word, disease from head to foot. Well, Sir, of all this I have nothing left but the recollection, except my tongue, which still remains foul; but I have reason to believe that it will ultimately return to its natural state.

For my supper, I take every evening at the same hour three ounces of Ervalenta, in consequence of which I have a copious motion, without effort and without laxity. I also feel much lighter in body, and my voice is much more sonorous than before I used Ervalenta. Experiencing a change so extraordinary and so sudden, I almost became crazy with joy.

I eat no meat; and I drink no wine unmixed with water.

For having rescued me from so cruel a disorder by means of your Ervalenta, accept, Sir, my most sincere thanks, and believe me, with the deepest respect, your humble servant,

Signed GARDECHE, Nicolas-François.

Reims (Marne), 32, rue de Chativelle, June 28, 1842.

[NOTA. Having requested M. Gardèche to make known to us some person at Rheims who might be disposed to receive a dépôt of Ervalenta, in his answer he added the lines which follow; it will be observed that his letter is dated two months later than the preceding.]

In consequence of my digestion being extremely bad and painful, I had been in the habit of taking various things to facilitate it, as sugar, or articles composed of sugar, such as lozenges and sirups, strongly recommended in this case: if they slightly relieve the sufferings which proceed from painful digestion, it is the most that can be said of them; but, as to the result of my treatment with Ervalenta, the case has been widely different, for since I have made use of it, I have given up the use of sugar; I have no longer need of any thing to assist digestion; I do not know what it is to digest badly, having the stomach always light and the bowels free. I am active, my occupations no longer fatigue me, and therefore I am happy. It is to you, Sir, that I owe so much felicity.

During the three months that I have been using your valuable aliment, I have not felt the least return of my sufferings, nor any other indisposition.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect, your devoted servant,

Signed GARDECHE, Nicolas-François.

Reims, 32, rue de Chativelle, August 27, 1842.

No. 51.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Having, in the space of 36 days, consumed ten pounds of

Ervalenta, I have thought that I ought to inform you of its effects.

I was born in 1763, my constipation began in 88; it was not till 1830 that it increased considerably and that I experienced much suffering. I cherish the hope that the Ervalenta is about to relieve me, for since I began, 36 days ago, to take it, I have not failed, even one day, to go to the water-closet, a thing that had never happened to me for more than 50 years. I am told that I have a much more healthy appearance. I must also observe, that, from the year 1830, I have taken an immense number of injections, and that, since I began the Ervalenta, I have not required any.

Accept my sincere salutations.

Signed PASQUET.

St. Benoît-sur-Sarthe, *near* Chemiré-le-Gaudin (Sarthe), July 13, 1842.

No. 52.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

Having witnessed the beneficial results obtained by one of my professional brethren by the means of your Ervalenta, I request you to send me a box of that Farina for one of my sisters, 31 years of age; for the last six years, she has been in an almost constant state of constipation.

May it be agreeable to you, Sir, to receive my respectful civilities.

Signed L'ABBÉ E. LEDUC.

Angers, Petit Séminaire, July 22, 1843.

No. 53.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—HEMORRHOIDES (PILES.)

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

I have received from my brother the Ervalenta which he procured at your house. Not being acquainted, when I wrote to him, with the effect produced by that aliment, I only asked him to obtain for me information respecting it; he sent me the article itself, and I am very much pleased with it, after using it a few days. I think the Ervalenta will be most useful to me, being constipated so much as to produce hemorrhoids (piles), in consequence of continued application to my business of engraver.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my devotedness.

Signed P. SCHREIBER, *Engraver.*

Clermont Ferrand, July-23, 1843.

No. 54.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris

SIR,—The first time that I called on you to procure the farina of Ervalenta announced in your prospectus, about the beginning of last June, you requested me to be so obliging as to make you acquainted with the effects.

My wife, for whom the Ervalenta was intended, that I first obtained from you in the beginning of last June, has employed it ever since; after using it three days, she found herself much better, and she has continued to employ it unin-

interruptedly, at least once a day ; she breakfasts on it instead of on chocolate, or on coffee, which she used to take.

For the last six years, at least, she had had no motions without the use of injections, and even with their aid the result was exceedingly unsatisfactory ; but now she visits the water-closet regularly every day, and she has done so from the beginning, namely, from the first days in June. She is so rejoiced, that she has requested me to inform you how very beneficial that Farina has been to her.

I have the honor to salute you.

Signed DE LASIAURE, *Propriétaire.*

Paris, 11, rue Rousselet-Saint-Germain, Sept. 6, 1842.

No. 55.

HABITUAL DIARROEA.

Sufferings from atmospheric variations.—Continual colds.—Horrible cough.—Laborious digestion.—Excessive flatulency.—Habitual ailments and sufferings.—Icy coldness.—Excruciating tooth-ache.—Dreadful neuralgia.—Rheumatism.—Continued sciatica.—General and painful weariness.—Congestion of humours in the eyes and in the ears.—Excessive debility and lassitude of the body.—Trembling and unsteadiness of the legs.—Want of sleep.—Profuse expectoration.—Deficient appetite.—The moral faculties and strength of mind enfeebled.—Irresolution.—Hesitation.—Loss of memory.

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

After having read several times in the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes* the advertisement respecting constipation, I one day met a poor woman of my acquaintance who ap-

peared to me suffering and ill. Having asked her some questions on the causes which had made her nearly irrecognizable, an obstinate constipation was mentioned amongst the ailments which she related to me. When I had returned home, the idea occurred to me, to see whether there was not a possibility of procuring the description of the means proposed by you to overcome it, and which you advertise your readiness to forward, without expense, to those who request it. Not supposing that this applied to persons of any country except France, I addressed myself to one of our booksellers, in order to obtain it with less expense. It is only a few days since he transmitted to me the Exposition of the Means.

After it had been read most attentively, well weighed and well understood by one so habitually ill and suffering as I am, I found that the Ervalenta might be more suitable to myself perhaps than to any one whomsoever ; for my constitution, eminently lymphatic and also nervous, has certainly been for very many years in that state of diminution of the vital powers, which you have so well described in your Exposition. About fifteen years ago I was attacked with most intense Gastritis ; I was attended by two physicians in succession, but they did not understand the disease ; they described it by the name of *nervous disorder*. After many months of painful suffering of every kind, it left me almost suddenly, but the cause of it remained in its ordinary seat. From that time I have never enjoyed one day of perfect health. Every atmospheric variation occasions me perpetual sufferings ; I have, all my life, been subject to colds, and mine are always more violent, more intense, and of longer duration than those of other persons. This continual liability to take cold commenced from my cradle.

For seven years I have been afflicted with a dreadful cough, which has never left me a single day. Three different phy-

sicians have treated it without the slightest success; they treated it by pectorals, by blisters, and by leeches in immense number. Finding their remedies unsuccessful, all three ended by saying that it was a nervous cough, which there was little prospect of curing.

It seems to me, Sir, that the perusal of your Exposition has opened my eyes with respect to the cause of this painful affection, as of so many others by which I am assailed; since the gastric disease that attacked me fifteen years ago, my stomach has digested very badly. Although while that malady lasted I was always constipated, since that time I have always been in the contrary state, that is, in perpetual laxity; every morning, on getting up, I am in a hurry to go to the water-closet; a quarter of an hour or half an hour after, I return; very often also a third, or even a fourth time. All my evacuations are soft, in separate or broken parts, often thin and liquid, like those produced by purgatives; an immense quantity of wind passes off at the same time; I have often felt, eight or ten times in succession, a pressing necessity to go to the water-closet, and after all to pass there nothing but wind. I am obliged to take but very little food, for the smallest infraction in that respect is sure to give me a complet diarrhœa.

If Ervalenta produces all the good effects which you attribute to it, my case will certainly furnish a fine opportunity of adding to its celebrity, for my state of health does not resemble that of any other invalid. I am in a continued state of illness and suffering; I experience almost always an icy coldness from the loins down to the feet; I am obliged to clothe myself in summer nearly as much as in winter; if I leave off, in the hottest weather, too warm a garment to put on one somewhat cooler, I am immediately assailed by a crowd of ailments: a cold (which often becomes added to my customary cough), violent toothache, excruciating nervous pains,

rheumatism, sciatica (to which I am daily more or less subject), pains in every part of the body, congestions of humours in the eyes and ears; in fact, every evil that you describe as capable of being produced by diminution of the vital powers.

Ah, Sir, how feeble, in my case, are the vital powers! For fifteen years I have not been able to descend the staircase without holding fast by the balustrade; my legs tremble and shake like those of a drunken man. Since that fatal Gastritis, I cannot snuff a candle without supporting the arm of the hand that does it. Well, Sir, notwithstanding the multiplicity of my afflictions, for I tell you only a part of them, notwithstanding their chronic intensity, notwithstanding my great age, I feel strongly disposed to try the Ervalenta. If it should not free me from all my sufferings, I have some hope that it will diminish their number, or weaken, at least in some small degree, their intensity. For, according to your Exposition, I am quite convinced that they are all caused by the *want of a suitable digestion, and by the bad state of the stomach and bowels.*

But, Sir, I find myself extremely opposed in my desire, for the leaf to which you refer as accompanying the pamphlet, and mentioning the price of the Ervalenta, is not to be found. Hence I am unable to enclose you the amount for a packet of four kilogrammes (about nine pounds). As soon as you have had the goodness to send me the leaf stating the price, I shall immediately address you a post-office order for the sum.

Awaiting your answer, may you be pleased, Sir, to accept the expression of all my esteem, and of the distinguished sentiments with which I have the honour to be,

Signed F. DE MULLER.

My address is: Mademoiselle de Muller, 102, rue des Places, Avenue de la Porte des Étangs, Fribourg (Switzerland), July 30, 1842.

No. 56.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MADEMOISELLE DE MULLER

I was unable to begin to use the Ervalenta before Monday last, the 22nd of this month, and I preferred waiting a few days, that I might be able to give you some account of its effects.

For many years I had taken nothing for supper but some broth and an egg; now, I take Ervalenta and nothing more. I take it also at dinner. I find myself better for it; my sleep is sounder; the last three nights I awoke only twice each night, and I quickly fell asleep again; I am disturbed by fits of coughing which do not last long. This is also the third day that I have but one evacuation in the four-and-twenty hours; this is certainly a great novelty for me, since I almost always had two, three, or four every morning, and always incoherent and limpid; for these three days, it has been quite otherwise.

However, my cough is just the same, but the expectoration is, I think, less profuse. I am still troubled with flatulency, after dinner particularly, although I eat but little, being very soon satisfied; but yesterday and to-day the ordinary food seemed to me much more palatable than usual.

Do not imagine, Sir, that I expected a greater amelioration in the short space of *eight days*; I am, on the contrary, quite astonished by what I have related to you: it certainly requires, for disorders so chronic as mine, a much longer time than for maladies more recent; and I confess that *I fear a delusion of the mind when I think I see an amendment.*

I beg you will accept my most earnest civilities.

Signed F. DE MULLER.

Fribourg, August 30, 1842.

No. 57.

THIRD LETTER FROM MADEMOISELLE DE MULLER.

The good of my suffering fellow-creatures makes it my duty to state to you the following facts :

Although I have taken Ervalenta only *six weeks*, I can, however, inform you that my general health is immensely improved ; but it has had no effect on my cough, which remains the same ; except that, on certain days, when the weather is very fine, I think the fits are less frequent than they were before ; as to the rest, I can positively assure you that I find myself infinitely better ; my evacuations are regular, generally I have but one in the four-and-twenty hours ; but it sometimes happens to me to have two ; they are, however, provoked by the flatulency and the gases which incommode me.

My sleep is much sounder than it was. When my attacks of coughing awake me, I fall asleep again as soon as they are passed. The inclination to sleep forces me to retire earlier than formerly ; in the morning, I rise more willingly, and earlier ; my appetite is also infinitely better than before ; I am able to say that I eat with great enjoyment ; every sort of food appears to me excellent, although I still eat with great moderation, for the deplorable state of my health had accustomed me, for more than fifteen years, to the strictest temperance. I also feel myself stronger ; I no longer experience that debility, that lassitude which oppressed me for so many years ; my moral faculties have also improved. You cannot imagine how much my infirmities had weakened my mind ; I was always irresolute on every subject, always hesitating ; I had lost my memory. Now I am quite a different person.

I must tell you that I have informed nobody of my trial of

Ervalenta, and, already, many people appear astonished at the change which they remark in me ; they often tell me that since I have attended to household occupations (which I had not done for eleven years), I *look very well* ; these are the expressions of *many* persons. I shall keep my secret till the arrival of the Ervalenta that you will shortly send me (for I shall soon be without any) ; then, only, will it be a pleasure to me to announce, positively, the real cause of the improvement in my state of health.

Believe, Sir, all the expressions of my perfect esteem, and of the devotedness with which I have the honour to be,

Signed F. DE MULLER.

Fribourg, October 2, 1842.

No. 58.

TESTIMONIAL FROM MADAME SAINT-URSULE, NUN
AT THE CONVENT OF SAINT-JOSEPH, AT SAINT-
SAUVEUR (LOIRE).

MR. WARTON, Rue Richelieu, No. 68, Paris.

The Ervalenta which you forwarded to me at Larajasse, has produced the most happy effects. MADAME SAINT-URSULE, Nun of the Convent of Saint-Joseph, at Saint-Sauveur (Loire), begs of you to send her a packet of four kilogrammes (*9lb about*) by the *diligence royale* from Paris to Marseilles, which, in passing through Bourg, will deliver it to M. Lacon, country letter-carrier, who dwells at Bourg-Argental.

Your very humble servant,

Signed ROUX, Rector.

Saint-Sauveur (Loire), September 23, 1843.

The conducteur of the diligence will pay you the cost, as I have advanced it to him.

APPENDIX.

NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—INDICATIONS FOR DISTINGUISHING THEM.

For him who seeks the alleviation or the cure of a disease by using Ervalenta, or the Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese, it is important to know whether the substances which are presented to him by any dealer, as those articles, *are such in reality*; for should they not be, he would not obtain by their means the cure of his complaint or even the mitigation of it.

He would thus be cruelly deceived in the expectation of an amelioration of his health; but this would not be all: as the counterfeiter seeks to gain, in every way possible, from him whom he deceives, if he cannot attain this end by doing such person good,—rather than fail, he will resolve on doing him harm. The substances which he will offer for Ervalenta, and for the Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese, will be, should it be necessary to attain his purpose, not only quite different from those for which they are sold, but also positively injurious, capable even of ruining the health during the remainder of life.

The portrait which we have drawn of a counterfeiter is in no manner exaggerated: to be convinced of this it will suffice to consult the annals of the “*Police Correctionnelle*,” whether those of the capital or those of the provincial towns.

If the application of these reflections to imitations in

general, is not imaginary, how much juster is it not, relatively to Ervalenta and to the Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese! —Substances which are exposed *from every side* to destructive imitations.

How few persons, for instance, if it be required to ascertain the nature of the constituent parts of a farinaceous mass, possess the science necessary for separating from the legitimate and wholesome particles of the farina itself, the foreign and destructive atoms which a counterfeiter may have incorporated with them! As, however, genuine Ervalenta is a farinaceous mass, necessarily all imitations of that substance are so too.

Further, are those persons numerous who are able to eliminate from an unctuous and viscous substance, the foreign and injurious matter which may have been incorporated with it and which resembles it? As, however, the genuine Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese is an onctuous and viscous substance, inevitably all fraudulent imitations of it are so in like manner.

We have said that Ervalenta and the Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese are exposed *from every side* to destructive imitations.

The fraudulent imitator finding in these two articles when they are genuine, on the one hand, an appearance which resembles that of *the simplest and commonest substances*; and, on the other, properties which, as respects the prompt and extraordinary cures they effect, *resemble those of no other substance whatever*, despairs very soon of discovering the *real* nature of these two bodies: for which reason he hastens to supply by *artifice* the knowledge of which he is deficient.

Such imitator, however, is not ignorant of one of the effects that each of these two substances produce on the human body—that of opening and giving liberty to the abdominal viscera. As this effect is the most perceptible,

and that which, without the addition of any other, may satisfy his customers, he gives his attention to it exclusively. His acquaintance, sufficiently intimate with the *Materia Medica*, furnishing his mind with an extensive list of agents which produce this effect, does not leave him long at a loss. Deciding what he will do, he sets himself to work, and “*in a twinkle*,” two articles are prepared for sale,—destined to satisfy, for some time, a *credulous* and *simple* connexion.

He does not much concern himself about the other effects which the agents he makes choice of may produce on the patients who address themselves to him,—effects which are *additional* to that of relaxing the bowels. There is not, however, a single substance of the *Materia Medica*, which does not produce results more or less salutary, more or less pernicious, *in addition* to the principal effect sought. Relatively to the principal effect in the present case, he thinks that he has succeeded; as respects the additional effects, be they powerful or feeble, good or bad, considering them subordinate, he persuades himself that all will pass, without attracting attention.

The accuracy of this reasoning cannot be denied, nor even called in question, for the thing is *evidently* so. But, unfortunately, it is not from reasoning only that our justification is derived; it is deduced also from *facts*; of these we shall speak in a few minutes.

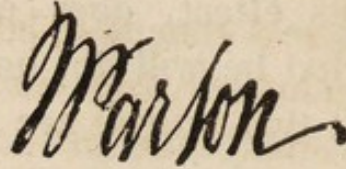
From the matter which precedes, our readers will have perceived with full evidence, that what we have said respecting the *Ervalenta* and the *Melasse* (called) *Cochin-Chinese* being exposed from every side to destructive imitations, is absolutely true.

They will have perceived also that if we do not furnish *sure* and *easy* INDICATIONS to enable every body to distinguish *infallibly* the *Ervalenta* and the *Melasse* which are genuine, from those which are counterfeit, there is scarcely

any person who is able to protect himself against fraudulent imitations of these two substances.

These Indications are six in number :

1st. Our *signature* on each packet of Ervalenta and on each bottle of Melasse, thus written.



2nd. Our seal on each packet and bottle, as opposite.



It is with this seal, which gives a *hollow* impression (*and not an impression in relief as in the ordinary way*), that each packet of Ervalenta and each bottle of Melasse are sealed.

3rd. The names of “*Ervalenta*” and of “*Melasse called Cochín-Chinese*” on the packet of the one, and on the bottle of the other.

It is necessary to ascertain that *no* change whatever has been made in the orthography of these two names.

4th. Our seal, *in its entire state*, on each of the two articles.

It is evident that if the seal be broken, or be not entire, the packet may have been opened, emptied and refilled with counterfeit matter.

5thly. The packet must be *full*, and the envelope *entire*.

It is evident that if the packet is not full, or if the envelope is not entire on every side, the packet has been opened, and that it may have been emptied and re-filled with a farinaceous matter, having the same appearance as Ervalenta.

6thly. The string of the bottle of Melasse must be in its *entire* state ; that is, it must not have been *cut*, nor separated from the seal.

As the seal is placed on the ends of the string, it is evident

that if the string has been cut, it is separated from the seal, and consequently, that the bottle may have been opened, that the genuine Melasse may have been removed, and the bottle have been filled with common treacle. As long, therefore, as the seal remains placed on the two ends of the string, without the latter being cut or separated from the seal, it is certain that the bottle has not been opened.

An attentive perusal of all these *indications of genuineness* in the two articles, will make it evident that the substances which, at the apothecaries, or elsewhere, are sold in *small quantities or in portions of a packet or of a bottle*, ought never to be purchased as Ervalenta or as the Melasse called Cochín-Chinese.

In various towns of France, there are many *apothecaries* who counterfeit our farina, who furnish the afflicted that have the misfortune to apply to them, with substances which are any thing but Ervalenta,—substances which they affirm that they procure from us, and for which they make those persons pay the price of genuine Ervalenta.

These pharmacopolists without principle LIVE ON THE MISCHIEF THEY DO THE AFFLICTED WHO APPLY TO THEM FOR THE MEANS OF CURE ! Thus they supply those persons who do not suspect the deception, with farinaeous compositions resembling Ervalenta, but which are of a quite opposite nature, that is, very active, and irritating exceedingly the intestinal tube ;—substances which, being taken in considerable quantity every day, for some length of time, as is done when Ervalenta is had recourse to, do these persons a degree of injury which will not terminate but with their lives. The destructive substances which they sell in this way, they do not, however, call less Ervalenta, GENUINE Ervalenta !

Some of these apothecaries, who dishonour their profession and humanity, prepare a substance for Ervalenta which, in

addition to the property common to most of these compositions, namely, that of destroying the health, possesses besides that of becoming *black* while boiling.

This abuse could not exist if the diseased seconded our endeavours to watch over their interests;—if they refused to buy as Ervalenta and as the Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese substances which do not possess the six indications of genuineness which we have enumerated at page IV. Of what utility is it for us not to allow to go out of our warehouse, either Ervalenta or Melasse, except in packets sealed with our seal and bearing our signature, if persons suffering from disease choose to believe, on the word of a counterfeiter, that the mixtures which he has prepared for these two productions are Ervalenta and the Melasse, as truly as the two substances which are contained in the packets and bottles possessing all the indications of genuineness?

If these persons obtain none of the salutary effects which the veritable Ervalenta and Melasse would have produced on them; if even, instead of perceiving an amelioration in their health, they experience a decided increase in their complaints, occasioned by the destructive agents which such mixtures contain;—whose fault is it? We have done all that we could, and every thing that was necessary, to protect them against fraud; but there is no means of protecting those who are incapable of suspecting, when all good reasons for confidence are wanting.

If, in acting thus, these persons disbursed *less* for those baneful mixtures than would be necessary if they procured genuine Ervalenta and Melasse, it would be for them a slight justification; but they have not even *this* to excuse them: our prices for these two productions are not so high as those of the injurious mixtures of the counterfeiters. In pretending to retail the goods of our house *in small quantities, in portions of a packet and of a bottle*, they ask 25 per cent

higher than the fixed price of the genuine productions at our warehouse.

We hope that these reasons, so strong and so numerous, will have their natural influence—in preventing all persons of *good sense*, from receiving from any person whatever, as the productions of the house of Warton, substances sold in *small quantities*,—in *portions of a packet and of a bottle*;—substances, consequently, which do not present the *six indications of genuineness* which we have given at page IV; and that thus the base trade of those fraudulent apothecaries, who dishonour the respectable body to which they belong, will receive a mortal blow. But if our hope prove delusive, although we have treated till now these counterfeiters with more delicateness than they have treated us, we will deliver their names to publicity, and besides, prosecute them with all the rigour of the law, as robbing the public, and as iniquitously violating our exclusive rights.

Could any one have supposed that it would be possible to find among the apothecaries, *who instigated the Government to prosecute us*, members of their body which sell, not Ervalenta itself, but *as Ervalenta* what is not such;—not wholesome substances, or at least those which *cannot do injury*; but preparations which are pernicious, or even those which are capable of ruining the health! Could any one have believed that the fraud of these individuals would have commenced *as soon as the Cour Royale de Paris* had pronounced definitively in our favour, and after it had acquitted us of every charge brought against us!

It only remains for us to caution the public to be also on its guard against buying counterfeit Ervalenta from other persons who pretend to be able to supply this substance

genuine, assigning for reason, that *they have been employed in our house*. As, with the enlightened part of society, the having been employed in our house will never prove that those individuals are more able to supply the genuine Ervalenta or the veritable Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese, than those who have never entered that house, we persuade ourselves that the articles which they may offer for sale, will encounter the same refusal as those of the apothecaries with whose fraudulent practices we have occupied ourselves principally in this Appendix.

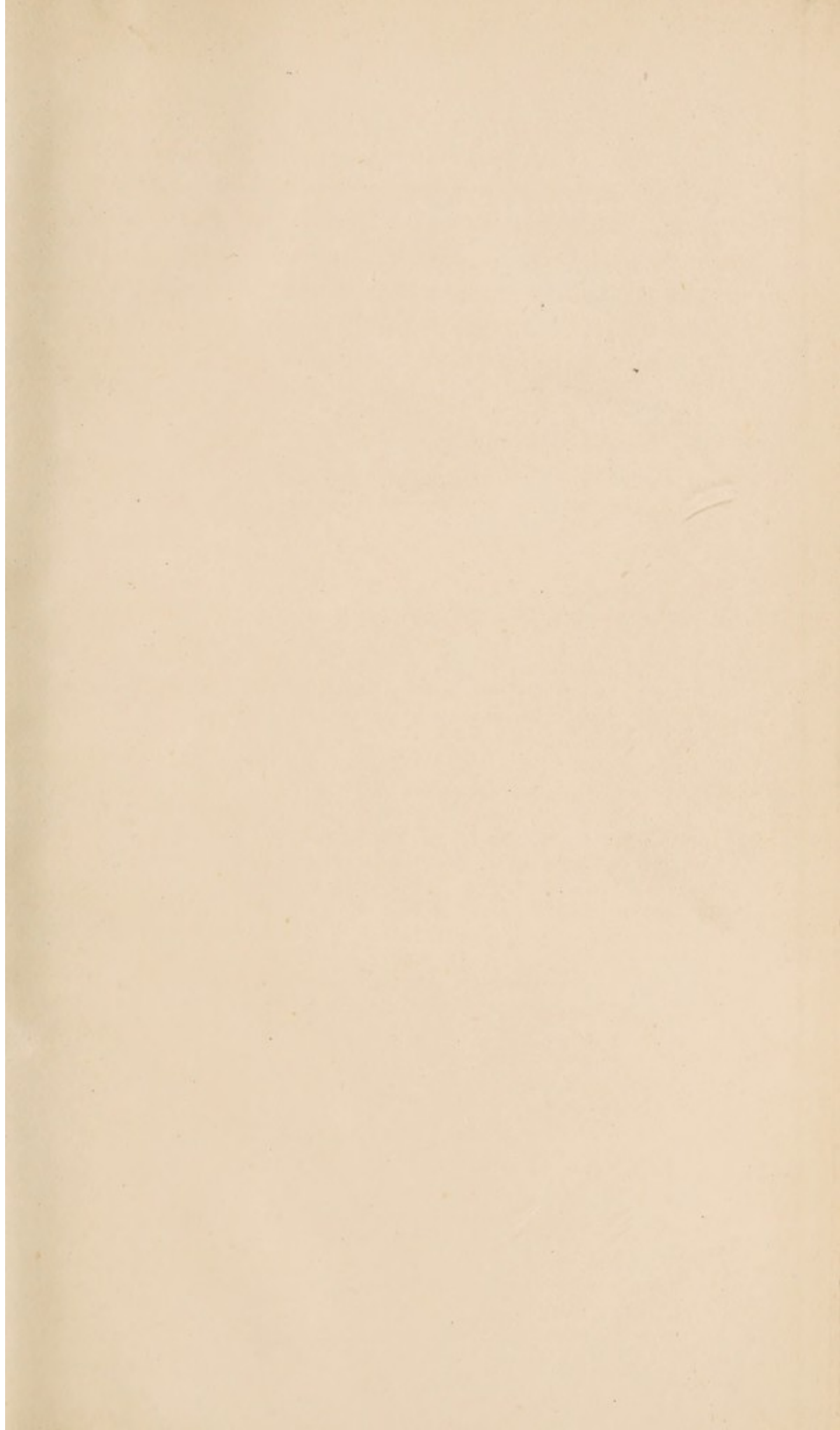
We wish to be perfectly understood. We have not a desire to prevent any one from preparing substances to be used for the same purposes as ours. Our desire is simply that the authors of those substances should not employ, to effect a sale, any of the *indications of genuineness* which we have communicated to the public to enable it to *distinguish* our productions from all others. We wish the authors of such substances *not to employ our signature, nor to imitate our seal, nor to apply to their inventions our special designations of Ervalenta and Melasse (called) Cochin-Chinese*.

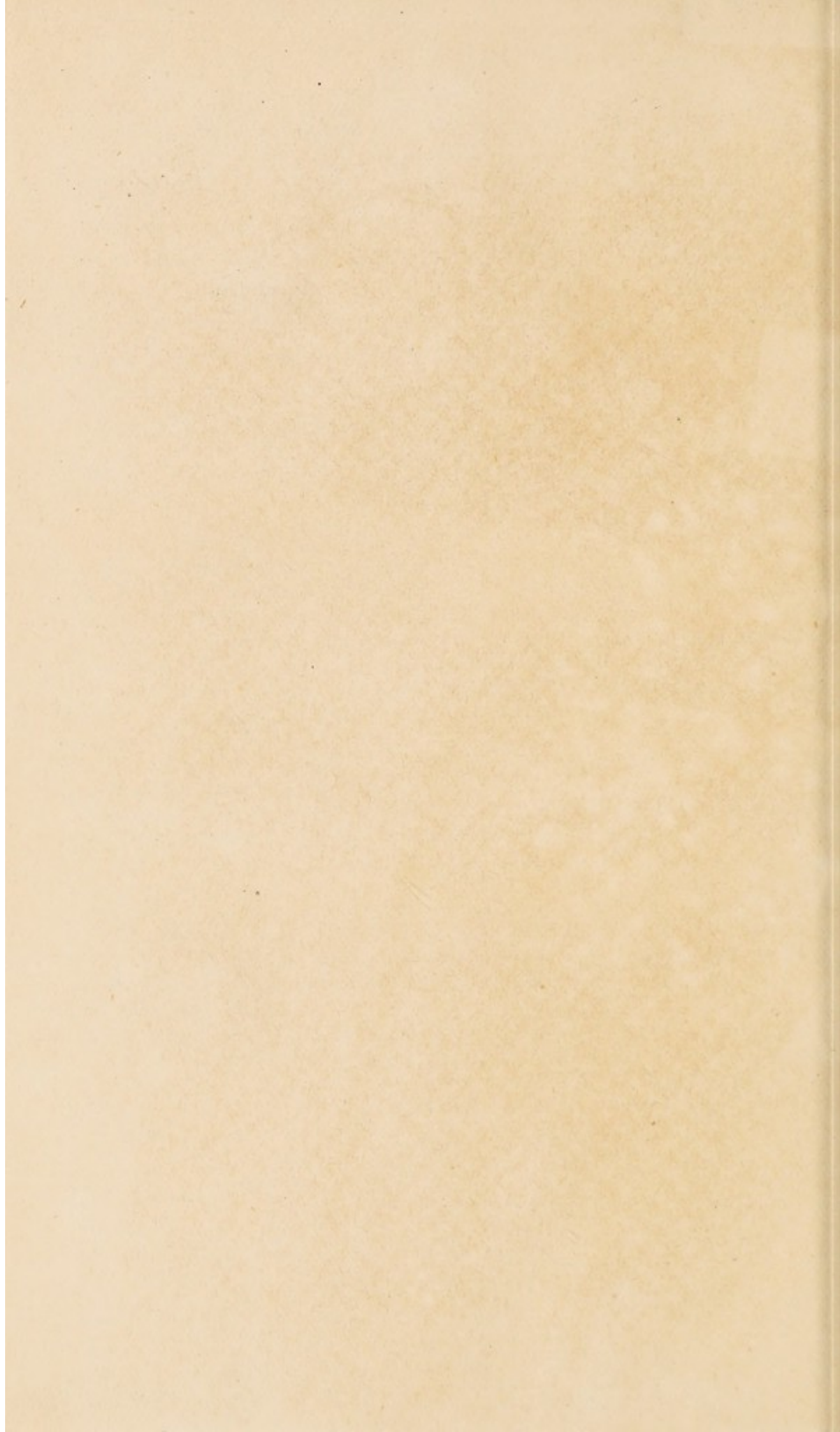
These names are *our exclusive right*, and no person but ourselves can employ them without exposing himself to prosecution.

Moreover, the employment of these two names exclusively by us, is the principal protection that the public can have against the use of the injurious or dangerous preparations to which the desire of gain may daily give existence. Those persons who suppose that they will be justified in robbing the signature, the seal, and the names even of articles from him who uses these *indications of genuineness* legitimately, in other words, in pirating the **ONLY MEANS** which the public possesses of *distinguishing* between the productions which operate great amelioration of the health, and those which ruin it,—such persons must have lost their reason.

Hence we declare that every individual who shall offer for sale any substance whatever, bearing the name of Ervalenta or of Melasse (*called*) Cochin-Chinese, or who shall use our signature, or seal, or any other of the indications belonging solely to our genuine productions, *shall be prosecuted with all the rigour of the law*.

THE END.





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